S. HRG. 101-754

AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST ACT

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

ONE HUNDRED FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 370

TO AMEND THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT AND THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT, TO ESTABLISH THE AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST, FOR PURPOSES OF ENHANCING THE PROTECTION OF THE NATION'S NATURAL, HISTORICAL, CULTURAL, AND OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL HERITAGE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

APRIL 25, 1990

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AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST ACT

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1990

U.S. Senate,
Subcommittee on Public Lands,
National Parks and Forests,
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:07 p.m., in room SD-366, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Dale Bumpers, presiding.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. DALE BUMPERS, U.S. SENATOR FROM ARKANSAS

Senator Bumpers. The purpose of today's hearing is to receive testimony on S. 370, the American Heritage Trust Act. This legislation would establish the American Heritage Trust to be comprised of the existing Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Historic Preservation Fund. The American Heritage Trust would then become the principal funding source to enhance and protect the nation's natural historic, cultural and outdoor recreation heritage.

This legislation seeks to make available a major infusion of Federal funds for the acquisition of lands for inclusion in our national parks, wildlife refuges and forests as well as grants to states and local governments for acquisition and outdoor recreation planning and facilities, and grants to states and other entities for the preservation of historical and cultural resources.

I support Federal spending for these programs. As the Chairman of this subcommittee and as a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee I have consistently supported spending for these purposes. I do not need to be convinced that land acquisition for park and recreation purposes is important, nor do I need to be convinced that it is important to provide outdoor recreational opportunities for our citizens in our cities, towns and suburbs or that preserving our historical and cultural heritage is a good idea. However, I do need to be convinced that S. 370 will really accomplish these objectives.

There exists today authority for the Congress to appropriate up to $900 million per year for Land and Water Conservation Fund purposes and $150 million per year for the Historic Preservation Fund without making any changes in existing law. And yet, over the past ten years, the Congress has appropriated only a fraction of these amounts.

Although these are important programs, we have spent less on them in recent years because we have also been trying to meet other legitimate social needs and at the same time avoid raising taxes or increasing the deficit.

While the proponents of S. 370 contend that the funding mechanism in this legislation will automatically result in more money for recreation and historic preservation programs, it is just not that simple. Enactment of this legislation will not result in more new funds for land and water and historic preservation programs unless we are willing to increase the deficit through additional borrowing or cut other existing programs.

The choices facing us after the enactment of this bill will be the same that face us now. Hard decisions have to be made in recreation-related and historic preservation programs, we will have to compete with other needs and spending priorities. In short, we still have to figure out where the money is going to come from to pay for all the things we want.

I might digress at this point to say that when I was in Europe—Germany and Switzerland—about three weeks ago, the one thing that struck is that the Europeans seem to pick what they want and are willing to pay for it. That is the one thing we have not learned in this country.

I commend the the sponsor of this legislation, Senator Chafee, and those who have worked so hard to bring it before the Congress. Through your efforts, Senator Chafee, to make us, the American people, appreciate the importance of the outdoors, outdoor recreation and historic preservation, you are performing a valuable service and making a significant contribution to furthering park and recreation programs.

The key to increased Federal funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund and related programs depends upon getting the message out and convincing Congress that new and different spending priorities are in order. I am convinced that unless we change our priorities the enactment of this legislation simply will not result in much improvement in the areas it covers or that it proposes to cover.

And at this point I will place a copy of S. 370 in the record, and the hearing record will remain open for two weeks to receive additional information.

[The text of S. 370 and statements from Governor O'Neill, Governor Campbell, and Governor Kunin follow:]

II

101st CONGRESS
1st Session

S. 370

To amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act and the National Historic Preservation Act, to establish the American Heritage Trust, for purposes of enhancing the protection of the Nation's natural, historical, cultural, and outdoor recreational heritage, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

February 7 (legislative day, January 3), 1989

Mr. Chafee (for himself, Mr. Graham, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Adams, Mr. Bingaman, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Daschle, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Lieberman, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Pell, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Rockefeller, and Mr. Heflin) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

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A BILL

To amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act and the National Historic Preservation Act, to establish the American Heritage Trust, for purposes of enhancing the protection of the Nation's natural, historical, cultural, and outdoor recreational heritage, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "American Heritage Trust Act of 1989".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS, PURPOSE, AND POLICY.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that:

(1) The United States is a world leader in the protection of natural, historic, cultural, and outdoor recreational heritage and needs to continue to set an example of progressive stewardship of these resources.

(2) The natural, historic, cultural, and outdoor recreational resources of the United States represent the great and diverse character of the Nation, and these resources must be guarded, preserved, and wisely managed so they may be passed on to future generations.

(3) The continuing growth of population especially in suburban and new urban areas, and advances in technology frequently combine to undermine the quantity and quality of natural, cultural, and historic resources. These areas are in need of open space acquisition to enhance the quality of life.

(4) The United States needs to demonstrate by its own policies and actions the pressing need to assure the global sustainability of species diversity and healthful functioning of natural systems which support all life on the planet.

(5) As we liquidate our nonrenewable resource capital assets, we should commit the proceeds to investment in other enduring capital assets to sustain

the quality of life and economic opportunity for future generations.

(6) There is great need and opportunity for all levels of government and the private sector to rededicate themselves to the preservation of our resources heritage, in order to provide heightened long term economic viability and to enhance the quality of life for all our Nation's citizens of present and future generations.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act to strengthen existing mechanisms for, and provide a renewed dedication to, ensuring significantly enhanced protection and public enjoyment of our Nation's heritage, in perpetuity.

(c) POLICY.—It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to be a world exemplar of national heritage stewardship. To advance the achievement of such objective, the President shall submit to the Congress on October 1 of 1990, 1994, and 1998, a comprehensive program to be pursued in support of this policy.

TITLE I—AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST

SEC. 101. CREATION OF TRUST.

There is hereby established the American Heritage Trust, to be comprised of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Historic Preservation Fund. The trust shall constitute a principal mechanism for funding the safeguarding of important elements of America's natural, historical, cultural, and outdoor recreational heritage, and providing for its use and enjoyment by the public.

TITLE II—LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

SEC. 201. AMENDMENT OF ACT.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (16 U.S.C. 4601–44 and following) is amended as provided in this title.

SEC. 202. FUND INCOME.

Section 2 is amended by striking out the proviso at the end of subsection (c)(2) and by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:

"(d) TERMINATION OF TRANSFERS TO FUND.—When the balance of the fund reaches 3.5 times the balance existing in the fund as of the date of enactment of the American Heritage Trust Act of 1989, no additional amount shall be covered into the fund annually under subsection (a), (b), or (c) of this section.

SEC. 203. INTEREST.

Section 2 is amended by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:

"(e) INTEREST.—Effective on the date of enactment of the American Heritage Trust Act of 1989, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to invest such portion of the fund as is not required to meet current withdrawals. Such investments shall be in public debt securities with maturities suitable for the needs of such fund and bearing interest at rates determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration current market yields on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities. The income on such investments shall be credited to, and form a part of, such fund, except to the extent that such income exceeds the sum of (1) $1,000,000,000 plus (2) the amount determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to offset the fund's annual loss in value due to inflation. Such excess income shall be credited to the General Fund of the Treasury.".

SEC. 204. EXPENDITURES FROM FUND.

Section 3 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 3. APPROPRIATIONS.

"(a) Fund Receipts and Interest.—(1) Amounts covered into the fund as provided in subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 2 in any fiscal year are authorized to be appropriated in the following fiscal year to carry out the purposes of this Act.

"(2) In addition to the amounts made available under paragraph (1), interest accruing to the fund as provided in section 2(e) in any fiscal year shall be available for obligation for expenditure in the following fiscal year, without further appropriation, to carry out the purposes of this Act. From amounts available under this paragraph not more than the following sums may be obligated in fiscal years 1990 and thereafter.

Obligation Limitation	**Fiscal Year**
$500,000,000	1990
$600,000,000	1991
$700,000,000	1992
$800,000,000	1993
$900,000,000	1994
$1,000,000,000	After 1994

"(b) PERMANENT FUND.—Amounts credited to the fund in fiscal years beginning before the enactment of the American Heritage Trust Act of 1989 but not appropriated or expended before the end of the first fiscal year beginning after the enactment of that Act shall remain permanently in the fund and may not be obligated or expended for any purpose. If any portion of the total amount annually covered into the fund in any fiscal year beginning after the enactment of such Act under subsection (a), (b), or (c) of section 2 or from any other source is not appropriated in the following fiscal year (in the case of amounts referred to in subsection (a)(1)) or obligated in such following fiscal year (in the case of funds made available under subsection (a)(2)), that portion shall also remain permanently in the fund and may not be obligated or expended for any purpose.

"(c) AUTHORITY FOR OBLIGATION OR EXPENDITURE.—Moneys made available for obligation or expenditure from the fund or from the special accounts established under section 4(i)(2) may be obligated or expended only as provided for in this Act.".

SEC. 205. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.

The second sentence of section 5 is amended to read as follows: "Amounts available for obligation or expenditure from the fund in any fiscal year pursuant to paragraph (1) and (2) of section 3(a) shall be allocated in that year as follows: at least 30 percent for Federal purposes, at least 30 percent for State purposes (other than State trusts under section 6(j)), at least 10 percent for Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act purposes (title X of Public Law 95–625), and, during the 10-fiscal year period beginning October 1, 1991, at least 10 percent for State trusts under section 6(j). The remainder shall be allocated for any of such purposes or any combination thereof.".

SEC. 206. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES.

(a) PASS THROUGH TO LOCAL ENTITIES.—In section 6(a), at the end of the first sentence, add the following: "Absent some compelling and annually documented reason to the contrary acceptable to the Secretary, each State (other than an area treated as a State under section 6(b)(5)) shall make available as grants to local governments and other qualifying recipients, at least one-half of the average annual State apportionment, or an equivalent amount made available from other sources.".

(b) **Maximum Potential Apportionment and Project Lists.**—Section 6(b) is amended by adding the following new paragraphs at the end thereof:

"(6) Annually on April 1, the Secretary shall notify each State of a potential apportionment (calculated as the average of the last 3 years of apportionments) it could receive for the fiscal year beginning on October 1 of the following year. In order to receive any apportionment for the fiscal year concerned, the Governor of each State must submit to the Secretary a statewide listing of potential projects likely to be funded based on no less than 150 percent of such potential apportionment. The statewide listing shall be submitted not later than January 1 following the April 1 date of such notification by the Secretary. Such listing shall not indicate priorities. It shall be comprised of specific named projects, by county of location with associated estimated dollar totals by county. The development of such county lists must incorporate ample opportunity for public participation in accordance with the provisions of subsection (d). The Secretary shall transmit by no later than February 1 a compilation of such annual lists for all States to the authorizing and appropriation committees of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate which have jurisdiction over the fund.

"(7) CONTRIBUTIONS BY PRIVATE OR NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS OR SOURCES.—5 percent of the funds apportioned to each State for each fiscal year shall be used only for purposes of projects in which not less than 10 percent of the State or local share of the project cost is provided by private or nonprofit organizations or sources. Any portion of such 5 percent not paid or obligated in such fiscal year shall be reapportioned in the same manner as provided in paragraph (4) of this subsection.".

(c) MATCHING REQUIREMENTS.—In the first sentence of section 6(c), change the period to a comma and add the following: "except as otherwise provided in this subsection and subsection (h). Payments to States may cover not more than 75 percent of the cost of acquisition of lands, waters, and interests therein which (1) are within the boundaries of units of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System or, (2) are within designated corridors of scienic or historic trail components of the National Trails System, or (3) have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior as national historic landmarks or national natural landmarks.".

(d) RESOURCE INVENTORIES.—In section 6(d)(2) before the semicolon insert ", based on the development of detailed, comprehensive, and continually updated resource inventories".

(e) PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.—Paragraph (2) of section 6(f) is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting the following: ", including private, nonprofit organizations, and funds may also be transferred from political subdivisions or other appropriate public agencies to private nonprofit organizations, if such private nonprofit organizations (1) meet and comply with such guidelines for the receipt and use of such funds as may be prescribed by the Secretary, including providing full accountability for the use of such funds, and (2) utilize such funds only in association with the acquisition of lands, the development of facilities, or for programs related to planning and coordination functions, all as approved in writing by the funds grantor. No such funds may be used by a private nonprofit organization for administrative expenses. In the case of the utilization of such funds for acquisition, the recipient organization shall itself hold, or shall convey in perpetuity in a timely manner, such interest as it may have to an appropriate recipient, as determined to be appropriate by the funds grantor, for public benefit. It is the intent of Congress that such grants received and utilized by private nonprofit organizations will result in a greater public benefit from such expenditure than would the utilization of those same funds by governmental entities. For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'private nonprofit organization' means an organization qualified for exemption from income taxes under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 which includes among its purposes the conservation of open space or the providing of, or enhancement or protection of, outdoor recreation opportunities.".

(f) ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.—Section 6 is amended by adding the following new subsections at the end thereof:

"(h) LOCAL PLANNING ASSISTANCE.—Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c), any county or other political subdivision of a State which is qualified to be a recipient of funds from this Act for acquisition purposes, may receive for a period terminating 5 years after the enactment of the American Heritage Trust Act of 1989, funds to cover not more than 50 percent of the cost of developing a local plan, or revising an existing plan, to retain land for recreation and conservation purposes. Such plan shall address specific needs and priorities for land conservation and recreation development. Such plan shall be developed or revised by providing ample opportunity for public participation in accordance with the provisions of subsection (d). Following official adoption of such plan and through September 30, 1996, such county or other governmental entity may receive funds to cover not more than 60 percent of the cost of the acquisition of lands, waters or interests therein in accordance with the provisions of such officially adopted plan. The Secretary of the Interior shall promulgate regulations specifying what characteristics shall qualify a plan as eligible for assistance under this subsection and defining the cooperative relationship that should exist between local plans and comprehensive State plans provided for in subsection (d).

"(i) URBAN PARK AND RECREATION RECOVERY PROGRAM.—Such funds as are indicated in section 5 for allocation to the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery program shall be made available to the Secretary for utilization to the extent authorized in accordance with the provisions of the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 (title X of Public Law 95-625).

"(j) STATE TRUSTS.—

"(1) USE OF FUNDS.—During the 10-fiscal year period beginning October 1, 1991, amounts made available under section 5 for State trusts shall be used for the sole purpose of incorporation into a State legislatively established trust corpus. Such corpus shall be permanently unavailable to appropriation or expenditure for any purpose and must be prudently invested. That portion of the interest derived from the investment of Federal and State matching funds may be utilized by the State only for projects related to the purposes of the Land and Water Conservation Fund or the Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Act, including the preservation in perpetuity of open space (including farmland and forest land) where such preservation is—

"(A) for the scenic enjoyment of the general public, or

"(B) pursuant to a clearly delineated Federal, State, or local governmental conservation policy,

and will yield a significant public benefit. In selecting projects for funding under this subsection, the States are encouraged to pursue the preservation of open space within or near urban and suburban areas. No part of such interest may be used to satisfy any other matching funds requirement contained in this or any other Act. The Secretary shall promulgate regulations to govern the administration of the provisions of this subsection. Violation by a State recipient of any part of this subsection or of the governing regulations promulgated by the Secretary shall constitute reason for disqualification for any future receipt of matching funds provided pursuant to this subsection.

"(2) ALLOCATION AMONG STATES.—Amounts made available under section 5 for State trusts shall be allocated among the States in the same manner as the apportionment of funds under subsection (b) of this section.

"(3) MATCHING FUNDS REQUIREMENT.—Amounts made available under section 5 for State trusts shall be available to each State, only to the extent annually matched dollar for dollar with nonfederal funds. Amounts available to the States under section 5 for State trusts which are not so matched in any year shall remain permanenly in the fund in accordance with section 3(b).".

SEC. 207. ALLOCATION OF MONEYS FOR FEDERAL PURPOSES.

Section 7 is amended by adding the following new subsections at the end thereof:

"(d) ACQUISITION PRIORITIES.—The head of each agency having jurisdiction over public lands which are eligible to receive funds from this Act shall develop and transmit to the relevant authorizing and appropriation committees of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate by October 1 of each year, a detailed and comprehensive land acquisition priority list, by indicated management units or programs or both. Each agency priority list shall comprise a funding level of not less than 150 percent of the average of the 3 previous years' appropriations authorized under this Act, for such agency. Priorities shall be based on such factors as important or special attributes of the resource, threat to resource integrity, timely availability, owner hardship, cost escalation, public recreation use values and similar considerations. An explanation of the criteria utilized for the development of such list shall be included.".

SEC. 208. REPEAL OF PUBLICITY AND SIGNING PROVISIONS.

Section 8 is repealed.

TITLE III—HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

SEC. 301. AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT.

The National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4501–4 and following) is amended as provided in this title.

SEC. 302. EXTENSION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND.

Section 108 is amended by inserting "(a)" after "SEC. 108." and changing "1992" to "2015".

SEC. 303. INCOME AND EXPENDITURES.

Section 108 is amended by striking out the last sentence thereof and by adding the following new subsections:

"(b) When the balance of the fund reaches an amount equal to 5 times the balance existing in the fund as of the enactment of the American Heritage Trust Act of 1989, no additional amount shall be covered into the fund annually under subsection (a) of this section except to the extent determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to offset the fund's annual loss in value due to inflation.

"(c) Effective on the enactment of the American Heritage Trust Act of 1989, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to invest such portion of the fund as is not required to meet current withdrawals. Such investments shall be in public debt securities with maturities suitable for the needs of such fund and bearing interest at rates determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration current market yields on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities. The income of such investments shall be credited to, and form a part of, such fund.

"(d)(1) Amounts covered into the fund as provided in subsection (a) in any fiscal year are authorized to be appropriated in the following fiscal year to carry out the purposes of this Act.

"(2) Interest accruing to the fund as provided in subsection (c) in any fiscal year shall be available for obligation or expenditure in the following fiscal year without further appropriation, subject to obligation limitations, to carry out the purposes of this Act.

"(3) At least 30 percent of the funds made available under subsections (d)(1) and (d)(2) shall be used for the pres-

ervation of properties as provided for in section 101(d)(1), section 101(d)(3) and section 104 of this Act.

"(e) Amounts covered into the fund in fiscal years beginning before the enactment of the American Heritage Trust Act of 1988 but not expended before the end of the first fiscal year beginning after such enactment shall remain permanently in the fund and may not be obligated or expended for any purpose. If any portion of the total amount annually covered into the fund under subsection (a) or from any other source in any fiscal year beginning after the enactment of such Act is not appropriated in the following fiscal year (in the case of amounts referred to in subsection (d)(1) or obligated in such followng fiscal year (in the case of amounts referred to in subsection (d)(2)), that portion shall also remain permanently in the fund and may not be obligated or expended for any purpose.".

SEC. 304. ALLOCATION OF GRANTS.

Section 101(d) is amended by adding a new paragraph as follows:

"(4) In addition to any other purposes set forth in this subsection not more than 10 percent of the amounts made available to States under this subsection pursuant to section 108(d)(2) may also be used, to the extent annually matched dollar for dollar, for the sole purpose of incorporation into a State legislatively established trust corpus. Such corpus shall be permanently unavailable to appropriation or expenditure for any purpose and must be prudently invested. That portion of the interest derived from such investment of federal and State matching funds may be utilized by the State only for projects similar to those for which Historic Preservation Fund moneys are eligible to be used. No part of any such interest may be used to satisfy any matching requirement under this or any other Act. The Secretary shall promulgate regulations to govern the administration of the provisions of this subsection. Violation by a State recipient of any part of this subsection or of the governing regulations promulgated by the Secretary shall constitute reason for disqualification for any future receipt of matching funds provided pursuant to this subsection. Any portion of the 10 percent made available in any fiscal year for purposes of this paragraph which is not used in that fiscal year for such purposes shall be available in subsequent fiscal years for purposes of assistance to States under this subsection.".

TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 402. SIGNING.

"(a) STANDARD SIGNS.—Where not inconsistent with applicable law or regulations, the administrator or owner of any site benefiting from moneys derived from the American Heritage Trust shall install at or near an appropriate entrance or public use focal point, permanent standardized signing indicating that the site's existence or development, or both, is a product of funding derived from the American Heritage Trust. If additional moneys from the trust are thereafter expended on the same site or project, temporary signing shall be added to the permanent signing to indicate the amount and nature of the additional assistance. The Secretary of the Interior shall provide for the design of standardized signs and shall prescribe standards and guidelines for the application of such signing. Such standards and guidelines shall indicate those circumstances when the requirements of this section may be waived in whole or in part if the placing of signs would be inappropriate or would create a risk of harm to the site or the natural or cultural resources located on or within the site. Nothing in this section shall permit or require the placing of signs at any site where such placement would be prohibited or restricted by any other applicable law or regulations.

(b) **Design Contest.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall provide for the conduct of, and shall conclude within 18 months of the date of enactment of this Act, a voluntary contest for children enrolled in elementary or secondary schools for the design of a symbol to represent the American Heritage Trust for use related to the signing provision of subsection (a). The Secretary shall establish guidelines for the broad participation by children throughout the nation. Following selection of the winning design the Secretary may make such modifications or refinements in the design as he deems appropriate for purposes of subsection (a). The Secretary of the Interior may utilize funds appropriated for Federal purposes from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the conduct of such contest, and shall provide for appropriate recognition of, and awards for, the contest winner and runners-up. No Federal funds shall be available for direct monetary awards for the contest winner or runners-up.

○

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HARTFORD

WILLIAM A. O'NEILL
GOVERNOR

The Honorable Dale Bumpers
Chairman
Subcommittee of Public Lands,
National Parks and Forests
364 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

April 24, 1990

Dear Senator Bumpers:

I am writing in support of S. 370, a bill to establish the American Heritage Trust. This bill, co-sponsored by both Connecticut senators, would create a permanent trust account to acquire new park space, wildlife refuges, forests and historic sites.

Federal funding for land acquisition and historic preservation has declined sharply over the past decade while the value of the land has dramatically risen. In order to protect and preserve our natural and cultural resources, legislation like the American Heritage Trust Act is needed to assist and complement existing efforts by the states.

Connecticut has been committed to preserving its open space. We are in our second year of a five-year, $100 million effort to acquire desirable open space, park and forest lands. By restructuring the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund into a trust fund and combining it with the Historic Preservation Trust Fund, we would create an interest bearing, self-financing trust fund that can ensure an active land acquisition effort for many years to come.

This bill is strongly supported by the National Governors' Association and many environmental organizations, and all six members of the Connecticut House delegation are cosponsors of a similar House bill, HR. 876. I believe the concept behind this bill is a very effective way to assist states in acquiring and preserving their natural resources, and I urge you and the Subcommittee of Public Lands, National Parks and Forests to give favorable consideration to S. 370.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. O'NEILL
Governor

cc: Senators' Dodd and Lieberman

Statement of the Honorable Carroll A. Campbell, Jr.
Governor of South Carolina
Before the Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forest
United States Senate
On Behalf of S. 370, The American Heritage Trust

April 25, 1990

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, I am pleased to express my support for S. 370, a bill to establish the American Heritage Trust. As a former Member of Congress and now Governor of South Carolina, I have seen the merits of the two existing programs that this trust would replace. The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) are two federally-funded programs that, in my opinion, have worked.

Like most Governors, I have placed a high priority on providing jobs and growth for my state. When I look around South Carolina, I am particularly impressed by the commitment of local and state government agencies to provide matching funds under the LWCF and HPF programs and to use them creatively as leverage to encourage private sector development and involvement in providing open space and recreation facilities. Following Hurricane Hugo, it appeared that communities were especially concerned that parks and community centers be opened as soon as possible to provide gathering places for youths and adults to be together.

Quality of life, as an integral element in competitiveness is not new; but it is increasingly being recognized and stressed at the state and local levels. I think this is an important and appropriate trend for the federal government to encourage.

Yet, quality of life as a benefit in and of itself is a worthwhile goal and governments at all levels share a natural resources stewardship responsibility to our citizens, a responsibility to help preserve the things that make life meaningful.

History has proved that the approach taken in the LWCF and HPF programs works. For instance, several years ago, we in South Carolina took about two million dollars in LWCF, added some state funding and a great deal of donated land and established a beautiful state park and wildlife preserve made up of over 10,000 acres in our mountainous area where land is becoming increasingly scarce and expensive.

There are still opportunities for this kind of initiative but many of them are being lost. In South Carolina, we recently passed comprehensive beach management legislation which requires an eventual retreat from the ocean and provides for some beach nourishment funding. As we move to protect our beaches, however, it is also imperative that we create additional public access This will be extremely expensive but the long-term benefits are tremendous. We are working with the private sector to identify those areas that might be suitable for acquisition but there is no question that we will need financial help to accomplish this.

I see S. 370 and its companion bill in the House as a means to assist states and localities with priority activities relating to conservation and recreation. It is a conservative, yet creative way for all levels of government to share the benefits, the responsibility and the costs of investing in this country's capital assets.

Mr. Chairman, I commend your initiative and urge you to give favorable consideration to reporting this bill to the Senate.

MADELEINE M. KUNIN
GOVERNOR

STATE OF VERMONT
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
109 STATE STREET
MONTPELIER, VERMONT 05602
(802) 828-3333

April 24, 1990

Senator Dale Bumpers, Chairperson
Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks,
and Forests
Room 308
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bumpers:

I am sorry that I will not be able to testify before your Committee on the American Heritage Trust Legislation. If Vermont was not in the final hours of our legislative session, I would certainly be there.

I do, however, want to reaffirm my support of this legislation. The Land and Water Conservation Fund has been the single, most important, program in helping to protect Vermont's outdoor recreation resources. Although we have established our own Housing and Conservation Trust Fund, we are finding that it only begins to meet the state and local requests for assistance that are submitted.

1990 is the year to restore the Land and Water Conservation Fund to its former level of funding. The American Heritage Trust seems like the best way to do this.

I urge your committee to recommend approval.

Sincerely yours,

Madeleine M. Kunin

Madeleine M. Kunin
Governor

MMK:gh

Senator **Bumpers**. We will begin our testimony, and our first witness is my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Rhode Island, Senator Chafee. Not the senior Senator, is he?

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN H. CHAFEE, U.S. SENATOR FROM RHODE ISLAND

Senator **Chafee**. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I have a statement that goes into some of the points you suggested you do not need convincing on, so I will not belabor those points. I think no one in this Senate is more appreciative of the need of the United States—of our nation and its people for park lands, open spaces. You have demonstrated that time and time again, most recently in the effort you led to obtain the land from Second Manassas Battlefield.

I would just say a couple things, if I might. First, S. 370 just did not come out of the blue. It appeared as a result of the Commission on American Outdoors that President Reagan appointed in 1985, and that group, a very distinguished group of legislators plus citizens from the world at large had a two-year study and what they recommended was an outdoor trust be set up that would generate itself $1 billion a year.

Now, let me just recount a personal experience I had with this, and I am sure that you and Senator Rockefeller and perhaps Senator Burns could duplicate it from your own experiences. When I was Governor in the mid-sixties there was available Federal funds for matching, and using that we were able in our state to fortify the funds we were coming up with in order to obtain some open space. There was a very lovely private estate of 460 acres that came on the market. We came up with some money, the Federal Government matched it, and as a result we were able to buy those 448 acres of shore land for $2,000 an acre, a total of $850,000 which was looked on now as a pretty good buy since the land in that area now is running around $100,000 an acre. Well, the point is, I doubt if we could have gotten that land but for the fact that there existed matching funds on the Federal level.

Now, what do we do? You put your finger right on it when you said in America we do not seem very willing to pay for these things as opposed to the experience that you had in Switzerland and European countries. What I hope to do by this legislation is to point out a system of paying for it, namely, having the OCS revenues go into this fund and then come out pursuant to a formula—and the formula can be changed—there is nothing magic about the formula, but we provide certain percentages for the Federal Government, certain percentages for local matching funds, and certain discretionary amounts.

But getting right back to the point you said that already that money is—some of it, about $200 million a year—is going into the purchase of open spaces, and the balance is used for the Federal treasury to offset the deficit. But I say this, Mr. Chairman, that I think it is important that we bring to the attention of Congress different priorities on different occasions. It is not—unless we come before you with this legislation and say here is a major interest to the people of the United States, this is something important, here is a way of tackling it—I think it is just liable to be shuffled off and it will not rise in the consciousness, if you would, of the Congress, and particularly of the Senate because that is where we are now.

And so it is we deal with Head Start. We have not provided any new money to really pay for these—not Head Start—for the child care programs. Sure, there is some money in there, but that is not going to—I do think any of us expect that that is going to take care of the child care programs that we envision. But when we come forward with the child care programs, we say here is a priority that ought to be considered along with the other priorities that we have embraced in the past and maybe in the judgment of the Senate these are more important than the other approaches we have taken or the other expenditures that we have made.

And I believe very strongly in this particular piece of legislation and hope that it will—by presenting it it will bring before the Congress and the Senate in particular a manner of not only doing this, but a manner of paying for it recognizing at the same time just what you said, that it is taking money from other places. So, in that, Mr. Chairman, I will not belabor my statement which goes over the points that were made by the Outdoor Commission, that there is a crying need for this. There is less and less land. It is a finite amount. We have got this burgeoning population.

Our state has no more people than it had—well, take our city of Providence. Our capital city has fewer people than it had 40 years ago, but those people that were have not left the state. They have spread out into the countryside. So that the same amount of people are spread around in a far greater area taking up acreage, taking up open spaces, fields, all too often building along rivers and waterways and contributing to the pollution of those and not saving it for the public to enjoy in the future. That is about all I have got to say, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statements of Senator Chafee and Governor DiPrete follow:]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JOHN H. CHAFEE

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS

APRIL 25, 1990

MR. CHAIRMAN, THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR HOLDING THIS HEARING TO CONSIDER THE "AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST ACT". I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS S.370 WITH YOU AND THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE.

I AM EXTREMELY EXCITED ABOUT THIS BILL AS I BELIEVE IT REPRESENTS A BOLD IDEA WHOSE TIME HAS COME. OUR PRESIDENT, OUR GOVERNORS, OUR LOCAL LEADERS AND COUNTLESS INDIVIDUALS THROUGHOUT AMERICA ARE CALLING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT SOURCE OF FUNDING FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF NATURAL AND RECREATION AREAS AND HISTORICAL SITES. THIS BILL WILL PROVIDE THE MECHANISM AND THE RESOURCES TO CONVERT ALL THIS TALK INTO A RENEWED PROGRAM TO PRESERVE AMERICA'S GREAT OUTDOORS.

WHY DO WE NEED THIS BILL?

ALL ACROSS THE COUNTRY, OPEN SPACES, HISTORIC MONUMENTS, AND PUBLIC ACCESS TO RECREATIONAL FACILITIES ARE BEING THREATENED BY URBANIZATION AND IMPROPER PLANNING. URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT ARE ESTIMATED TO CONSUME OVER ONE MILLION ACRES OF FORESTS, FARMS AND WETLANDS EACH YEAR. WHILE EMERGENCY MEASURES, LIKE THOSE TAKEN BY THE CHAIRMAN IN RESPONSE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MANASSAS BATTLEFIELD LAST CONGRESS, PULL SOME AREAS OUT OF THE FIRE, MANY COMMUNITIES ARE UNABLE TO STAVE OFF UNWELCOME DEVELOPMENT.

LOSS OF THESE OPEN SPACES AND RECREATION AREAS LEADS TO A DETERIORATION IN QUALITY OF LIFE FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO CAN NO LONGER FIND A PLACE TO "GET AWAY". POORLY PLANNED DEVELOPMENTS OFTEN ADVERSELY AFFECT THE QUALITY OF OUR RIVERS, LAKES, WETLANDS AND SHORELINES. AS WELL, STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT HISTORIC PRESERVATION IS LINKED TO DRAMATIC INCREASES IN FORMATION OF NEW BUSINESSES AND STIMULATION OF INVESTMENT OF PRIVATE FUNDS. IN A RECENT POLL TAKEN IN GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, BUSINESS EXECUTIVES LISTED PARKS AND RECREATION SERVICES AS THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS RELATED TO THE OVERALL HEALTH OF THE BUSINESS CLIMATE.

MAINLY, WE NEED THIS BILL TO ENSURE THAT WE CAN ENDOW OUR GRANDCHILDREN WITH A CONTINUING LEGACY OF OUR NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE.

HOW WILL S.370 ACCOMPLISH THESE GOALS?

FIRST, S.370 ESTABLISHES A TRUST FUND OUT OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND (LWCF) AND THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND (HPF). THE UNAPPROPRIATED BALANCES OF THESE FUNDS WOULD BE COMBINED TO FORM THE INITIAL CORPUS OF THE AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST. OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS RECEIPTS WOULD CONTINUE TO FLOW INTO THIS FUND. AND, THIS CORPUS WOULD BE INVESTED INTO INTEREST-BEARING ACCOUNTS TO ENSURE A STEADY FLOW OF MONEY FOR THE FUND'S PURPOSES. ONCE THE CORPUS OF THE TRUST FUND IS LARGE ENOUGH TO YIELD $1 BILLION PER YEAR FOR LWCF PURPOSES AND SEVERAL HUNDRED MILLION PER YEAR FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION, THE FLOW OF REVENUES INTO THE FUND WOULD STOP.

SECOND, AN INCENTIVE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE TRUST FUNDS IS PROVIDED BY PERMITTING UP TO 10% OF THIS TRUST INCOME TO BE USED TO MATCH STATE FUNDS WHICH ARE INCORPORATED INTO PERMANENT CONSERVATION TRUSTS.

THIRD, BY ASSURING THAT 30% OF THE LWCF PORTION OF THE TRUST INCOME IS USED FOR STATE GRANTS AND BY REQUIRING STATES TO CONVEY HALF THEIR FUNDS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, THIS BILL INCREASES THE ROLE OF STATES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES AS FULL PARTNERS WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. FEDERAL FUNDS ARE LEVERAGED CREATING WHAT

HAS BEEN TERMED A "RIPPLE EFFECT" WHEN IT COMES TO THE SUBSTANTIAL IMPACTS CREATED THROUGH ALLOCATION OF MODEST GRANTS.

AND, LASTLY, THIS BILL ENCOURAGES AN INCREASE IN PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS BY ALLOWING STATES TO CONVEY MATCHING GRANTS TO PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS FOR ACQUISITION OF AREAS TO BE USED PERPETUALLY FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT. THIS PROVISION BUILDS ON THE LONG HISTORY OF COOPERATION BETWEEN SEVERAL NON-PROFIT GROUPS AND GOVERNMENTS AT ALL LEVELS.

HOW DID WE ARRIVE AT THIS BILL?

IN 1985, PRESIDENT REAGAN APPOINTED A COMMISSION ON AMERICAN OUTDOORS TO STUDY THE PATTERNS AND PRESSURES RELATED TO OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES ACROSS THE NATION. AFTER CLOSE TO TWO YEARS OF STUDY, THIS COMMISSION OF EXPERTS RECOMMENDED ESTABLISHMENT OF A DEDICATED OUTDOOR TRUST SET UP TO GENERATE "AT AN ABSOLUTE MINIMUM" $1 BILLION A YEAR. THE AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST ACT IMPLEMENTS THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THIS COMMISSION.

SINCE WE ARE TALKING ABOUT A LARGE SUM OF MONEY, I THINK IT IS IMPORTANT TO WALK THROUGH THE NUMBERS ON THIS. UNDER S.370, A MINIMUM OF 30% OF THE LWCF FUNDS MUST BE ALLOCATED FOR FEDERAL NEEDS AND 30% FOR STATE GRANTS. 10% OF THE FUND WOULD BE ALLOCATED FOR URBAN PARK AND RECREATION PROJECTS, AND 10% WOULD

BE USED TO PROVIDE THE MATCHING GRANTS FOR STATE TRUSTS. CONGRESS WOULD DETERMINE HOW TO ALLOCATE THE REMAINING 20%.

IN THE FIRST YEAR AFTER ENACTMENT, FOR INSTANCE, S.370 LIMITS OBLIGATION OF LWCF MONEYS TO $500 MILLION DOLLARS. 30% OF THAT TOTAL IS EQUAL TO $150 MILLION. WHILE $150 MILLION WOULD REPRESENT A DRASTIC INCREASE IN FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR STATE AND LOCAL LWCF PROGRAMS, IT IS SUBSTANTIALLY LESS THAN CONGRESS PROVIDES EACH YEAR FOR FEDERAL LWCF ACQUISITIONS. ULTIMATELY, THE FULL $1 BILLION WOULD BE DIVIDED BETWEEN FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL INTERESTS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, YOU KNOW ONLY TOO WELL THE ANNUAL BATTLE OVER LWCF APPROPRIATIONS. CONGRESS CONTINUED TO KEEP A CONSTANT LEVEL OF LWCF FUNDS FLOWING DESPITE THE OBJECTIONS OF THE LAST ADMINISTRATION. PRESIDENT BUSH, TO HIS CREDIT, HAS REQUESTED $250 MILLION FOR FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION ALTHOUGH HIS BUDGET DOES NOT INCLUDE A REQUEST FOR STATE GRANTS.

BUT, THIS IS STILL A DROP IN THE BUCKET. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS A MULTI-BILLION DOLLAR BACKLOG OF CONSERVATION PRIORITIES WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN FUNDED--NOT TO MENTION THE GROWING NEEDS WITHIN OUR STATES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES. DESPITE THE FACT THAT THEY HAVE NOT EXPECTED TO RECEIVE LARGE GRANTS THROUGH THE STATE-SIDE OF LWCF IN RECENT YEARS, STATES REQUEST CLOSE TO $500

MILLION FOR LWCF PROJECTS EACH YEAR. THESE PROPERTIES ARE BECOMING MORE EXPENSIVE EVERY DAY. FOR EXAMPLE, SHOREFRONT PROPERTY THAT THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND PURCHASED FOR $2,000 PER ACRE IN 1965 IS ESTIMATED TO COST OVER $100,000 PER ACRE, 50 TIMES AS MUCH, IF WE WERE TO PURCHASE IT TODAY.

BECAUSE OF THE FEDERAL AND STATE BACKLOG, WE NEED THIS BILL. A PERMANENT TRUST FUND IS ESSENTIAL SO THAT FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES CAN TAKE A LONG-RANGE VIEW IN PLANNING FOR OUR NATION'S OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS.

WITH CHAIRMAN BUMPERS, I VISITED BRAZIL LAST YEAR WHERE I WAS DISTURBED BY THE POTENTIAL FOR LARGE SCALE DESTRUCTION OF THE AMAZON RAIN FOREST. WE RETURNED WITH A RENEWED APPRECIATION FOR THE IMPORTANCE OF SETTING ASIDE OPEN SPACES FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND HAS GIVEN US THE TOOLS TO PROTECT MILLIONS OF ACRES OF WILDERNESS AND RECREATION LANDS. HOWEVER, THE CURRENT PROGRAM IS NOT ADEQUATE TO CARRY US INTO THE NEXT CENTURY. S.370, WHICH ENJOYS THE SUPPORT OF 39 COSPONSORS, BREATHES NEW LIFE INTO THAT PROGRAM.

THE FACT THAT STATES ACROSS THE NATION--RHODE ISLAND, CALIFORNIA, NEW YORK, LOUISIANA, AND THE LIST GOES ON...--ARE

PASSING REFERENDA IN SUPPORT OF CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION PROGRAMS IS TESTIMONY TO THE WILL OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ON THIS ISSUE. IN THEIR 1988-89 POLICY POSITIONS, THE NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION ENDORSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT TRUST FOR CONSERVATION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION INITIATIVES.

THE PRESIDENT HAS ENDORSED THE CONCEPT OF ESTABLISHING A PERMANENT, SELF-PERPETUATING "ENDOWMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT". HAVING HAD THE CHANCE TO REVIEW THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR'S TESTIMONY ON THIS BILL, I AM DISAPPOINTED THAT THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY RAISES THE SPECTER OF THE PRESIDENTIAL VETO THIS EARLY IN THE PROCESS. I VIEW THIS HEARING AS THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS FORGING CONSENSUS ON A BILL THAT THE CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT CAN SUPPORT. CERTAINLY, MY DOOR IS WIDE OPEN WHEN IT COMES TO DEVELOPING MIDDLE GROUND.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I AM AWARE OF CONCERNS OVER THE LEVEL OF FUNDING I HAVE PROPOSED IN THIS LEGISLATION. ALTHOUGH I STRONGLY BELIEVE THESE FUNDS ARE NECESSARY, I AM WILLING TO WORK WITH YOU AND THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ENERGY COMMITTEE ON THIS ISSUE OR OTHER ISSUES RELATED TO THE BILL.

TO ME, THE MOST IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THIS LEGISLATION IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FRAMEWORK WHICH WILL ASSURE A HEALTHY LEVEL OF FUNDING ON A PREDICTABLE BASIS FOR FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND

PRIVATE USE IN THE PROTECTION OF OUR NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES.

I THANK THE COMMITTEE AND LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH YOU ON THIS ISSUE.

TESTIMONY OF GOVERNOR DIPRETE

I AM PRESENTING THIS TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF S370 THE AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST ACT ON BEHALF OF NEW ENGLAND'S SIX GOVERNORS.

DURING MY TENURE AS CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE IN 1988, OUR COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT LOOKED CAREFULLY AT NEW ENGLAND'S REMARKABLE HERITAGE OF PARKS, SCENIC OPEN LAND, BEAUTIFUL RIVERS, IMPORTANT WILDLIFE HABITAT AND RECREATION AREAS. THIS COMMITTEE THEN IDENTIFIED FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE GOVERNORS THEMSELVES A LIST OF EXCEPTIONAL SCENIC AND NATURAL AREAS WHICH SHOULD BE PRESERVED BECAUSE THEY DEFINE THE CHARACTER OF NEW ENGLAND AND HAVE REGIONAL AND NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

IN RESPONSE TO THIS PROPOSED LIST NEW ENGLAND'S SIX GOVERNORS PASSED TWO HISTORIC RESOLUTIONS ON JUNE 14, 1988:

THE FIRST (RESOLUTION #66), ENDORSED THE PRESERVATION OF THE "SCENIC, NATURAL, HISTORIC AND RECREATIONAL VALUE OF THE PLACES LISTED."

THE SECOND (RESOLUTION #67), URGED AND ENDORSED PASSAGE OF THE AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST ACT BECAUSE IT "WOULD RECOGNIZE THE LEGITIMATE FEDERAL ROLE IN PRESERVING AND CARING FOR THIS NATION'S RICH AND VARIED HERITAGE OF PARKS, SCENIC OPEN LAND AND RECREATION AREAS BY PROVIDING BADLY NEEDED FUNDS TO MATCH LOCAL, STATE AND REGIONAL PRESERVATION EFFORTS AND BY EXPANDING THE ABILITY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES TO PROTECT AND CARE FOR SITES OF EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.

IN ADDITION TO PASSAGE OF THESE RESOLUTIONS NEW ENGLAND'S GOVERNORS HAVE TAKEN DRAMATIC STEPS INDIVIDUALLY AND COOPERATIVELY TO PRESERVE OPEN LAND AND TO PROVIDE RECREATIONAL ACCESS IN OUR BEAUTIFUL PART OF THIS COUNTRY. IN RHODE ISLAND, FOR EXAMPLE, WE HAVE APPROVED ABOUT $190,000 IN OPEN SPACE AND ENVIRONMENTAL BOND ISSUES AT THE STATE AND LOCAL LEVEL SINCE 1987. WE HAVE MOVED QUICKLY IN PARTNERSHIP WITH MUNICIPALITIES AND PRIVATE CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS TO SECURE CONSERVATION LAND OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

BUT FISCAL PROBLEMS ARE INCREASING IN OUR REGION AND WE CANNOT AND SHOULD NOT GO IT ALONE. FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND FINANCED A PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS TO PRESERVE THIS COUNTRY'S HERITAGE. NEW ENGLANDERS BELIEVE THAT THIS PARTNERSHIP SHOULD BE RENEWED IN THE AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST ACT, THAT OUR HERITAGE OF BEAUTIFUL LAND, THAT PLACES TO WALK, TO HUNT, TO FISH, TO ENJOY THE OUTDOORS, THAT CRITICAL HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE, AND THAT HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPES ARE PART OF OUR NATIONAL SOUL AND CHARACTER. IT IS A NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY TO SAVE AND TAKE CARE OF THESE PLACES FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS AND THUS TO BIND US TOGETHER AS A NATION, AS A PEOPLE ATTACHED TO OUR LAND. WE NEW ENGLANDERS BELIEVE THIS AND HOPE THAT PEOPLE FROM OTHER REGIONS WILL JOIN WITH US IN TAKING PRIDE IN AMERICA AND IN SUPPORTING PASSAGE OF THE AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST ACT.

0316J

Att. Resolutions 66 & 67

Exhibit 1

NEW ENGLAND GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE, INC.

RESOLUTION NUMBER 66

A Resolution Endorsing the Preservation of Scenic and Natural Areas and River Corridors for the Future of the New England Region

WHEREAS, in Resolution 61 the New England Governors' Conference, Inc. requested the Committee on the Environment to undertake a process to identify those natural and scenic areas within New England which are worthy of special preservation efforts because they define the character of New England and have regional and national importance; and

WHEREAS, the Committee on the Environment has completed a draft list of such places which is attached to this Resolution;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, THAT THE NEW ENGLAND GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE, INC., endorses preservation of the scenic, natural, historic and recreational values of these places; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Committee on the Environment further refine the list and the accompanying maps and propose strategies by which the New England States might cooperate to preserve those values.

ADOPTION CERTIFIED BY THE NEW ENGLAND GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE, INC.
on June 14, 1988.

Edward D. DiPrete
Governor of Rhode Island
Chairman

NEW ENGLAND GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE, INC., Boston, Massachusetts 02110

ATTACHMENT A

REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT SPECIAL PLACES

1. White Mountains (NH, ME)
2. Lakes Winnipesaukee/Squam/Winnisquam (NH)
3. Isles of Shoals (NH)
4. Great Bay Estuary (NH)
5. Strawberry Bank, Portsmouth (NH)
6. Green Mountains (VT)
7. Connecticut River (VT, NH, MA, CT)
8. Lake Champlain (VT)
9. Northeast Kingdom (VT)
10. Taconic Mountains (VT)
11. Blackstone River Valley (MA, RI)
12. Block Island (RI)
13. Salt Ponds/Barrier Beaches (Groton, CT to Pt. Judith, RI)
14. Wood-Pawcatuck Rivers System (RI-CT)
15. Narragansett Bay (RI)
16. Downeast Maine (Washington County) (ME)
17. Maine Coastal Islands (ME)
18. Wells National Estuarine Reserve (ME)
19. Laudholm Farm Sanctuary (ME)
20. Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge (ME)
21. Petit Manan National Wildlife Refuge (ME)
22. Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge (ME)
23. Acadia National Park (ME)
24. Penobscot Bay (ME)
25. Cobscook Bay (ME)
26. Midcoastal Maine National Marine Sanctuary (ME)
27. Allagash Wilderness Waterway (ME)
28. Kennebec River Gorge (ME)
29. West Branch, Penobscot River (ME)
30. Gulf Hagas Gorge (ME)
31. Moosehead Lake (ME)
32. Sebago Lake (ME)
33. Rangeley Lake Area (ME)
34. Donnell Pond (ME)
35. Baxter State Park/Mt. Katahdin (ME)
36. Bigelow Preserve (ME)
37. Great Heath Peatland (ME)
38. Southeastern Connecticut Shore (CT)
39. Lower Connecticut River Estuary (CT)
40. Upper Housatonic River Valley and Berkshires (CT, MA)
41. Long Island Sound Natural Areas (CT)
42. Trap Rock Ridges (CT)
43. Shepaug River Valley (CT)
44. Cape Cod and Islands (MA)
45. Parker River Estuarine System (MA)

ATTACHMENT B

INTERSTATE RECREATION CORRIDORS

1. Appalachian Trail (CT, MA, VT, NH, ME)
2. Connecticut Valley (VT, NH, MA, CT)
3. Lake Memphremagog (VT-PQ)
4. Long Trail (VT)
5. White Mountain National Forest (NH, ME)
6. Metacomet/Monadnock Trail (CT, MA, NH)
7. Farmington Canal/Boston & Maine Railroad (CT)

ATTACHMENT C

INTERSTATE RIVER CORRIDORS

1. Saco (ME-NH)
2. Androscoggin (ME-NH)
3. Wood-Pawcatuck (RI-CT)
4. Moosup (RI)
5. Blackstone (MA-RI)
6. Missisquoi (QU-VT)
7. Connecticut (VT, NH, MA, CT)
8. Battenkill (VT-NY)
9. Poultney (VT-NY)
10. Merrimack (NH-MA)
11. Nashua (MA-NH)
12. Housatonic (MA-CT)

Exhibit 2

NEW ENGLAND GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE, INC.

RESOLUTION NUMBER 67

A Resolution Endorsing
The American Heritage Trust Act

WHEREAS, New England's open space, scenic, historic and recreational resources are key elements in the region's heritage, quality of life and economic well being; and

WHEREAS, the Committee on the Environment of the New England Governors' Conference, Inc. has identified natural and scenic areas and river corridors within the region which require protection to preserve their natural, scenic and historic quality and to make them accessible for wise use and enjoyment by the public; and

WHEREAS, the American Heritage Trust Act (HR4127 and S2199) would recognize the legitimate Federal role in preserving and caring for this nation's rich and varied heritage of parks, scenic open land and recreation areas by providing badly needed funds to match local, state and regional preservation efforts and by expanding the ability of Federal agencies to protect and care for sites of exceptional value.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, THAT THE NEW ENGLAND GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE, INC. strongly endorses the American Heritage Trust Act and urges the Senators and Representatives of the six New England States to join in support of this important measure; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED BY THE NEW ENGLAND GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE, INC., that this Resolution shall be transmitted to each member of the New England congressional delegation.

ADOPTION CERTIFIED BY THE NEW ENGLAND GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE, INC.
on June 14, 1988.

Edward D. DiPrete
Governor of Rhode Island
Chairman

NEW ENGLAND GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE, INC., Boston, Massachusetts 02110

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you, Senator Chafee.

Senator Burns, do you or Senator Rockefeller have opening statements?

Senator BURNS. I have one.

Senator BUMPERS. Go ahead.

STATEMENT OF HON. CONRAD BURNS, U.S. SENATOR FROM MONTANA

Senator BURNS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to being here today, especially on this particular piece of legislation and to listen to the witnesses that will be presenting testimony here, and how that would be presented.

It is my view that the enactment of such a bill into law does irreparable harm to the vast areas in the West. There is no doubt in my mind that this piece of legislation, as I have gone over it and looked at it, has a lot of things that sort of fringe on the areas, and is not basic American.

A large percentage of the western states are already owned by the Federal Government. This bill would increase that percentage of Federal ownership. This would create hardships on local governments. It would create—after reviewing the bill I am unclear just how local governments are supposed to benefit from the increased acquisition of private land.

It is clear that the land will be removed from the local and state tax base, and it just does not end there as we pay our taxes. In other words, it is what is produced on that land. That is gone forever. Whether it is in the livestock business or in the farming business, whether you have got machinery or whatever it is, those taxes are gone forever. The land in all likelihood will also be removed from any type of production. Both these will severely impact local economies, and they sure impact local governments in their ability to deliver the services, if you have ever served on a county board of commissioners. I am sure Senator Chafee—who is dedicated to this legislation, and I applaud him for the work that he has done on it—but he is well aware of it, having been a governor.

The increased PILT payments to the counties to make up the lost tax base revenue will only partially compensate local governments for that loss—for that tax base. These increased PILT payments will also increase the cost to the treasury of this country. If we are so serious about this proposal, maybe we should also require that the PILT payments should be paid out of this fund which is supposedly being created.

In 1964 the Land and Water Conservation Fund was created with an annual authorization of $60 million. This has since been increased through a series of laws to its current authorization level of $900 million annually for further acquisition of property. This bill would increase the annual authorization to $1 billion annually.

Now, I do not know how much land can be purchased with $1 billion. Perhaps one of the witnesses here today will have some sort of an estimation of that. But I know that the United States Government cannot afford to spend $1 billion a year just to buy up private land.

This bill is a break-the-bank measure. It was built with smoke and mirrors. The unspent funds which the bill calls for to be placed in this fund simply are not available. They have been spent over the years to pay many costs of operating the government, the total government. The treasury would have to borrow substantial sums of money to set the fund up as proposed in the bill. The treasury would then pay interest on this while the fund accrued interest to be used in the acquisition of land.

The situation which seems to have brought this on is that during the past several years Congress has appropriated only a fraction of the amount authorized for this fund. As much as someone would dislike hearing it, that is as it should be. Congress should not be bound to any pre-ordained spending level. We must have the ability to adjust spending from one program to another as our national situation requires.

As members of Congress we are continually told by the various land managing agencies that they need additional funds so that they can properly maintain the land which they are charged with managing now. Who will pay for this maintenance? The bill says the fund may be used for only acquisition. It says nothing about maintenance. Perhaps we should require all maintenance for this newly purchased land also to come out of this new superfund.

The bill also provides for funds to be transferred to a private, nonprofit organization on a matching basis. This will become nothing more than a giveaway program that would allow these nonprofit groups to make potentially large profits from buying lands with matching money, then selling those lands at some point in the future and pocketing the profits. There are just too many loopholes here for fraud, and I can just see it all happening. There is no way we should condone such activities by passing this bill.

Mr. Chairman, the real emphasis behind any effort to buy private land and put it in the Federal estate is the desire by some to stop any development on those lands, and I notice that in the title of the bill that, sure, there are some folks that are worried about the swelling increase in population. Well, we do not have that increase in population in the West, and I think some of these problems of providing parks and open spaces into areas, leave that to the local governors and local governments if they feel like that their citizens need it.

But with this bill here, you would turn agencies loose with $1 billion in the bank to start down the road of buying private lands and putting it into government lands, and my gosh, there we are in the West. We have got enough public land as it is now. We sure do not need any more.

So I will be interested to see how this legislation moves along. It will be interesting to me how some folks can justify creating—starting a fund of money which is not even there. We could not come up with $1 billion in this government right now if we had to today, and where we are going to get the money, for the life of me I do not know where it is. Mr. Chairman, thank you for this opportunity. I have got several questions I would like to ask on this legislation, and I would like it if my statement were entered into the record. Thank you very much.

Senator **Bumpers**. So ordered.

God, I love listening to Republicans trash Republicans. [Laughter.]

Senator Rockefeller.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IV, U.S. SENATOR FROM WEST VIRGINIA

Senator **Rockefeller**. I hope we draw attention, Mr. Chairman, from this hearing of the need for both the state and the Federal levels for a predictable source of funding for the conservation of our natural and cultural resources. I was a governor for eight years.

You talk about Governors working things out among themselves and being able to do what they want, when I was governor I was able to fund 118 parks and other recreational areas. But I was not able to do that by myself.

Senator **Bumpers**. Do not say you were not able. Just say you did not do it. [Laughter.]

Senator **Rockefeller**. It would not have been possible to have done that without $15 million that West Virginia received through the Land and Water Conservation Fund which provided 50 percent of the monies needed.

Now, as we all know, the Land and Water Conservation Fund has languished as a program and as a source of financial support in the last few years. West Virginia last year, Senator Chafee, was able to fund only six projects and will only be able to fund two in this year.

Meanwhile, the state has over 70 requests outstanding for assistance. The need exists at the state level in my state and throughout the nation, and it may exist in some states more than others, but where it does exist I think it is absolutely essential to be able to respond to it.

My understanding is that while requests of approximately $535 million were made, only $21 million of that $535 million was released. Unless we develop a framework for protecting and preserving resources now, some treasures may be lost forever, and there are some things that simply cannot be replaced, as the good Senator knows.

On the Federal side we have a land acquisition backlog in excess of $4 billion. This does not include any new initiatives. It is only talking about what has already been authorized. Part of that backlog comes from West Virginia, and I am particularly interested in seeing that land acquisition go forward.

On the Gali River National Recreation Area, there is no land grab there. We need that. In 1988 Congress passed legislation providing national designation for the Gali Meadow and the Bluestone River. The Bluestone River, the first scenic river in the history of the state of West Virginia, first one. You have got a lot of them out in Montana. We do not have any of them until this came along. It could not have happened without this fund.

So delays in acquisition are not beneficial to anyone. Property owners that wish to sell often are unable to do so. Land prices escalate. Taxpayers are asked to pay more, and in some instance the property gets damaged through mining, logging and other types of development.

I am ready with my questions. May I proceed?

Senator **Bumpers**. Go ahead and ask the questions.

Senator **Rockefeller**. Thank you.

Senator Chafee, I am a friendly questioner. A claim has been made that the land managers, both state and Federal, would be overwhelmed with the influx of funds and that there would be this enormous outpouring of money or, as the Senator from Montana said, where the hell are we going to get $1 million from. What would be your response to this concern?

Senator **Chafee**. As I understand your question that so much would be coming in that it would be pouring out to the states in excessive amounts——

Senator **Rockefeller**. Just an unleashing of——

Senator **Chafee**. Well, you, yourself, Senator, set forth some of the backlog that exists. I just have the state requests in. In 1989, $19 million was allocated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund—19 to all the states—and the requests were $422 million. $422 million, and the response was $19 million.

So under this the amount that goes to the states would be 30 percent, which would be $300 million, and I will tell you, every state I know of seeks more park land and open spaces.

Let me just say one thing, if I might. Perhaps you gentlemen can contradict me, but I have never known of an existing park, Federal, state, local, where the people wish it were not there and want to get rid of it. I have seen objections to acquiring parks, but once the park has been acquired, I personally never know—have heard of a park that exists that the people say let us get rid of that and fill it in with housing or lumbering or let us farm it or whatever it might be. The people want parks and open spaces and places where they can take their children and enjoy.

And we have got a growing population in this country. Every one of our outstanding national parks are jammed. You cannot even get into them. It is like being on the GW Parkway at 8:30 in the morning.

So, now, you would get right back to the point you and Senator Bumpers made, okay, where are you going to get the money from? How are you going to fund it. We suggest a method of funding. Clearly, it takes money away from other ways the money is currently being spent, but at least this will get us thinking about the whole proposal.

Senator **Rockefeller**. Just two more real quickies. The critics and the Senator from Montana has a point. I mean, there is no question that Senators from the West feel that they have been gobbled up by the Federal Government and that it infringes upon their sense of integrity, and I understand that. So that they say that this is going to promote a Federal land grab, number one, and that it is going to increase the chances of condemnation, number two. Could you rebut those?

Senator **Chafee**. Well, there is no condemnation provided in here so that that is not a worry under this bill. Secondly, $1 billion is a lot to anybody, including somebody from Washington. But when you start figuring that some is for the Federal Government, I do not know how much we are going to end up paying for just that small acreage out there in Second Manassas. The Chairman would know better than I do. But $1 billion is not going to go very far in this nation of ours with land prices what they are. Because part of this money is Federal, 30 percent, 30 percent is local, and that has to—and then there is some—30 percent to the states, and that has to be shared with the local communities. So you are getting right down to the local soccer field in a congested where they can have some open space for children, adults, everybody inside an urbanized area.

So, $1 billion is not going to result in a great big land gobbling.

Senator **Rockefeller**. I thank the chair.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Senator Rockefeller. Let me just say I have visited some of the parks in West Virginia, and you obviously did a magnificent job down there. I know that that was one of your big priorities when you were Governor to try to improve and expand the West Virginia park system. You did a great job of it. What you did is legendary among those of us who have been governors and know what that means.

To my good friend from Montana I would say I would be delighted for all of this money to be spent in my state and we will not bother Montana with it because we have got plenty of places to put it in my state.

Senator Chafee, first let me congratulate you on the bill. But for the edification of my colleagues and the people in this room, let me make this point. The Land and Water Conservation Fund provides by law that it will be funded, revenues from offshore leases. Does that include bonus?

Senator **Chafee**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Bumpers**. Bonuses as well as royalties?

Senator **Chafee**. Rents, bonuses and royalties.

Senator **Bumpers**. Bonuses and royalties. Now, what we have done is authorize about $900 million a year of that money to go into the Land and Water Conservation Fund, but it is sort of like social security. That is, it's a bookkeeping entry.

Authorizing the $900 million does not mean anything unless you actually take those funds from offshore revenues and appropriate them, which we have not done. You have a bookkeeping entry on the books right now showing the Land and Water Conservation Fund has about $7 billion in authorized monies. But that does not amount to a tinker's damn because there is no money. We have not appropriated it. And, as you know, President Reagan every year tried to zap the Land and Water Conservation Fund totally, tried to zero it out every year he was President, and the Appropriations Committee and this committee had to fight to get some money put in, which we did, every year.

So my point is this, Senator Chafee, while my goals are the same as yours, I still come back to the proposition that our priorities are wrong. You know, I just happen to think that if you took, say, what three or four B-2s would cost and put it in education, this country would be a lot more secure in every sense than it is going to be by putting it in the B-2 bombers at $600 million a copy.

Unlike my friend from Montana, we appropriated more money for parks the first year I was governor than had been appropriated collectively in the entire history of the parks department. And we took what was an unmitigated disaster and made it into a very commendable park system. We continue to build new parks, we continue to expand them, and especially around cities, urban areas. We are not building them for tourists, we are building them for our own people so they have someplace to go.

Now, let me just close by saying as Chairman of this Subcommittee, my number one priority now for almost three years has been the Tall Grass Prairie Area in Oklahoma, which I never knew existed until I drove from my own home—it is just a three-hour drive from my home in Arkansas—to see it.

We are much indebted to the Nature Conservancy and the Mormon Church because they bought almost 57,000 acres over there and neither of them have any plans except to hold it until we come to our senses and make that a national prairie park. It is one of the most magnificent areas left in America and the reason we cannot get it passed is because nobody knows where the money is going to come from to get it. And it is an arm's length transaction. The people who owned it at the time, even before the Nature Conservancy bought it, wanted to sell it to us. The Nature Conservancy is waiting on us to come up with the money.

There is a piece of American heritage. You can go out there at sunset on a cool afternoon in the spring or the fall or even in the summer, and if you want to know what America looked like when the Indians roamed the prairies and the plains of this country, there is the place to go. Just magnificent. And I am willing, Senator Burns, to put whatever it takes into areas like that to save that much of our heritage for future generations.

Senator Burns, you said you had some questions.

Senator BURNS. I understand from Senator Chafee that the money to start the trust up comes from unappropriated balances in the Land and Water Conservation fund and the Historic Preservation Fund. Is that right?

Senator CHAFEE. That is right, and we recognize exactly the point that Senator Bumpers was making, that this is not sitting out there in a great big nest egg waiting to be grabbed, although it is carried in the books, as he said, around $7 billion. So if you started with that you have got to get it from someplace.

Senator BURNS. Then I will assume that when Senator Bumpers says that this is financed by off-shore leases, the way, the trend—is that correct, on oil leases?

Senator BUMPERS. The law states that the Land and Water Conservation Fund will be funded with off-shore bonuses and rental payments, but the money has to be appropriated. Once it is taken in by the Interior Department in these sales of off-shore lands, we still have to appropriate it, to put it into the Land and Water Conservation. So what you have, we continue to authorize an additional $900 million every year, but we do not appropriate anything. So what we have is a bookkeeping entry of $7 billion and no money in the pot.

Senator BURNS. If that be the case, we might not have any money in this fund. I do not know of anybody who is going to let any off-shore drilling or any more leases be sold out there, the way the trend is going now.

Senator **Bumpers**. But we still get a tremendous amount of revenues from royalties every year, about $3 billion a year in revenues right now.

Senator **Burns**. But as far as that increasing, do you see that increasing?

Senator **Bumpers**. Well, if you took that, you would be obviously have a significant amount of money. You can put that $3 billion into bombers, or child care, or in this trust fund. You can do whatever you want to. If you continue to fund all those other things and you put $1 billion in this, you raise the deficit $1 billion. Those are your options.

Senator **Burns**. There are plenty of vehicles now, even though the right of eminent domain and to condemn private land, as far as turning it into parks, is not specifically mentioned in this piece of legislation. I guess there is enough legislation or laws on the books now that would permit condemnation under this program, though. Is that a safe assumption, John?

Senator **Chafee**. We do not disturb existing law. This bill does not provide for that. Now, if under existing law they can do it in some instances, I do not know. You folks, you have got some experts in this committee, I am sure, who know the answer to that.

All I do know is when we passed the money for--well, I am not sure. I was going to say about the second Manassas, I think that was———

Senator **Bumpers**. That was a very unusual situation, Senator Chafee. What we actually did was take the land the minute we passed the bill. That was a taking. I think that is maybe only the second time in history that we have done it that way. We did not actually go through a condemnation procedure. The minute we passed that bill and the President signed it that constituted a taking.

But to answer Senator Burns' question, there is all kinds of condemnation authority, Senator Burns. Most of the time the Park Service only deals in arms-length transactions unless there is something that is about to be destroyed that really is going to have an impact on an existing park.

They do use it, but they are extremely guarded. And as you know, every time one of these bills comes through the Senate, all of you western fellows have all kinds of provisions in there that you cannot condemn land in order to accommodate this or that purpose. There is generic condemnation authority, but as I say, it has been used very sparingly.

Senator **Burns**. Take that and couple that with that authority, and a whole bucketful of money over there, I would have to be very cautious about this.

John, I have no further questions. I have studied the bill. I have some questions for our panelists who will be coming up. I think we want to hear from them. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Bumpers**. John, do you have anything else you want to say?

Senator **Chafee**. Just one point that you touched on and that was of concern to Senator Burns, and that is this business of supplementing the nonprofits is really a very, very good way of obtaining some of these open spaces, particularly Nature Conservancy has really been good.

What happens typically is the land comes on the market, the Federal Government has no money, or the state or whoever it is, Nature Conservancy will step in and buy it, hold it, and then sell it back to the state or Federal Government, whoever it is, at the same price. They do not make any money out of this.

If you have a worry list, I would not put that high on it. The Nature Conservancy is the one I know best, and they do a wonderful job.

Senator BUMPERS. Senator Chafee, thank you very much.

Senator CHAFEE. I have a statement here I would like put into the record for the New England Governors.[1]

Senator BUMPERS. Without objection, it will be entered.

Senator CHAFEE. Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. That is from the New England Governors?

Senator CHAFEE. Yes.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you very much, Senator Chafee.

Our next two witnesses constitute a panel. Lou Gallegos, Assistant Secretary for Policy Management and Budget from the Department of Interior, and John L. Evans, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture. Gentlemen, welcome to the committee.

Senator WALLOP. Mr. Chairman, would you indulge me a short opening statement?

Senator BUMPERS. I certainly will. Senator Wallop has just joined us and has an opening statement.

Senator WALLOP. I apologize, and also Senator McClure has been detained and would like a statement of his inserted.

Senator BUMPERS. Without objection.

[The prepared statement of Senator McClure follows:]

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[1] The statement appears following Senator Chafee's prepared statement.

Statement by Senator James A. McClure

Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests

Hearing on S. 370, American Heritage Trust Act

April 25, 1990

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for scheduling this hearing today. How to mesh limited resources with our growing recreational and preservation needs is not a new problem, but given our present fiscal situation, it is a particularly intractable one.

Without question, both the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Historic Preservation Fund have been responsible for enormous benefits at the State and local levels. Over its 25 years, the Land and Water Fund has provided the type of partnership which works best. Planning and decisions are made at the local level, and within fiscal limits, the federal government has assisted rather than dictating. Assistance under the Historic Preservation Act has also produced innovative programs at the local level. I have always supported the objectives of these programs, but I also know what the costs are from my service on the Appropriations Committee, as does the Chairman.

There are a lot of misconceptions about both these funds, and any serious discussion needs clarity. First of all, these are not true trust funds. There is no black box over at Treasury with 7 billion dollars gathering dust. Both funds are paper accounts whose balance no longer bears any rational relationship to budget realities. This Committee admitted as much last Congress when we tapped into the Justice Claims Fund to fund the legislative taking at Manassas. Had we not done so, the entire fiscal year budget for National Park Service acquisition would have been reprogrammed.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund grew out of the recommendations of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission at the time when Congress began to expand the National Park System beyond withdrawals from the public domain. Cape Cod, Assateague, and other additions foreshadowed the urban recreation areas of Gateway and Golden Gate. The concept, put forward by Senator Jackson, Senator Bible and others was to use some percentage of revenues derived from development of resources and recreation related revenues to offset the costs of acquisition. Originally, the Fund was viewed in the Congress as a floor, not a ceiling. That rapidly changed and was the major reason behind the various increases in the Fund over the years.

I want to make it absolutely clear however, that no federal land acquisition is limited by the credit balance in the Land and Water Fund. If the budget would allow it, we could appropriate all the money needed for all the federal land acquisition this year. If the federal side of the Land and Water Conservation Fund were repealed, we would simply revert to existing authorizations on individual units or generic authorizations for agencies such as the Fish and Wildlife Service. Because of the difference between what we could afford and what the credit was for the Fund, unfortunately the Fund no longer even provides a benchmark.

This leads me to the next issue which must be understood -that is our insatiable appetite for enacting new acquisitions, however meritorious, with the full knowledge that the ability to pay for them does not exist. The Chairman of the Committee, Senator Johnston, and I have both had the unpleasant task of informing our colleagues that we could not accommodate their requests. It is the most distasteful job we have in the Appropriations Committee. The reason is that every dollar spent on land acquisition comes at the expense of some other program. Do I cut Indian education to fund a Historic Site? Should I delete funding for health programs in Truk during a cholera outbreak to buy land for BLM? Should I delay Safety of Dam work for Forest Service acquisitions? My State suffered the Teton Dam collapse, so I take that tradeoff seriously.

Because we do not fully fund land acquisition does not mean that we do not think the lands should be acquired. I do think a little more restraint in what we authorize would help. But even if this Committee learned to say no occasionally, we would not be able to meet the outstanding balances. That is unfair and totally irresponsible. It is unfair to the country which is denied the protection of these lands. It is unfair to the people who worked so long and hard to have the authorization enacted. It is extremely unfair to the landowners who are put in an eternal limbo, denied the full value and use of their land. Look at the instances of either legislative takings or consent to the filing of declarations of taking. Why is it that those who would impair the value of resources jump to the head of the limited federal list, while those who love the land, and in many instances were lobbying hard to have their land preserved, are left in the cold?

There are no easy solutions to these problems. I do think that creating a new source of direct spending outside the Appropriations process does a disservice to our colleagues on the Appropriations Committees. Maybe the total cost will not be scored against the Interior and Related

Agencies Subcommittee, but it certainly will be scored against the overall budget. Do we cut AIDS research? Funding for prison reform? Legal assistance for the poor? Air and water pollution grants? SSI or AFDC? I could probably go through the requests down in Energy and Water and Interior and Related Agencies and find requests from the cosponsors of this bill for Corps of Engineers Flood Control projects which they think are critical and which the federal government should pay for. I suppose we could see whether there were grants to their States from the National Endowments.

The point I am making is that there is a price to be paid for entitlements and direct spending. That price can be very high if we eliminate the balancing done by the Appropriations process. That reality should not detract from a commitment to the objectives of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Historic Preservation Fund at either the federal or local levels. The goals are more than desirable, they are essential to this Nation. Preservation of our resources and our heritage is critical for future generations. How to accomplish that without making other unacceptable sacrifices is our problem. I think this hearing is important in that discussion. There is no lack of sympathy for the intent of this legislation. I would prefer that we never authorize things we are unwilling to fund. Reality sometimes rears its ugly head, however, and I think we need to bear the inevitable tradeoffs in mind.

Put simply, this bill is the worst of both worlds. At a time when we're trying to curb federal spending, a new billion-dollar program like this is bad budget policy. And at a time when we're so far behind in caring for the lands we've already acquired, I don't think it's responsible land conservation policy.

STATEMENT OF HON. MALCOLM WALLOP, U.S. SENATOR FROM WYOMING

Senator Wallop. I want to begin by thanking you for holding the hearing today on this most important subject.

There has been an enormous amount of attention given to this legislation, and it is useful for the committee to schedule this hearing as the issues raised by the legislation are contentious and extremely complex.

I have constituents of my own in the State of Wyoming, as I know my colleagues have in their respective states, who believe that passage of this bill will solve all of their problems.

Funding for stateside programs with Land and Water Conservation Funds has not been consistent; and this lack of consistency or uncertainty of funding various projects has caused problems.

Numbers of individuals blame this and the past administration for the inadequate flow of monies. I think it should be pointed out that we all share the responsibility for the funding shortfall. While a given administration may not have recommended funds for the state side of the program, Congress did not appropriate the funds, and we did this by choice.

Had we been flush with money, it is my guess that the Land and Water Conservation Fund would be fully appropriated, but the simple case is that we are not rolling in dough. And this bill certainly does not improve that situation.

There are a number of issues in the legislation before us that I would like to address in depth, but to save time, I will just mention a few and will submit several questions for the witnesses for the record.

The first item I find disturbing is the cost. I do not see the need to elaborate on that statement, except to say that this program is just plain exorbitantly expensive. The second item bothering me is the phrase, and I quote, "without further appropriation."

I feel obligated to throw myself in front of that train. I would be remiss in my duty as a senator if I supported that concept, considering the amount of monies which would be obligated by this legislation, as well as the lack of oversight resulting from its exclusion from the appropriations process.

How many additional personnel will be required to administer this fund? How many new rules and regulations will be promulgated as a result of this legislation? How will the funding mechanism work?

Is the Interior Department going to administer this program? I might note that this is the same department that only just last week expended $10,000 of its money to rent space on its own land. If they are willing to spend that amount of money for something which should have been available at no cost, either to the Department or the taxpayer, God help us if they had to purchase something that cost real money for a legitimate purpose.

But I have digressed, Mr. Chairman; and I stated before, there are several issues that cause me real concern, which I will explore as we proceed with the legislation. And I look forward to hearing the testimony of the witnesses at the hearing today.

Thank you, sir.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Senator Wallop.

Mr. Gallegos.

STATEMENT OF LOU GALLEGOS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, POLICY, MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ACCOMPANIED BY BRAD LEONARD, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF POLICY ANALYSIS; AND TONY ITTEILAG, BUDGET DIRECTOR

Mr. **Gallegos**. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. We welcome the opportunity to offer the Department of the Interior's testimony on this bill. I have with me today, on my far right, Mr. Brad Leonard, Deputy Director of our Office of Policy Analysis, and Mr. Tony Itteilag on my immediate right, who is our Budget Director for the Department of the Interior.

I would like to request that my written statement be placed in the record, and I will begin with brief remarks on the high points.

The Administration is carrying out its commitment to enhance recreational, natural and cultural resources and to improve environmental quality. Interior's fiscal 1991 budget proposal includes two major initiatives, America the Beautiful and Legacy 1999, totaling over $1 billion.

These programs are comprehensive and flexible enough to address our critical needs. They build, in part, on the proven success of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Historic Preservation Fund.

The President's America the Beautiful initiative provides increased funds for land acquisition, for recreation and resource protection by the Department of the Interior, and for a new tree planting program administered by the Department of Agriculture.

Land acquisition near urban areas is an Administration priority and is reflected in the projects proposed in our fiscal year 1991 budget request.

Legacy '99 provides for improved stewardship, upgrading physical infrastructure, hazardous material management and safety of dams. Further initiatives are under consideration for the fiscal year 1992 budget, consistent with the flexibility afforded by America the Beautiful and Legacy '99 proposals.

Also, the Administration is willing to discuss approaches that complement and build on these initiatives as long as they meet basic and reasonable principles that allow the President and the Congress to balance program needs with other national priorities through normal authorization, budget and appropriations processes, and provide a comprehensive approach that addresses the need for resource protection and enhancement, not just acquisition alone, and assure fiscal responsibility by supporting program expansions which require those who use and benefit from those programs to pay their fair share, and finally, promote partnerships with State and local governments, and the private sector as necessary to the achievement of mutual goals.

Although S. 370 appears well intended, it falls short of meeting these principles. We are especially concerned that the bill inhibits the flexibility of the President and the Congress to make choices on spending, due to the provision for permanent appropriations and the reliance on a funding mechanism that will ultimately increase the Federal deficit by over $1 billion annually. These new permanent appropriations are in addition to existing discretionary authority for appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Historic Preservation Fund.

And finally, S. 370 limits support for actions needed to assure responsible stewardship due to its imbalance between acquisition and resource protection and enhancement concerns. The present mechanisms available, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Historic Preservation Fund and the annual budget and appropriations process are fundamentally sound and can well serve as the basis for further action in concert with America the Beautiful and Legacy '99.

Unless the bill were amended at a minimum to subject all expenditures to the appropriations process, the Secretary will recommend a veto of S. 370, if passed.

We want to encourage a dialogue on these important issues, in order to develop options that build on America the Beautiful and Legacy '99, the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Historic Preservation Fund as the baselines from which to begin.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to be here. I would be glad to answer questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Gallegos follows:]

STATEMENT OF LOU GALLEGOS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY/POLICY, BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS, SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, CONCERNING S.370, THE PROPOSED AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST ACT OF 1989.

April 25, 1990

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to provide your Subcommittee with the views of the Department of the Interior on S.370. Let me mention that the Administration is strongly committed to principles and programs that enhance recreational opportunities, benefit nationally significant natural and cultural resources, and improve environmental quality. President Bush, Secretary Lujan, and Secretary Yeutter opened the dialogue on these principles and programs early in the Administration, and the 1991 budget proposal for America the Beautiful and Legacy '99 is the beginning of that ongoing dialogue.

The President, Secretary Lujan, Secretary Yeutter, and all of us share the commitment of the sponsors of this bill for the goals of enhanced recreation resources and greater protection of our Nation's cultural and natural resources and heritage and the important role of both the public and the private sectors. We also recognize the important contributions made by the Federal Government under the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and Historic Preservation Fund (HPF). The Land and Water

Conservation Fund was created in 1964. Since that time almost $14 billion have been credited to the fund. Approximately 85% of that total, or $11.7 billion, has come from receipts generated by the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) leasing program. One hundred percent of the Historic Preservation Fund is comprised of OCS receipts. The total credited to the HPF through FY 1989 is over $1.7 billion.

The President's 1991 budget features an "America the Beautiful" initiative. This initiative, which totals $630 million, includes increased funding of $269 million over 1990 enacted levels for Federal land acquisition, the enhancement of outdoor recreation, natural/cultural resource protection, and a major new tree-planting program. Indeed, land acquisition near urban areas is a clear Administration priority and is reflected in the projects proposed for funding. In addition, the Department of the Interior is proposing a related initiative, "Legacy '99," which includes increased funding of $114 million over 1990 enacted levels for improved stewardship of our important natural resources and maintenance of our physical infrastructure, hazardous materials management, and to carry out dam safety efforts.

Together, America the Beautiful and Legacy '99 include ongoing and new programs with funding levels totalling more than $1 billion. The land acquisition portion of these initiatives is proposed for funding through the LWCF at the $250 million level; the complementing components are proposed for funding through general revenues. These initiatives emerged through competition with other programs for increases in the executive budget formulation process; we are hopeful that they will also be endorsed in the Congressional appropriation process.

Further initiatives are under consideration for the 1992 budget. For example, the Secretary has been carefully reviewing our policies in regard to concessions management. We continue to examine possibilities for fair and equitable user fees. Research and environmental enhancement programs and initiatives, such as those related to wetlands and coastal areas, are slated for special review in the budget formulation process. The America the Beautiful initiative should be viewed as the first step in this evolving effort.

In short, we believe the existing Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Historic Preservation Fund, and the budget process allow us to pursue these goals.

Principles

Before commenting specifically on the merits of the bill's provisions, let me outline some broad principles we have used in assessing options to finance the enhancement of environmental and natural/cultural resources. We believe these principles provide basic measures for ends that all parties can agree to.

- o We need to support and have faith in our basic democratic institutions, including the ability of elected representatives to debate and make decisions on spending priorities through the normal budget and appropriations process.
- o Any new spending above currently budgeted levels should rely on genuine, new funding sources, supplied by users and beneficiaries and possibly by those responsible for environmental degradation.
- o Achievement of our stewardship goals in recreation, environmental quality, and natural and cultural preservation and enhancement will require a broader capital investment than that for land acquisition alone.
- o Partnerships among the Federal, State, and local governments and with the private sector are essential to meeting national goals.

Concerns

These principles are embodied in the America the Beautiful initiative and in Legacy '99 and will be reflected in future Administration proposals. The major concerns of the Administration in regard to the American Heritage Trust legislation are that the bill:

- circumvents the annual appropriation process to determine funding for Federal land acquisition and for state/local grants from the LWCF and HPF;
- relies on an artificial funding mechanism that would ultimately increase the Federal budget deficit by over $1 billion annually;
- lacks genuine new sources of revenue linked directly to uses and activities to help fund a full complement of environmental and recreational land acquisition and enhancement projects;
- does not provide for the planning and development costs associated with new land acquisitions nor balancing between new acquisitions and proper stewardship of what we have; and
- fails to acknowledge that land acquisition for recreational and environmental purposes can have a significant impact on local governments, including their property tax bases and economic development potential, and thereby affect their capacities to operate and maintain lands, facilities, and enhancements in the future.

Let me now treat each of these concerns:

The annual appropriations process is essential to both the Executive Branch and the Congress in meeting our responsibilities to set spending priorities within the limits of a reasonable and responsible fiscal strategy. The broad choices facing us as a Nation are difficult: health care, education, aid for emerging democracies in Eastern Europe and Latin America, infrastructure rehabilitation, the drug war... Some of these can only be addressed through relatively permanent and therefore annually uncontrollable appropriation authority and entitlements. For example, health care for children and the elderly has to be consistent and dependable to be effective. We believe that although environmental and recreational land acquisition and enhancement are vital and certainly a priority for this Department, they are relatively more controllable and discretionary than many other elements of Federal spending and should therefore be subject to annual appropriation.

Our system of democracy requires that our elected representatives make choices--indeed, that they have the flexibility to do so--and that they be held accountable for the choices made. Whatever its shortcomings and whatever our complaints and differences, the Congressional budget and appropriations processes are integral to determining priorities within a responsible fiscal framework and are very much a reflection of our democracy in action. Neither the President nor the Department believes that replacing annual appropriations with an automatic permanent appropriation is appropriate or desirable in this case. And, as noted, we believe programs like America the Beautiful and Legacy '99 will compete well in both Executive and Congressional priority setting, as will their counterparts at the State and local level.

Some proponents of the American Heritage Trust characterize the bill's funding mechanism as "self-financing." The implication is that because expenditures under the bill would be of "earned interest", such spending would have no impact on the net Federal budget deficit. This interpretation is incorrect.

Current balances in the LWCF and the HPF reported in the budget do not comprise cash. Rather, the balances shown are amounts authorized for appropriation -- in effect, bookkeeping entries. The exercise of "investing" these amounts as required by the bill would in fact be a paper exercise. Treasury Department fund managers would invest the recorded American Heritage Trust balance in "nonmarketable market-based special securities" -- a form of security that is not bought or sold in the private market and only exists as a financial instrument within the Federal government -- and record the subsequent "earnings" (equal to amounts that would have been earned if an identical amount of actual cash had been invested in marketable securities) as an adjustment to the balance. Since these transactions would take place wholly on paper, within the Federal government, they would not result in net Federal receipts or outlays, and therefore would not affect the annual budget deficit.

However, when the American Heritage Trust "earnings" would be made available for obligation the following year, and subsequently outlayed, the Federal government would incur a true cash expense. The effect would be to increase the net Federal deficit, which would have to be financed by increased Federal borrowing or increased Federal taxes. This expenditure would eventually exceed $1 billion annually -- far more than we believe is justified in the current fiscal situation.

America the Beautiful, by making use of the LWCF, continues the use of OCS receipts to finance land acquisition at a fiscally sustainable level. Let me mention here some concerns related to Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) leasing. If there's no leasing, eventually there's no revenue. We all agree that leasing must be restricted from environmentally sensitive areas and are sensitive to the concerns of States and local areas that might be affected by the leasing activity. However, we believe that OCS leasing can produce necessary energy resources in an environmentally sound manner. We must come to some consensus that balances energy development and environmental concerns.

In order to address our mutual concerns, we may also need additional revenue sources, particularly for recreational facilities. We need those who benefit and those who use to step forward and to bear willingly some of the costs of providing and taking care of the investment. We need them to maintain a healthy interest in these investments in the future and to serve as check and balance against both overfunding and underfunding. The best guarantee for predictability and stability of funding in the annual appropriations process is, of course, an interested and caring public.

The America the Beautiful and Legacy '99 initiatives set out a program with priorities balanced between land acquisition and those enhancements necessary to make the land suitable for those purposes for which it is acquired. They strive to balance acquisition of new lands with proper stewardship of what we have. The current LWCF statutes permit state and local governments to finance improvements as well as land acquisition from LWCF grants. Federal land management agencies on an equal basis with their state and local counterparts must also be able to enhance the lands acquired if we are to work toward a truly national system of parks, forests, refuges, scenic rivers and trails, and cultural sites. S.370 does nothing to rectify this imbalance and may, indeed, make it worse.

We also need to ensure that our programs complement the efforts of states, localities, and the private sector. The Federal Government can serve as a facilitator, promoting creative approaches and cooperating with other partners. States, local governments, and the private sector have expanded their range of activities and funding in recent years. Indeed, some of our efforts, as with the Everglades, do have us working as partners.

The impact of land acquisition on local governments needs further discussion. Some see environmental and recreational acquisitions and increased visitation as an economic boon and open space and greenways as investments making communities more pleasant and livable. Others see land acquisition as a threat to local lifestyles and a drain on local services, such as law enforcement and fire protection, without an economic nor tax-base offset. Payments-in-lieu-of-taxes and revenue sharing address some of these concerns, as do proposals to offset the impacts of reduced timber sales on county revenues. All of these have been included in the President's 1991 budget, again to move toward an equitable balance and to demonstrate our commitment to working toward a partnership with state and local governments.

The President has spoken of a kinder, gentler nation. That suggests a respect for Federalism, a respect for the effective operation of market mechanisms, a respect for private property, a belief that the overwhelming majority of this nation want to do the right thing. These ideas have all been reaffirmed in the America the Beautiful and Legacy '99 initiatives.

Conclusion

The American Heritage Trust is no more (or less) real than the present LWCF, although it establishes a mechanism for increasing total spending and exempting it from the appropriation process. The funding objectives of the American Heritage Trust are already covered by the present LWCF, which adequately supports the land acquisition initiatives in America the Beautiful and provides authority for state grants. The creation of a new, more complex umbrella fund doesn't appear to offer any advantages over present arrangements and carries serious drawbacks.

We therefore cannot support the American Heritage Trust as currently drafted, although we agree with its goals, because it would undercut the appropriations process that is the key to balancing priorities and budget discipline. Unless the bill is amended at a minimum to subject all expenditures to the appropriations process, the Secretary would recommend to the President that he veto the American Heritage Trust legislation. The Department is eager to work with the Congress to fashion a land acquisition process that will enhance public recreation.

Although these major concerns preclude our support of this particular bill, we believe that we and its sponsors and supporters share common goals and concerns and have a common ground for further exploration. The design and implementation of suitable legislation building on America the Beautiful would test our abilities to define a vision for the future and to provide for the long-term investments to realize that vision. We believe that

It is a task worth undertaking and hope that those interested in--or concerned by--any new legislation would cooperate in its development.

In this regard, we look forward to presenting the results of the FY 1992 budget cycle to the Committee.

That concludes my prepared statement, Mr. Chairman. I'd be pleased to answer any questions.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you very much, Mr. Gallegos, Mr. Evans.

STATEMENT OF JOHN L. EVANS, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ACCOMPANIED BY JEFF SIRMON, DEPUTY CHIEF, PROGRAMS AND LEGISLATION, FOREST SERVICE

Mr. EVANS. Thank you, sir. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and subcommittee members. I thank you for the opportunity to present the Department of Agriculture's view on S. 370, which is entitled the American Heritage Trust Act of 1989. I am accompanied today by Jeff Sirmon, on my left here. He is the Deputy Chief of Programs and Legislation for the Forest Service.

The Department of Agriculture strongly opposes the enactment of this legislation. We do, however, support the policy of protecting and enhancing the Nation's natural, historical, cultural and outdoor recreational heritage.

The Forest Service has been a leader in these efforts since the establishment of the Forest Service 85 years ago. We agree that a well-managed Federal land acquisition program benefits all Americans. And we are pleased that the administration continues to demonstrate its commitment to this goal. We believe existing authorities, including the recently reauthorized Land and Conservation Fund program, provide adequate authority for this purpose.

President Bush has proposed a major environmental initiative called America the Beautiful. It includes a fiscal year 1991 budget request of $250 million from the LWCF fund for high priority land acquisition. We believe this clearly represents a very sound and significant program, which, when combined with other available methods of acquisition, will provide high priority outdoor recreation and conservation opportunities on our federally managed lands.

The Agriculture and Interior Departments have developed a process to insure that any LWCF appropriations will be spent on the highest priority tracks. We have jointly developed criteria for use in assessing proposed acquisitions. The Departments now meet annually to develop a single, prioritized list of tracks proposed for LWCF acquisition.

S. 370 would authorize the LWCF balance to increase to three and a half times the balance currently in the fund, plus such amounts necessary to compensate for inflation.

The fund balance will be invested in public debt securities by the Secretary of the Treasury. The investment from this investment would be available for obligation at an annually increasing level and culminate in $1 billion per year after 1994. It would be used for extensive local outdoor recreation planning and development, sizable land acquisitions by Federal, state, local and nonprofit organization. The interest would be available for expenditures without appropriation.

Some seem to believe that S. 370 would not adversely affect the Federal budget deficit or the American taxpayer. This is simply not the case. The LWCF is not a repository of unutilized case. The LWCF unappropriated balance is an account balance only.

Similarly, interest earned on the LWCF balance would be on paper only, as has been stated before. However, when the interest is obligated or spent, true costs would be incurred. These costs could only be financed by reductions in other Federal programs or a tax increase or an increase in the budget deficit.

The substantial new Federal spending contemplated in S. 370 is inconsistent with the critical need to reduce the Federal budget deficit. We cannot support the creation of a new permanent appropriation such as that proposed by S. 370. We find the concept of such a permanent appropriation to be indefensible from a fiscal and a budgetary perspective.

Generally speaking, every expenditure of the Federal Government should stand the test of the regular appropriations process.

I would like to emphasize that we recognize the pursuit of outdoor recreation and the protection of the environment as important issues. Although the overall demand for outdoor recreation is leveling, it remains still at an all time high. Recreational use of Federal lands is increasing at about 1 percent per year or about the same as the population growth.

Recent changes in recreation patterns reflect the diversity and dynamics of our culture, in that recreation pursuits change rapidly in response to changes and available choices of services and equipment and technology. Implementing strategies to better utilize existing Federal lands, combined with this administration's commitment to a balanced program for acquisition of high priority lands, more efficiently addresses the needs of the recreating public than the automatic approach which is embodied in the S. 370.

For example, the national recreation strategy for the National Forest System is a commitment by the Forest Service to find imaginative ways to take advantage of outdoor recreation opportunities on existing National Forest lands by working with the people. This strategy has unleashed the creativity and enthusiasm of not only the Forest Service employees, but the public at large.

Numerous partnerships have been formed, and these partnerships demonstrate that the Nation's recreation heritage can be protected and enhanced without existing policy or law, even after periods of austere budget.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to testify.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Evans follows:]

STATEMENT OF
JOHN L. EVANS
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Before the
Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate

Concerning S. 370, the "American Heritage Trust Act of 1989"

April 25, 1990

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

Thank you for the opportunity to present the Department of Agriculture's views on S. 370, the "American Heritage Trust Act of 1989." I am accompanied today by Jeff Sirmon, Deputy Chief for Programs and Legislation for the Forest Service.

We strongly oppose enactment of this legislation.

The Department of Agriculture, however, supports the policy of protecting and enhancing the Nation's natural, historical, cultural, and outdoor recreational heritage. The Forest Service has been a leader in these efforts since its establishment over 85 years ago.

We agree that a well-managed Federal land acquisition program benefits all Americans, and we are pleased that the Administration continues to demonstrate its commitment to this goal. We believe existing authorities, including the recently reauthorized Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) program, provide adequate authority for this purpose.

President Bush has proposed a major new environmental initiative called "America the Beautiful." It includes a FY 1991 budget request of $250 million from the LWCF for high-priority land acquisitions. We believe this clearly represents a very sound and significant program which, when combined with other available methods of acquisition, will provide for high priority outdoor recreation and conservation opportunities on our Federally managed lands.

The Agriculture and Interior Departments have developed a process to ensure that any LWCF appropriations will be spent on the highest priority tracts. We have jointly developed criteria for use in assessing proposed acquisitions. The Departments now meet annually to develop a single, prioritized list of tracts proposed for LWCF acquisition.

S. 370 would authorize the LWCF balance to increase to 3.5 times the balance currently in the fund plus such amounts necessary to compensate for inflation. The fund balance would be invested in public debt securities by the Secretary of the Treasury. The interest from this investment would be available for obligation at an annually increasing level, and culminate at $1 billion per year after 1994. It would be used for extensive local outdoor recreation planning and development, and sizable land acquisitions by Federal, State, local, and nonprofit organizations. The interest would be available for expenditure without appropriation.

Some seem to believe that S. 370 would not adversely affect the Federal budget deficit or the American taxpayer. This is simply not the case. The LWCF is not a repository of unutilized cash. The LWCF "unappropriated balance" is an accounting balance only. Similiarly, "interest earned" on the LWCF balance would be on paper only. However, when the "interest" was obligated or spent, true costs would be incurred. These costs could only be financed by reductions in other Federal programs, a tax increase, or an increase in the budget deficit.

The substantial new Federal spending contemplated by S. 370 is inconsistent with the critical need to reduce the Federal budget deficit. We cannot support the creation of a new permanent appropriation such as that proposed by S. 370. We find the concept of such a permanent appropriation to be indefensible from a fiscal and budgetary perspective. Generally speaking, every expenditure of the Federal Government should stand the test of the regular appropriation process.

I would like to emphasize that we recognize the pursuit of outdoor recreation and the protection of the environment as important issues. Although the overall demand for outdoor recreation is leveling, it remains at an all-time high. Recreational use of Federal lands is increasing at about 1 percent per year, or about the same rate as population growth. Recent changes in recreation patterns reflect the diversity and dynamics of our culture, in that recreation pursuits change rapidly in response to changes in available choices, services, equipment, and technology.

Implementing strategies to better utilize existing Federal lands, combined with this Administration's commitment to a balanced program for acquisition of high priority lands, more efficiently addresses the needs of the recreating public than the "automatic" approach embodied in S. 370.

For example, "National Recreation Strategy" for the National Forest System is a commitment by the Forest Service to find imaginative ways to take advantage of outdoor recreation opportunities on existing National Forest lands by working with people. This strategy has unleashed the creativity and enthusiasm of not only the Forest Service employees, but the public at large. Numerous partnerships have been formed with local communities, States, other Federal agencies, non-profit organizations, volunteers, and the private sector. The emphasis of these partnerships is to better meet the demands being placed on the National Forests by the recreating public.

These partnerships demonstrate that the Nation's recreation heritage can be protected and enhanced within existing policy and law, even during periods of austere budgets.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my testimony. I would be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

Senator Rockefeller.

Senator **Rockefeller**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to ask both Mr. Gallegos and Mr. Evans, if you can tell me the estimated dollar value of the land acquisition backlog that exists for the National Park Services and the Fish and Wildlife Service? I will wait.

Mr. **Itteilag**. Senator, the estimates that we have are imprecise for a whole variety of reasons, the most telling of which is that you do not know how much something is really going to cost until there is an offer to purchase and a counter offer. In the Park Service the information that we have been provided is at least $1.5 billion.

Senator **Rockefeller**. For both, National Park Services and the Fish and Wildlife?

Mr. **Itteilag**. For the Park Service. For the Fish and Wildlife Service, I probably do not dare be as specific as that, but in our discussions in the Department, I would say that we are talking about at least a half-billion dollars.

Senator **Rockefeller**. So, that is about $2 billion.

Mr. **Itteilag**. I would say yes, something in that range.

Senator **Rockefeller**. Are you gentlemen—do you feel there is a need to reduce that inventory?

Mr. **Itteilag**. I think, Senator——

Senator **Rockefeller**. I am asking them.

Mr. **Gallegos**. Senator, I believe that we in fact are beginning to try to reduce the inventory. The Administration requested $206 million in fiscal year 1990 and is requesting $250 million for fiscal year 1991 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for land acquisition by Federal land management agencies, after a long period of time in which that effort was not undertaken. That clearly is based on some priority criteria that were jointly developed by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior, and we are proceeding on those acquisitions. Then there are, of course——

Senator **Rockefeller**. Was that your initiative or was that courtesy of this committee and others, that was handed to you.

Mr. **Gallegos**. Senator Rockefeller, that was in the fiscal year 1991 budget. The President's budget requests $250 million.

Senator **Rockefeller**. My apologies.

Mr. **Sirmon**. Senator Rockefeller, we do not have a backlog as such. We have not worked on a definition of a backlog. There is a misconception that we do have a backlog. There was an estimate made when LWCF was passed of about 2 million acres that were included in special areas or in certain places that were high priority for recreation.

Since then, we have purchased 1.4 million acres and acquired 1.9 million through our exchange program. Since then, though, additional special areas have been set up which contain private land, such as wilderness areas, wild and scenic areas, wild and scenic rivers and other special areas. We still have not compiled what is called a backlog. We purchase on an opportunity basis. As values change, people's values, public's values and situations change, and we try to meet the current situation. It was not our intent to go in and buy every piece of private land.

Senator **Rockefeller**. You do not want to spend money, but you will swap?

Mr. **Sirmon**. Pardon?

Senator **Rockefeller**. You do not want to spend money, but you will swap?

Mr. **Sirmon**. Well, we do spend money in certain places. I am just saying we do not have a backlog of properties that should be bought that I could give you.

Senator **Rockefeller**. In your judgment, is an alternative to the American Heritage Trust Act the America the Beautiful Initiative? Do you count that as kind of a——

Mr. **Sirmon**. That is right.

Senator **Rockefeller**. Does the America the Beautiful Initiative require the enactment of additional authorizing language, or are these initiatives a conglomeration of existing programs?

Mr. **Sirmon**. The land purchase part of the America the Beautiful draws money from the Land and Water Conservation Fund as exists now. It contemplates money from that fund.

Senator **Rockefeller**. Can you give me a ballpark? I mean, what kind of money are you talking about?

Mr. **Sirmon**. The 1991 budget has $260 million—$250 million in it.

Senator **Bumpers**. Excuse me. If you would yield at that point. We were all applauding President Bush around here for requesting $250 million this year for the Land and Water Conservation Fund because that was sort of unique based on what we have been going through.

But, then they turn around and he comes in his State of the Union Address with this big America the Beautiful Initiative, for which he takes the $250 million out of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. So what he has done is ask for the $250 million, but then he has proposed to use for whatever their purposes might be. Is that a fair statement?

Mr. **Itteilag**. Senator, that is not an accurate characterization.

Senator **Bumpers**. What is inaccurate about it?

Mr. **Itteilag**. The Land and Water Conservation Fund authority is again being proposed to be used in fiscal year 1991 only for the currently authorized purposes; that is, land acquisition.

Senator **Bumpers**. So, he is not asking that we appropriate $250 million for that, is that right?

Mr. **Itteilag**. No. What the Administration has done and what we have done is that we have folded that into America the Beautiful, so it is part of America the Beautiful in that sense. It is not something brand new and different.

Senator **Rockefeller**. That is what the Chairman said.

Senator **Bumpers**. It is just a rose by a different name, is it not? I mean, you are giving on the one hand and you are taking away with the other.

Mr. **Itteilag**. Well, it is for land acquisition, which is the traditional purpose.

Senator **Rockefeller**. Is there a net increase in land acquisition funds as a result of the fiscal 1991 budget?

Mr. **Itteilag**. Yes, there is, Senator.

Senator ROCKEFELLER. And could you describe that to the Chairman.

Mr. ITTEILAG. The request in fiscal year 1991, including the Forest Service and the Interior Department, is about $250 million and the Congress appropriated about $215 million in fiscal year 1990 after sequestration took effect.

Senator ROCKEFELLER. We are going around in circles. I mean, we know what we are both saying.

Let me just ask a philosophical question. The Department of Agriculture, the Department of Interior, National Park Service, kind of a distinguished heritage. Yes, we have a budget crisis. You go to work every morning. You sort of dream about what you would like to see happen—I am particularly talking to the Department of Interior here, Mr. Gallegos.

You kind of think what you would like to have happen. You hear Senator Bumpers discuss the tall grass in Oklahoma, unbelievably precious places in this country that are absolutely irreplaceable that are in danger of being destroyed.

I am thinking, frankly, for example, for years and years, we have a place in West Virginia called the Cranberry Glades, back country. It is an Alaskan tundra. It is absolutely unbelievable. You can walk out into this thing, it is way up high. You can see orchids growing. It belongs up in Alaska; it ended up in West Virginia, thank God.

And all kinds of coal companies want to go in there and do what they call slanted shaft mining. So, they say, we will not damage because we will go from outside the park boundary and we will go on in and do something about that. Some of us stopped that from happening.

But you worry about things like that. You respect the beauty of this Nation, and you want to preserve part of it, some of it, part of your legacy, part of your pride in public service. What are you doing about it?

Mr. GALLEGOS. Senator Rockefeller, if I may, the Department of the Interior, as you well know, faces that dilemma literally every day, because, coupled with the $2 billion estimate in terms of backlog and acquisitions, there is a corresponding $2 billion backlog in operations and maintenance in existing public lands, the Park Service included, Fish and Wildlife Service Refuges and monuments and the like.

The dilemma is, if you have the dollars, where do you put them—in upgrading what you already have or to pursue a course of acquisition only?

We believe that America the Beautiful, with Legacy '99, together, is at least a reasonable approach, a baseline from which to build and address this in a targeted sort of way, having the criteria on some rational basis of priority for acquisitions with the dollars that you do have.

But also, do not forget that every year that we let the maintenance and operations lag further behind we add to the cost of catching up. America the Beautiful/Legacy '99, in tandem, is a very well thought-out effort to address that.

Senator ROCKEFELLER. Chairman Bumpers, I am finished, but I would just like to observe that it is inspiring for me, as a public official, to work with the National Park Service people. That is something that I enormously enjoyed. I find, at the local level, the regional, the local level, they are dedicated, they are committed, they have an enormous sense of the way things ought to be.

It is just that the tune changes a bit. I am not blaming you gentlemen for it, because you have all got to report to OMB, and I understand that.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator WALLOP. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Gallegos, I appreciated your statement. I have got to say that I think the value you placed on the backlog is de minimis at least. I think by the time you got out of California you would have spent that, between Redwoods, Channel Islands, Santa Monica, you know. You are not going to get out of California for $1.5 billion, and you have got a hell of a lot left over after that. That is one of the things that bothers me about this legislation.

Do you happen to know what percentage of the surface of America is in public ownership?

Mr. GALLEGOS. Mr. Chairman, Senator Wallop, the Bureau of Land Management alone is responsible for 300 million surface acres in public lands, not counting the National Park Service, so our estimate is roughly a third of the land mass in the United States is held in the public domain.

Senator WALLOP. And that does not count the highways, and that does not count state properties. It comes up to well over 40 percent, you have to begin to wonder, in a country which values private property, at what moment in time you have reached a balance.

There is never any thought given to returning some of what we have to obtain something like Tall Grass, which is surely an attractive piece of ground and could be in the national interest. But we never seem to give up the idea that every rock that we possess now is in some way or another in the public interest, and you set in motion something like this Heritage Trust Fund, which can acquire land without further appropriation. It can indeed make profit on them which may have a very troublesome ability for condemnation.

Senator ROCKEFELLER. Would the Senator yield?

Senator WALLOP. I would be happy to.

Senator ROCKEFELLER. Only for the junior Senator from West Virginia to inquire, out of curiosity, I wonder what percentage of that publicly held land is west of the 100th meridian?

Senator WALLOP. I do not know that it makes a difference. It is a percentage—all of Americans live in all of America.

Senator ROCKEFELLER. It makes a big difference.

Senator WALLOP. I suppose a big percentage of it is. But on the other hand, if that is the case, then some of that should be returned to private ownership. There has to be a balance in America when you are talking about well over 40 percent of the land surface of this country belonging to government. It may not trouble you, but it troubles me a lot, and one of the reasons, while I am comfortable——

Senator BUMPERS. Malcolm, let me ask you a question on that. I have heard that so many years, and I have always wanted to ask this question. How much should we own?

Senator WALLOP. Well, I think that we probably own more than we should. That is not to say that there are not some parcels of land that should be in public ownership. But that is also not to say that there are not some parcels of land that are in public ownership which do not require the Federal Government to be the land master.

My big problem is that the U.S.—I have been in ranching all my life until I got here, and I desperately wish sometimes I still were—the U.S. is like a really bad neighbor. A big rancher sitting next to you who has a whole lot of land that he does not take of, and he spends all his resources acquiring more. And you become the victim of the lack of husbandry, and Secretary Gallegos mentioned that.

It comes a point where you have to make a decision about the quality and the status of the land which you possess before acquiring more. Sometimes I see that this country, and this Congress, especially, has an enormous appetite for authorizing the acquisition of lands, and it has no stomach at all for paying for it, and what we are trying to do right here with this piece of legislation is to take it out of our decision, nothing more, relieving ourselves of the political problem which we ourselves have created.

I think, Jay, it was you who mentioned this backlog. It does not matter. I mean, every year we add to the backlog without diminishing it ourselves. You know perfectly well that we in Congress will not take the responsibility for paying Americans whose lands we have authorized to be acquired.

We have in effect executed the most exquisite and most unjust taking that there is, because the people who own this land cannot do anything with it, because it has been authorized for redwoods, it has been authorized for some place else. You cannot sell it because nobody else can either. The only way you can get paid is to threaten to destroy it.

Because we do not do it here, and now what you are seeing by way of creating this conservation fund without further appropriation, is a means for Congress to duck its own responsibility. I think that is the thing which bothers me more than any other part of this legislation. It is that it is just a quick and easy way for Congress to not have to vote the funds to which its appetite for acquisition has obligated it.

So, I am happy with the administration's opposition. I think that we can work on some things, but we really ought to take care of where we have been before we launch off on some new and extraordinary adventure which gives a group of people the ability to acquire lands without further appropriation.

Senator ROCKEFELLER. Would the Senator yield again? Just philosophical and friendly.

There is a piece of creek in West Virginia called Otter Creek which, about 25 years ago, I hiked, and I think it is the most beautiful very small amount of acreage, piece of stream—a little bit on either side of it—that I have ever seen in my entire life. I mean it is just absolutely a religious experience, just a religious experience.

The Senator from Arkansas referred to a similar thing with historical backgrounds, where you find these absolutely incredible, either historic or beautiful places that cannot be replicated and that are in the process, maybe, of being destroyed one way or another. You yourself mentioned it; the only way to get it done is to try to destroy it. And those places do exist. What do we do about those?

Senator WALLOP. Senator, I have no philosophical objection. In fact, I have a great deal of philosophical agreement with the idea of acquiring those. But what I do not condone is the unwillingness of this government ever to look at the rest of what it has to see if it cannot put some of it back in the private domain without damaging the historic or the environmental nature of this country.

We only look at one side, and that is acquisition. We never look at the total holdings, or what it costs us.

There are all over Wyoming, for example, and the BLM-administered lands especially, hundreds of little isolated tracks, some as small as 40 acres which are scattered all over the country. They are not important for the government of the United States to own. They could and should be on the tax rolls of the State of Wyoming, and could and should be in private hands.

And this is not the old Sage Brush Rebellion, I am just talking about a very basic principle, and that is that the government of the United States has limitless resources now by virtue of deficits and by virtue of the fact that a Congress will continue to authorize these things and never pay for them. When I said you have to destroy it, that is the only way, sometimes, that you can get paid for what Congress had done to you.

Senator BUMPERS. Gentlemen, let me point out that these are the kinds of things that we need to talk about at mark-up on this bill. We have a panel of witnesses here and we have a whole slew of other witnesses to follow. If we could direct our questions to them and let them get going, we will bring on some more witnesses.

Senator WALLOP. I would say that I am in agreement, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BUMPERS. I do not want to cut you off.

Senator WALLOP. I do not feel cut off at all. You are exactly right; it is a long hearing. The other thing is, one of the reasons why there are these places around of which you speak, is because the country has got a heart, the country at large has got a heart and they have been taking care of those things, otherwise we would not even be gathered here.

We just must find a way to do things without adding to the enormous amount of public ownership that exists in this country, while being sensitive to the need to protect the kind of place, an area of which you have just spoken. We have got them in Wyoming. Mostly, they are that way because people have been better than governments at taking care of it.

And if you want to look at some of the places that governments own and see if that always can be designated to benefit, I have a couple of things I could show you in the summertime if you would care to come out to another beautiful state.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you.

Just for the record, the President's request for the America the Beautiful land acquisition, the Land and Water Conservation Fund is as follows. These are land acquisition proposals by the President.

BLM, $24.3 million; Fish and Wildlife, $56.7; Park Service, $80.2; and the Forest Service, $88.8, for a total of $250 million.

Just let me ask you quickly this question, is any of that money earmarked or would Congress determine what kind of acquisitions would be made with that?

Mr. **Gallegos**. Mr. Chairman, correct. The list of proposed acquisitions is forwarded with a budget request to the appropriations committees.

Senator **Bumpers**. So, the Appropriations Committee will have a list of how the President proposes to spend that money?

Mr. **Gallegos**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Bumpers**. I see the Park Service's list here. I do not see "ARK" after any of them, so I cannot support that. [Laughter.]

Let me thank you gentlemen very much. I do have a couple of questions.

Now, one other point I want to make, Mr. Gallegos. Is the $250 million for land acquisition recommended in the President's budget all Federal? The President did not recommend any money for state grants, and yet you said in your testimony that you thought the Florida/Federal Government participation and cooperation on the Everglades was exemplary as a partnership between state and Federal governments, and yet the President did not ask for anything for state grants. Any contradiction there?

Mr. **Gallegos**. Mr. Chairman, subject to correction, I believe that our fiscal year 1991 budget request does contain approximately $33 million for stateside——

Senator **Bumpers**. Oh, does it?

Mr. **Gallegos**. I stand corrected.

Senator **Bumpers**. It does not. Yes, okay.

Mr. **Gallegos**. It does not for State land and water grants.

Senator **Bumpers**. Okay. Thank you all very much for being with us.

[Subsequent to the hearing the subcommittee received the following:]

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

APR

Honorable Dale Bumpers
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands
National Parks and Forests
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I would like to clarify my last statement concerning state grants made during the April 25 hearing on Senate Bill 370.

My understanding now is that in your inquiry about state grants funding, you were referring to the state program under the Land and Water Conservation Fund. In that case, we correctly stated that the Administration has not requested any funding in FY 1991 for state land acquisition grants.

At the hearing, I initially thought you were asking if the Department has requested any funding for state grants for Historic Preservation. The Administration is requesting $33.7 million for the Historic Preservation Fund account for the National Park Service in FY 1991. Most of this funding would go to the states as matching grants.

I regret any misunderstanding this may have caused.

Sincerely,

LOU GALLEGOS
Assistant Secretary
Policy, Management & Budget

Senator WALLOP. Mr. Chairman, could we just submit questions for the record?

Senator BUMPERS. Oh, certainly. The record will stay open for at least a week to allow senators to submit questions in writing.

Our next witness is Mr. Robert A. Sunshine, Chief, Natural and Physical Resources Cost Estimate Unit, CBO.

Mr. Sunshine, thank you very much for being with us, and please proceed.

I will ask those that are leaving to be as quiet as you can so that we can proceed immediately with Mr. Sunshine's testimony.

Please proceed.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT A. SUNSHINE, CHIEF, NATURAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES COST ESTIMATES UNIT, CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

Mr. SUNSHINE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am pleased to appear before the subcommittee this afternoon to discuss S. 370, the American Heritage Trust Act of 1989 and I would request that my written statement be placed in the record.

Senator BUMPERS. It will be.

Mr. SUNSHINE. My testimony addresses the budgetary impact of this legislation. Apparently, some have suggested that S. 370 is costless, that the additional interest earnings of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Historic Preservation Fund would offset the additional spending authorized by the bill. This is not the case.

The government as a whole would earn no additional interest. Furthermore, CBO estimates that over the 1992 to 1995 period, S. 370 would create new direct spending authority, totaling $3.5 billion, resulting in additional outlays of $2.7 billion over this period.

These estimates assume that the Congress would continue to provide annual appropriations for these activities, in addition to the funding provided by the bill, and that the amounts appropriated would not be affected by enactment of the bill. Obviously, if appropriations were reduced, the increased cost would be less.

The table on page 2 of my prepared statement shows CBO's estimate of the budgetary impact of S. 370. The first two lines in the table show the effect of crediting interest on the fund balances. There would be outlays charged to interest on the public debt, and an identical amount of receipts credited to the two funds. The net effect on the budget would be zero.

The only real impact would result from the new spending authorized from the funds, which appears at the bottom of the table. These amounts start at $.3 billion in 1992 and rise to about $900 million by 1995.

This table does not reflect any additional cost that Federal agencies would have to incur to develop, operate and maintain new Federal property purchased with the American Heritage Trust monies. The amounts and timing of such increases are difficult to predict, but they would be significant.

I think it would be helpful to discuss separately the budgetary effects of each of the transactions mandated by the bill: first, establishing the trust; second, investing the Fund's balances; and finally, creating the new direct spending authority from the two funds.

Two existing special funds would make up the American Heritage Trust: the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which had an unappropriated balance of $6.6 billion at the beginning of fiscal year 1990, and the Historic Preservation Fund, which had a corresponding balance of $1.3 billion.

Establishing the trust itself would not affect the budget, which has already recorded all the amounts credited to these two funds as Federal receipts. Attaching a new name or a new purpose to the funds is not a budgetary transaction.

S. 370 would require the Treasury to invest the fund balances in public debt securities. Currently, the balances of these two funds do not earn interest, although the balances in many other government funds do.

As the Chairman has noted, investing fund balances in Treasury securities has no effect on the budget, because the government invests in its own securities and pays interest to itself. In practice, no cash would change hands. The investments, redemptions and payments of interest would all be bookkeeping transactions.

The Treasury securities would take the form of special issues, created specifically for the purpose of fund investments and geared to current interest rates for marketable government securities. The Treasury would keep track of these paper transactions and would credit the two funds with the appropriate earnings.

It is important to note that this process does not in any way affect the amount of the government's cash balances, its borrowing from the public or its total interest cost earnings. The Treasury consolidates cash receipts from many sources, uses them interchangeably for its various cash needs and borrows when outlays cannot be financed from cash on hand. Therefore, there is no $8 billion in cash lying around uninvested that would suddenly earn interest and increase government receipts. The unexpended balances in the two funds are bookkeeping entries only. The government has spent the cash receipts that originally generated those balances on various programs and activities, thereby reducing the government's borrowing costs.

The process of investing the funds and crediting interest would involve a small cost for personnel at the Interior Department and the Treasury. The Postal Service, for example, uses three people, plus accounting support, to manage its $5 to $6 billion portfolio. This investment process probably costs the agency $200,000 to $300,000 a year, in addition to Treasury's cost. Most such costs could be avoided by providing that interest be credited to a fund without going through the process of investing the balances.

The only net budgetary impact from S. 370 results from what the new spending authority would provide. Currently, there is no direct spending authority from the two funds. Amounts credited to the funds have to be appropriated before they can be spent.

Under S. 370, however, the interest credited to the funds, up to specified limits, would be available for obligation without appropriation action. Thus, while the bill would result in no new interest earning to the government as a whole, it would provide for additional spending.

Assuming that the amount of annual appropriations would continue at baseline levels, CBO estimates that about $4.5 billion in interest would be credited to the funds over the 1991 to 1995 period. Outlays would start at about $300 million in fiscal year 1992, and total $2.7 billion through 1995.

Since there would be no corresponding increase in federal receipts, the net effect of S. 370 would be to increase the budget deficit by these amounts. These estimates are based on an enactment date of October 1st, 1990. If the bill were enacted sooner, there would be additional budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 1991 from interest credited in 1990.

That concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. I would be pleased to answer any questions that you have.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Sunshine follows:]

Statement of
Robert A. Sunshine
Chief, Natural and Physical Resources Cost Estimates Unit
Budget Analysis Division
Congressional Budget Office

before the
Subcommittee on Public Lands,
National Parks and Forests
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate

April 25, 1990

NOTICE

This statement is not available for public release until it is delivered at 2:00 p.m. (EDT), Wednesday, April 25, 1990.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to appear before the Subcommittee this afternoon to discuss the budgetary impact of S. 370, the "American Heritage Trust Act of 1989."

The bill would create the American Heritage Trust, which would consist of two existing funds: the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), and the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF). Unexpended balances in these two funds would be invested in public debt securities. The interest earned on that investment would be available for obligation in the following fiscal year--without appropriation action--to acquire land and to provide grants for historic preservation. Obligations from both funds would be subject to limits. Above a certain level, interest income of the Land and Water Conservation Fund would be credited to the general fund of the Treasury.

Apparently, some have suggested that S. 370 is costless--that the additional interest earnings of the two funds would offset the additional spending. This is not the case. The government, as a whole, would earn no additional interest. Furthermore, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates that, over the 1992-1995 period, S. 370 would create new direct spending authority totaling $3.5 billion, resulting in additional outlays of $2.7 billion over this period. These estimates assume that the Congress would continue to provide annual appropriations for these activities in addition to the funding provided by this bill and that the amounts appropriated would not be affected by enactment of the bill. The table below shows CBO's estimate of the budgetary impact of S. 370.

In my testimony today, I will discuss separately the budgetary effects of each of the transactions mandated by the bill:

- o Establishing the trust,
- o Investing the funds' balances in Treasury securities, and
- o Creating new direct spending authority from the two funds.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST ACT COMPARED WITH THE CBO BASELINE
(Outlays, by fiscal year, in billions of dollars)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Net Interest (Budget Function 900)					
Interest on the Public Debt	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
Interest Received by the LWCF and HPF	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0
Total, Net Interest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
American Heritage Trust (Budget Function 300)					
Spending of Interest Credited to the LWCF and HPF[a]	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.9
Net Budgetary Effect	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.9

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.

NOTES: LWCF = Land and Water Conservation Fund
HPF = Historic Preservation Fund

a. Spending shown is in addition to regularly appropriated spending of $0.3 billion to $0.4 billion a year for land acquisition and historic preservation, which is assumed to be unaffected by this proposal.

ESTABLISHING THE AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST

Two existing special funds would make up the American Heritage Trust: the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which had an unappropriated balance of $6.6 billion at the beginning of fiscal year 1990, and the Historic Preservation Fund, which had a corresponding balance of $1.3 billion. A portion of federal receipts from the sale of surplus property, leases on the Outer Continental Shelf, and taxes on motorboat fuel is currently earmarked for these funds. Appropriations out of these funds for acquiring land and historic preservation have been less than the earmarked receipts, resulting in the substantial unappropriated balances.

Establishing the trust itself would not affect the budget, which has already recorded all amounts credited to these two funds as federal receipts. Attaching a new name or a new purpose to the funds is not a budgetary transaction.

INVESTING FUND BALANCES

S. 370 would require the Treasury to invest the fund balances in public debt securities. The income, up to a certain limit, on such investments would become part of the funds. Currently, the balances of these two funds do not earn interest, although the balances in many other government funds do.

Investing fund balances in Treasury securities has no net effect on the budget because the government invests in its own securities and pays interest to itself. The investment of the principal in Treasury securities does not affect the budget totals, and the crediting of interest has offsetting budgetary effects. Government receipts are unaffected by the investment in Treasury securities. Additional outlays are recorded as interest on the public debt; an identical amount of offsetting receipts is recorded for interest received by the funds. The two entries would precisely net out.

In practice, no cash would change hands. The investments, redemptions, and payment of interest would all be bookkeeping transactions. Presumably, a fund manager would be responsible for choosing the amounts to be invested at various maturities. The Treasury securities would take the form of special issues created specifically for the purpose of fund investments and geared to current interest rates for marketable government securities. The Treasury would keep track of these paper transactions and would credit the two funds with the appropriate earnings.

It is important to note that this process does not in any way affect the amount of the government's cash balances, its borrowing from the public, or its total interest costs or earnings. The Treasury consolidates cash receipts from many sources, uses them interchangeably for its various cash needs, and borrows when outlays cannot be financed from cash on hand. Therefore, there is no $8 billion in cash lying around uninvested that would suddenly earn interest and increase government receipts. The unexpended balances in the two funds are bookkeeping entries only. The government has spent the cash receipts that originally generated those balances on various programs and activities, thereby reducing the government's borrowing costs. When cash is needed for spending from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, tax revenues, other receipts, or Treasury borrowing are used to provide the necessary cash; the fund's balances on the Treasury's books are then correspondingly reduced.

The process of investing the funds and crediting interest would have a small cost because personnel at the Interior Department and the Treasury would have to carry out the process. For example, the Postal Service uses three people plus accounting support to manage a portfolio of $5 billion to $6 billion in Treasury securities. This investment process probably costs the agency $200,000 to $300,000 a year, in addition to Treasury's costs. Most such costs could be avoided by providing that interest be credited to a fund without going through the process of investing the balances.

CREATING NEW DIRECT SPENDING AUTHORITY FROM THE TWO FUNDS

The only net budgetary impact from S. 370 results from the new spending authority it would provide. Currently, there is no direct spending authority from the two funds. Amounts credited to the funds have to be appropriated before they can be spent. They are a form of authorization, making amounts available that can be appropriated but without providing any spending authority. Interest could be credited to the funds in the same way--adding to the balances without increasing the authority to spend.

Under S. 370, however, the interest credited to the funds, up to specified limits, would be available for obligation without appropriation action. Thus, the bill would result in no new interest earnings to the government as a whole, but would provide for additional spending.

Assuming that the amount of annual appropriations from the two funds would continue at baseline levels, CBO estimates that about $4.5 billion in interest would be credited to the funds over the 1991-1995 period. Outlays from the resulting new budget authority would start at about $300 million in fiscal year 1992 and would total $2.7 billion through 1995. Since there would be no corresponding increase in federal receipts, the net effect of S. 370 would be to increase the budget deficit by these same amounts.

These estimates are based on an enactment date of October 1, 1990. If the bill were enacted sooner, there would be additional budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 1991 from interest credited in 1990.

Senator **Bumpers**. That was a very good statement, Mr. Sunshine, and we thank you very much for being with us. If I were going to summarize your statement in one sentence, it is essentially what we have been saying, and that is, "there ain't no free lunch."

Senator **Rockefeller**. Senator Wallop.

Senator **Wallop**. The only question I would have—and you brought up a good point, and it is difficult in any way to measure what it would be—but there will be a significant amount of increased expenditure attendant to the ownership of these lands once you have them. Somebody is going to have to be on them to manage them, to survey them, to provide whatever there is that is going to be provided on them. Is that not the case?

Mr. **Sunshine**. That is the case. Without more specific information as to what we would buy and when we would buy it, we have not been able to estimate it, but certainly there would be management and operations costs.

Senator **Wallop**. And there has to be an increase in personnel. I mean, it cannot operate without it. Depending on what is purchased, it might be significant.

Mr. **Sunshine**. With funding at this level, which is a fairly substantial increase over what we are spending now, there clearly would be significant additional costs of that type.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you very much.

Senator **Bumpers**. Senator Burns?

Senator **Burns**. I have no questions, thank you.

Senator **Bumpers**. One further question, Mr. Sunshine, that I must confess I have not studied this bill in great detail, but in your testimony you say that S. 370 would require the Treasury to invest the fund balances in public debt securities. Do you know whether or not that includes state and city and municipal bonds, for example, or is that Federal obligations?

Mr. **Sunshine**. I believe it is Federal obligations.

Senator **Bumpers**. Okay.

Mr. Sunshine, thank you again for a very fine statement. We do not normally get CBO types over here, but in this case we felt that it was really relevant. And we appreciate it.

Our next panel consists of Paul Pritchard, President of the National Parks and Conservation Association; Bud Eppers, Chairman, National Cattlemen's Association; Barry Tindall, Director for Public Policy National Recreation and Park Association; Susan Moya, Manager, Energy and Natural Resources Policy of the Chamber of Commerce; Orin Lehman, Commissioner, Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, and National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers; and David A. Flitner, President, Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation, Shell, Wyoming.

At this point, I am going to ask our witnesses to summarize their statements and please try to confine them to five minutes each so that we will have a little time for questioning here before we have to adjourn this subcommittee.

Mr. Pritchard.

Mr. **Pritchard**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Bumpers**. Mr. Pritchard, you are first on my list, so if you will, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF PAUL C. PRITCHARD, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL PARKS AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. PRITCHARD. Thank you sir. It is an honor to be here, Mr. Chairman, to talk about something that has been evolving for many years here, and we appreciate the commitment of the committee to deal with this very important issue.

May I say that because of the questions that have been raised, Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit my testimony for the record and simply see if I can focus more on the specific concerns that have been raised. So this may be a little disjointed, but I will try to address those questions as they were presented or in some fashion.

Let me begin by also saying that I want to thank those, Senator Wallop, Senator Chafee, others who have dealt with this issue for some time. The President's Commission, which Senator Wallop and others served admirably on and dealt with the tough nitty-gritty issues that we are concerned about.

We are here today representing the National Wildlife Federation and the National Parks and Conservation Association, of course, and the American Heritage Society, and over 100 major urban park areas, Senator. And we are honored to be able to represent all of them, because we have been grappling with these issues also.

I think what is interesting today, Senators, is that we see a great deal of consensus that has come forward, and if I might, I would like to see if I can identify what that consensus is.

First of all, I think it is imperative that we all recognize that there is a commitment that when you extract from one resource, there should be some benefit from that extraction, that use of the Nation's public wealth for the benefit of the future, and that philosophy, I think, is one of the most important principles that has never been questioned, and that is the basic tenet of this fund.

We believe though, as the administration testified, that there are other sources of funds and we have worked with and will continue to work with the administration and others to look for alternative sources. But the philosophical commitment to the concept of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which is carried forward in the American Heritage Trust, we believe is the first and most important principle here.

Second, there has never been a question about the significance of the value of the acquisition of these lands, be it from Valley Forge to the Grand Tetons, from the Virgin Islands to any particular park area. The significance of these resources has been very important.

But may I point out also that 60 percent of the areas acquired of the state side of the funds have been locally initiated, therefore, leverage dollars as Senator Chafee was talking about. And those have been close-to-home resources, parks and recreation areas.

We would also like to note that it is very important that we deal with the quality of the administration in this program. The people who have administered that program, the Park Service, others, even the nonprofits who already are now partners in that relationship, from the Trust Republic Lands to others, and we commend that process, and we believe what is important about S. 370 is not only the money that we are requesting, but the fine tuning of the process that now exists, and I will specifically deal with that in just a second.

The last point that I would make about the current process is the fact that as you said, Senator, and all of us have agreed, there is incredible need out there. Every year we lose a million acres of land. Every year we add a population equivalent to another Houston and New Orleans. Every year. And yet, that is not just the only part of that need.

In the national parks we can be very specific. We are talking about 2 million of the 80 million acres, which are still in private ownership. We might say also that many of those private landowners we commend and would want to encourage to continue to own those units of the national parks system, but of that that is available, we are talking about using the values that we have used in the past 10 years, approximately $2 billion worth of need. And again, the administration witness testified to $1.5, so I think that we are close and it may be just the acreage that specifically we are talking about. But I think these are important questions that have been raised, and I wanted to respond to them.

Let me now move to some other questions that were presented, and I think, first of all, Senator, you said it and we have all been dealing with it. How do we pay for it, should we not be willing to pay for it?

Three specific provisions of this bill actually leverage more private money into the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Section 206(b) is the section that deals with nonprofits and the involvement of the private sector. We personally find that a very plausible, a proven method. It is not really new, but one in fact that would expand the commitment of private donations for the acquisition of these lands, and certainly the Nature Conservancy and others have shown that this is what happens.

Section 206(c) also gives an incentive, a higher Federal share if the states, in fact, acquire areas that normally would be left up to Federal Government, an incentive to get the states, with their money, to acquire areas that otherwise might be left for the committees and the Senate and the House to deal with.

And section 206(f) encourages states to set up trust funds, an annual appropriation process.

A second question that we would want to point out is that part of the problem is just not the need for the money, but the annual appropriation of that money. Every year, you will have to deal just as you have in the past. Under this legislation, you will have to deal with the park and how much money is allocated for that park, and with the forests, and how much money is allocated for them. No change in this bill suggests that you will not have to struggle with those very difficult questions, and we do not diminish that responsibility in any way. That is still part of the process.

On the state side, if you look at the legislation and the out year impact, actually what the bill does is provide for more commitment to the state and local side, more money going to that side of the program. We would want to point that out because there does seem to be at least some confusion, and if not, we would certainly want to clarify that in terms of the legislation. But in the out years, more money goes to the state and local side as opposed to the current process.

We would also point out that the concern of the Federal leverage is very important. Right now we are wrestling with some very important issues, the Tall Grass Prairie on which we have worked very closely with the Nature Conservancy and others. The leverage that the Federal dollar provides, as Senator Chafee mentioned, is very crucial to the success of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. And therefore, specifically, we need to know each year how much the people at the state and local levels will receive.

Without that, the process that they go through and having administered the fund, I can tell you, it is not a one year process. They cannot wait until the appropriation occurs. So they are in the process of identifying areas, as you all know from you experiences at the state level, and then the acquisition only occurs at the tail end, after they go through that planning process and negotiations with the landowners and then coming up with a dollar level.

The problem for the National Park Service today is they often times do not know whether they will have the money to actually acquire that land after they have gone through that process. That produces a very inefficient and very frustrating appropriation process and one that the American Heritage Trust legislation will help us resolve.

I hope I have addressed some of the important issues you have been dealing with. Let me just simply say that several years ago—thinking back over your comment, Senator—in 1983 I was in Europe with a group of Europeans and they were talking about conservation philosophy and they said, you know, one thing we just do not understand. We have mountains in Europe, and we are saving those and our national parks. We have beaches and we are saving those. We have all sorts of other things, but the one thing that you have in North America that no one else has is your prairie, and why have you not saved that. And I think that was a very important issue, and I had not thought about that until you mentioned your question.

Senator, I am happy to be here. I know there are lots of other testimony and I would be happy to respond to any questions. But again, thank you for taking this time.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Pritchard follows:]

70th NPCA ANNIVERSARY

National Parks
and Conservation Association

STATEMENT OF PAUL C. PRITCHARD
PRESIDENT
NATIONAL PARKS AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

PRESENTED TO THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS
UNITED STATES SENATE

April 25, 1990

The National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA) appreciates the opportunity to testify in favor of S. 370 on behalf of our 100,000 members nationwide. We strongly endorse this legislation and are deeply appreciative of the efforts of Senator Chafee and the cosponsors of this legislation. Its importance as a land conservation and historic preservation measure is equaled only by such important legislation as the original Land and Water Conservation Fund and National Historic Preservation Fund Acts and the Alaska Lands Act.

Since 1919, NPCA has served as a private, nonprofit, defender of the resources and purposes of the units of the National Park System and other nationally significant resources. NPCA has long been a proponent of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and Historic Preservation Fund. We appreciate the opportunity to speak to you today in support of establishing the American Heritage Trust which can serve as the cornerstone of this nation's future efforts to preserve our natural and cultural heritage and to provide much needed additional recreational opportunities in every community in this nation.

For many years, NPCA has focused a great deal of attention on the Land and Water Conservation Fund and on the need to provide support from this Fund for land acquisition, especially by the National Park Service. The majority of my remarks today will focus on the need to provide additional land acquisition funds for the National Park Service. Others testifying today and submitting testimony to the Subcommittee will provide compelling arguments for establishing the American Heritage Trust to provide necessary support for land acquisition by other federal agencies, for land acquisition and recreation facility development by states and localities, for increased involvement by the nonprofit sector, and for increased support to ensure the preservation of our historic resources.

1015 Thirty-First Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007-4406
Telephone (202) 944-8530 · Fax (202) 944-8535

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The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) was established in 1965 to provide a source of funds for land acquisition for federal, state and local governments and for planning and development of recreation facilities at the state and local level. Income for the fund comes primarily from OCS leasing receipts, but also includes revenue from surplus property sales and certain recreation fees. One of the major philosophies behind the Fund which is still valid today is that as the nation utilizes its oil and gas reserves, a portion of the income from that extraction should be reinvested for public benefit by purchasing and permanently preserving other natural and cultural resources. Authorization for the addition of funds to the Land and Water Conservation Fund was extended to 2015. Nine hundred million dollars will be credited to the Fund each fiscal year. This is only a portion of the total revenue expected from offshore leasing.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund has been extremely successful. It has resulted in the preservation of many areas of natural and historical significance. Almost 3 million acres of federal land have been acquired with $3 billion appropriated by Congress since the origin of the LWCF. In addition, more than $3 billion has been appropriated and matched by the states for planning, development and acquisition designed to improve the quantity and quality of outdoor recreation at the state and local level. During the past two decades LWCF state assistance grants have made possible completion of more than 35,000 conservation or outdoor recreation projects nationwide, and resulted in the protection of more than two million acres of state and local open space lands for conservation and recreation purposes. According to the National Park Service, over sixty percent of the total state-side funds obligated have gone to locally-sponsored projects which provide close-to-home recreation opportunities.

The Fund has made possible the preservation of this nation's magnificent outdoor heritage. One cannot imagine this great country without many of these outdoor legacies -- the Appalachian Trail, Fire Island and Cape Cod National Seashores, Voyageurs National Park, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore. Large portions of these areas and others have been acquired with money from the federal share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. In addition, although the total acreage is not as great, critical privately-held lands in some of our older national parks -- Yosemite, Olympic, Grand Teton and others -- have been purchased with the help of the Fund. Similarly significant areas in the National Forest System and National Wildlife Refuge System have been purchased using LWCF monies, as have critical areas administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Among its most important accomplishments, the Fund has supported the acquistion of habitat for many threatened and endangered species.

Despite these substantial gains, there is a huge backlog of federal lands which remain to be acquired. Focusing just on the National Park Service, there are more than 2 million acres of private lands within the boundaries of national park system units. While we do not believe that all of these lands should be acquired, many large and critical areas remain to be protected. We estimate that the value of authorized but unacquired land in the National Park System exceeds $2 billion. Since no one knows the exact value of these unacquired lands, this is an educated guess. Further, we estimate the value of the privately held lands which can and should be acquired in the near future to be at least $600 million. For Fiscal Year 1991, conservation organizations have recommended that Congress appropriate $249 million for land acquisition at over 70 National Park System areas, including Acadia National Park, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Valley Forge National Historical Park, Appalachian National Scenic Trail, and Virgin Islands National Park.

Money from the Land and Water Conservation Fund is made available through annual appropriation by Congress. Unfortunately in recent years, Administration requests and Congressional appropriations have lagged far behind the authorized amount in the fund, leaving a substantial unappropriated balance. The unappropriated balance is approximately $6.5 billion. Further, funding levels have been very inconsistent. The resulting uncertainty has hindered the ability of the National Park Service and other agencies at all levels of government to plan for future land acquisition.

The amount of funding today is much lower than funding levels in the late 1970s. When corrected for inflation, the difference is even more striking. The highest appropriation for the LWCF was $805 million in FY 1978. Taking inflation into account, Congress would have to appropriate more than $1.5 billion to equal that today. Unfortunately, in the face of tight budget constraints, Congress has only been able to appropriate about $250 million in recent years.

On the federal side, the inability of the NPS to move ahead with a steady, consistent acquisition program, especially for newly authorized areas, has led to serious problems for some areas. In some cases, where local landowners had built up an expectation of early NPS acquisition, the long delays have resulted in considerable hardship. In other cases, lack of acquisition funds has resulted in the loss of land to development. This is particularly true in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area where land prices have increased dramatically.

These fluctuations in funding have had a particularly severe impact on the state and local side of the Fund. After receiving no money in 1982, the state side has received nominal levels of funding. The lack of stable funding for state and local governments was a common complaint heard by the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors. The Commission received testimony and reports from all 50 states. Of these, 48 expressed concern about continuing stable sources of funding for their recreation programs.

While accomplishing great things, the Land and Water Conservation Fund has clearly not lived up to its potential. Future needs for outdoor recreation and land acquisition are expected to grow. Much remains to be done and the future budget climate is, at best, uncertain. We have already examined the continuing need at the federal level, but state and local needs are also great. NPCA believes that modifications to the Fund as called for in S. 370 are necessary to better enable it to meet future outdoor recreation needs.

The report of the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors provides documentation of the value of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, support for an increased authorization level, and suggests the need for establishment of a trust fund. The Commission heard from thousands of individuals nationwide, many of whom spoke about the need for a continued, stable source of funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Estimates of the total amount needed in the future vary, but most sources agree that the current expenditures are extremely insufficient. According to a recommendation in the Commission's final report, "At an absolute minimum, the fund should generate $1 billion a year." Others have identified an even greater need.

In addition, funding for the federal side is needed not only to acquire the backlog of authorized lands, but to continue to protect new park areas. NPCA has recently completed a survey of potential new areas which should be added to the National Park System as part of our comprehensive National Park System Plan. This study identified significant areas such as the Tallgrass Prairie in Kansas and Oklahoma, tracts in the Florida Keys, Anasazi cultural sites in Colorado, Salt River Bay in the Virgin Islands, Currituck Banks in North Carolina, and river basins including the Smith River in California that are worthy of addition to the National Park System and should be protected. Important areas also remain to be preserved as part of the other federal land managing systems.

In many cases, the areas that should be preserved by the federal government face the real possibility of being developed in the near future. There are plans, for example, at Salt River Bay calling for the development of condominiums, a hotel, a convention center, and a marina. This area has nationally significant natural values, but more importantly, is the only known landing site of Christopher Columbus on American soil. While other areas may not face such an immediate threat, there is no doubt that we continue to lose resources to development at an alarming rate. We clearly need a program as envisioned by S. 370 if we are to preserve even a minimal amount of our natural and cultural heritage for succeeding generations.

As part of our National Park System Plan, we also identified millions of acres that should be added to existing units of the National Park System. The boundaries of many of the existing park units do not currently protect all of the primary resources these units were meant to preserve. Boundary expansions are needed at more than 175 areas including North Cascades National Park, Everglades National Park, and Richmond National Battlefield Park.

It is widely recognized that much of our most valuable open space is being lost to development at a rapid rate particularly near urban areas. For example, while estimates vary, it is clear that over a million acres of farmland are lost to development each year. State and local governments have a tremendous role to play in protecting this land. It is state and local governments which most often provide the close-to-home recreation the Commission heard that Americans want. It is important that Congress send a signal to the states, through better funding for the state side of the Land and Water Fund, that these areas are worthy of protection. Of particular concern is the fact that state and local governments are often faced with the challenge of preserving nationally-significant resources. These include wild and scenic rivers, national natural landmarks and national historic landmarks.

It is essential that all agencies at all levels be assured a minimum amount of funding to plan adequately for their future and build in continuity for their land acquisition programs. In recent years, agencies have not been assured of minimum levels of funding. It is very important that we achieve a sufficient and consistent base of funding from the LWCF.

In recent years, a variety of alternative land protection techniques have become popular which allow less-than-fee acquisition. One such technique which we believe has tremendous potential is greenline or countryside parks. While there are many cases where traditional land acquisition will be necessary, there are numerous opportunities for utilizing new approaches. The concept of greenline parks and greenways received a great deal of support from the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors. We believe that it should be pursued. Similarly, the concept of urban cultural parks which preserve urban landscapes should be given more attention. It should be noted that the greenline technique, while costing less than traditional acquisition, will still require LWCF funding to implement.

There are many important and innovative provisions included in S. 370. We would like to highlight just of few of these. Section 205 establishes an allocation formula which ensures a fair distribution of funds. It also provides for funding for the Urban Park And Recreation Program. This program has been very effective and deserves to receive additional funding. Section 206(b) provides for the involvement of private and nonprofit organizations. We believe that this section will prove very effective in increasing the involvement of such organizations and will lead to the preservation of additional land at less cost. Section 206(c) allows for a higher federal share when states are involved in preserving land within Wild and Scenic Rivers, scenic or historic trails, and national historic landmarks or national natural landmarks. This provision rightly recognizes the importance of state action in preserving areas of national significance. Section 206(f) provides an inducement for the establishment of trust funds at the state level. We believe that such trust funds can be instrumental in meeting the obvious need to preserve more open space and provide for its use by a growing population.

This Committee has before it an opportunity to improve the Land and Water Conservation Fund to ensure that it will remain a landmark program. The Fund, if left to continue in its present state, will probably continue at a level of funding far below what is authorized, will continue to purchase federal lands at a less than break even rate, and will be of minimal usefulness to state and local governments. A rejuvenated Fund, however, as provided for in S. 370, with a higher and more stable level of funding, would be a cornerstone of our nation's conservation programs. We believe that the time is right to pursue this goal.

We appreciate the opportunity to testify and would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Mr. Pritchard.
Mr. Eppers.

STATEMENT OF BUD EPPERS, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION'S PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE

Mr. **Eppers**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is indeed a pleasure to be here to testify before this committee. Today my testimony is on behalf of the Public Lands Council, the National Cattlemen's Association, the American Sheep Industry Association and the Association of National Grasslands. Combined we have a total membership of some 378,000 private land owners and Federal grazing permitees.

The Public Lands Council, the National Cattlemen's Association, the American Sheep Industry Association and the Association of National Grasslands strongly oppose S. 370, the American Heritage Trust Act of 1989. The Nation's cattlemen and wool growers care about the natural, historic, cultural and outdoor heritage of our Nation. We are proud of our role in helping to conserve our environment.

However, we oppose this legislation because it costs too much, busts the budget, would result in more unnecessary government land acquisition and could threaten private property rights and multiple-use management. This supposed seed money will not come from existing funds, but from taxpayers' pockets, further increasing the Federal deficit.

Kent Jeffries of the Heritage Foundation explained an analysis of an earlier version of the bill "Most Americans probably would conclude that this means money is available on demand in these trust funds, like the balance available in a family's checking account." But, in fact, the Treasury spends whatever money it receives as it comes in, whether the source is personal income taxes, Social Security receipts or off- shore oil production royalties.

The Treasury must do this because the government legally must pay all obligations as they come due. When it is running a deficit, as it has since 1969, the Federal treasury spends ever revenue dollar available, whatever its source and purpose, and borrows the rest. Thus, any surplus attributed to the trust fund is a surplus of paper only. It is already spent. All it indicates is that there is a liability against the Federal Government which can only be discharged by future taxes and borrowing.

Proponents contend this mechanism will be self-financing, automatically producing $1 billion as interest on government securities. The U.S. Treasury would have to borrow money to pay the interest supposedly earned by the funds. The bottom line is that this $1 billion will come out of the Treasury and increase the deficit. It is projected that this bill will add at least $800 million per year to the Federal deficit and has no sunset provision.

At a time when our national debt tops $3 trillion, we fully agree with Lee Iaccoco's comment in the April 16, 1990 Newsweek magazine that we should have no more government than we are willing to pay for without new debt.

For years Congress has chosen to appropriate far less than $1 billion per year for land acquisition and outdoor recreation. The $1 billion annually generated would be automatically spent with no need for further congressional appropriation. This is, of course, the intent, to insulate these programs from the quirks of the annual appropriations process and remove Congress from being accountable for their actions. Congress needs to retain its remaining budget flexibility and oversight so it can balance and weigh funding for land acquisition and outdoor recreation against other critical needs.

Mr. Chairman, what are we going to do with this $1 billion every year? First, Federal land management agencies will receive hundreds of millions of dollars for land acquisition. The livestock industry opposes more Federal land acquisition of private lands. The U.S. government already owns 727 million acres of land, or approximately one-third of this Nation.

Most Federal lands are in the West where the Federal Government owns two-thirds of the land west of the Rocky Mountains. In certain counties, the Federal Government owns virtually all of the land, making it extremely difficult to sustain any kind of economy.

Federal acquisition removes more land from private ownership and local tax rolls, and it increases Federal land management costs. If Congress determines that we need to acquire new land in the East or urban areas, or if we need to acquire lands in the backlog of authorized, but unacquired areas, the government should consider exchanging them for existing Federal holdings.

Furthermore, we are concerned that the bill does not require that land be acquired from willing sellers. Private lands could, and undoubtedly would, be condemned.

There are many proposals to increase Federal land ownership. We do not support creation of a massive trust that could fund such proposals, encourage single-use designations and threaten multiple-use management on existing Federal lands.

A 1988 GAO report found a $1.9 billion shortfall, in park maintenance funding, and many park units have yet to be fully developed so that the public can enjoy the values they protect. We should take care of what we have before we buy more.

This legislation stems back to the report by the President's Commission on American Outdoors which was not supported by consensus of the members of the Commission, nor endorsed by the President. Some are good ideas. But others would or could threaten private property rights, reduce traditional multiple uses, increase government land ownership and controls and increase Federal spending.

Our Nation was founded on a tradition of respect for individual freedom and private property rights that should be remembered in our zeal to save us from ourselves.

This legislation would make available substantial sums of taxpayer dollars to private nonprofit organizations to acquire private land for special interest projects that may or may not benefit the public. This leaves the door wide open for program abuse since these groups could purchase property with the aid of taxpayer dollars and then sell the land once it has appreciated.

The groups would be allowed to keep all of the profits and would continue to be exempt from paying taxes.

We believe that such organizations should remain independent, funded by the private sector and voluntary contributions.

Such income transferred to these conservation groups and land trusts could convert them into what amounts to non-elected, non-accountable, quasi-governmental agencies with vast sums to acquire land and control land use zoning.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, the Nation's cattlemen and wool growers believe we do not need and cannot afford this bill. We urge this committee to reject S. 370.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Eppers follows:]

TESTIMONY

on behalf of the

PUBLIC LANDS COUNCIL,

NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION,

AMERICAN SHEEP INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

and

ASSOCIATION OF NATIONAL GRASSLANDS

before the

United States Senate
Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests

April 25, 1990

on

S. 370, the American Heritage Trust Act of 1989

by

Bud Eppers
Chairman, NCA Public Lands Committee

The Public Lands Council represents the 31,000 western ranchers who graze cattle and sheep on federal lands in 14 western states. The National Cattlemen's Association is a non-profit trade association representing approximately 230,000 professional cattlemen throughout the nation, including individual members, 48 affiliated state cattle associations, and 23 affiliated national breed organizations. The American Sheep Industry Association represents the nation's 113,000 lamb and wool producers, including 38 state organizations, associated organizations and companies, and individual members. The Association of National Grasslands represents approximately 4,000 ranch families who graze livestock on National Grasslands in North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska.

The Public Lands Council, National Cattlemen's Association, American Sheep Industry Association, and Association of National Grasslands strongly oppose S. 370, the American Heritage Trust Act of 1989.

The nation's cattlemen and wool growers care about the natural, historic, cultural and outdoor heritage of our nation that this bill aims to protect. We share its sponsors' interest in protecting the environment and ensuring outdoor recreation opportunities for Americans. We are proud of our role in helping to conserve our environment and provide many recreational opportunities. However, we oppose this legislation because it costs too much, busts the budget, would result in more, unnecessary government land acquisition, and could threaten private property rights and multiple use management.

S. 370 would combine the existing Land and Water Conservation Fund and Historic Preservation Fund into a new, massive American Heritage Trust that would circumvent the appropriations process, mandate huge increases in federal spending, and further exacerbate the federal deficit. It would first require that the federal government deposit in the new fund at least $7 billion in "authorized but unappropriated" funds supposedly owed to the Land and Water Conservation Fund and Historic Preservation Fund. But these monies are not just sitting somewhere in an unused account, as some would like to think. The fact is that they no longer exist and have already been spent. This supposed seed money will not come from existing funds, but from taxpayer's pockets, further increasing the federal deficit. Kent Jeffreys of the Heritage Foundation explains in an analysis of an earlier version of the bill, "Most Americans probably would conclude that this means money is available on demand in these trust funds, like the balance available in a family's checking account. But in fact the Treasury spends whatever money it receives as it comes in, whether the source is personal income taxes, Social Security receipts, or offshore oil production royalties. The Treasury must do this because the government legally must pay all obligations as they come due. When it is running a deficit, as it has since 1969, the federal Treasury spends every revenue dollar available, whatever it source an purpose, and borrows the rest. Thus any "surplus" attributed to the trust funds is a surplus on paper only. It is already spent. All it indicates is that there is a liability against the federal government which can only be discharged by future taxes and borrowing."

In addition, some $900 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and $150 million from the Historic Preservation Fund would be deposited every year forward into the new trust, primarily from offshore oil and gas receipts. When the Department of the Interior reviewed this bill in 1988, it calculated that this legislation would ultimately create a perpetual fund of some $30 billion in order to generate at least $1 billion in interest every year. Proponents contend this mechanism will be self-financing, automatically producing $1 billion as interest on government securities. In reality, this is an exercise in smoke and mirrors. The U.S. Treasury would have to borrow money to pay the interest supposedly "earned" by the funds. The bottom line is that this $1 billion will come out of the Treasury and increase the deficit. It is projected that this bill will add at least $800 million per year to the federal deficit and has no sunset provisions. At a time when our national debt tops $3 trillion, we fully agree with Lee Iacocca's comment the the April 16, 1990 Newsweek that, "We should have no more government than we are willing to pay for without new debt."

This legislation would result in vastly increased federal spending over current levels, forcing either new taxes, additional borrowing, or deeper spending cuts elsewhere to meet Gramm-Rudman spending reductions. For years Congress has chosen to appropriate far less than $l billion per year for land acquisition and outdoor recreation. Enactment would amount to a huge, guaranteed windfall for these programs with no sunset provision. The $1 billion dollars annually generated would be automatic spending, with no need for further congressional appropriation. This is of course the intent--to insulate these programs from the quirks of the annual appropriations process and remove Congress from being accountable for their actions. With such a massive portion of our federal budget already automatically obligated through existing trust funds, Congress needs to retain its remaining budget flexibility and oversight so it can balance and weigh funding for land acquisition and outdoor recreation against other critical needs.

Mr. Chairman, what are we going to do with this $l billion every year? First, the federal land management agencies will receive hundreds of millions of dollars for land acquisition. The livestock industry opposes more federal land acquisition of private lands. The U.S. government already owns 727 million acres of land, or approximately one-third of the nation. Most of these lands are already managed, as required by law, to protect many of the values championed by this bill. Most federal lands are in the west, where the federal government owns as much as 50, 70 and 80 percent of the land in some states and two-thirds of the land west of the Rockies. In certain counties the federal government owns virtually all the land, making it extremely difficult to sustain any kind of an economy. Federal government acquisition removes more land from private ownership and local tax rolls, and increase federal land management costs. If Congress determines that we need to acquire new land in the east or urban areas, or if we need to acquire lands in the "backlog" of authorized but unacquired areas, the government should consider exchanging them for existing federal holdings or protect them via alternative means. Furthermore, we are concerned that the bill does not require that land be acquired from willing sellers. Private lands could and undoubtedly would be condemned.

There are many proposals to increase federal land ownership. For example, the National Parks and Conservation Association has called for some 86 new national parks and l0 million acres of additions to existing parks. The livestock industry likes national parks, but we also like livestock grazing, and most parks don't allow it. Enactment of the NPCA and similar proposals would add more private lands to the federal estate and undoubtedly restrict livestock grazing on existing federal lands now managed under the multiple use principle. We do not support creation of a massive trust that could fund such proposals, encourages single-use designations, and threatens multiple-use management on existing federal land.

If we want to channel more money into our national parks and federal land management agencies, we suggest targeting it towards taking care of what we already have. A 1988 GAO report found a $1.9 billion shortfall in park maintenance funding, and many park units have yet to be fully developed so that the public can enjoy the values they protect. Unfortunately the bill does not allow funds to be used for rehabilitation or maintenance of federal facilities. We should take care of what we own before we buy more.

This legislation stems back to the report by the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors which was not supported by consensus of the members of the Commission nor endorsed by the President. Some are good ideas, but others would or could threaten private property rights, reduce traditional multiple uses like livestock grazing on federal lands, increase government land ownership and controls, and increase federal spending. Our nation was founded on a tradition of respect for individual freedom and private property rights that should be remembered in our zeal to save us from ourselves.

We are also concerned about the precedent of providing federal monies to private, nonprofit organizations. This legislation would make available substantial sums of taxpayer dollars to private, non-profit organizations to acquire private land for special interest projects that may or may not benefit the public. This leaves the door wide open for program abuse since these groups could purchase property with the aide of taxpayers dollars, then sell the land once it has appreciated. The groups would be allowed to keep all the profits and would continue to be exempt from paying taxes. We believe that such organizations should remain independent, funded by the private sector and voluntary contributions. Such income transfers to these conservation groups and land trusts could convert them into what amounts to non-elected, non-accountable, quasi-governmental agencies with vast sums to acquire land and control land-use and zoning.

In summary, the nation's cattlemen and wool growers believe that we do not need and cannot afford this bill. We urge this committee to reject S. 370.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Mr. Eppers.

Mr. Tindall.

STATEMENT OF BARRY S. TINDALL, DIRECTOR, PUBLIC POLICY, NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION

Mr. **Tindall**. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

With the full recognition that I am probably eating into the five minutes allotted to the National Recreation and Park Association, I am honored by the invitation to be amongst a selected group of witnesses here today.

I would like to submit, for the record, a number of other statements and to note that of 50 private, nonprofit state park and recreation associations and societies, we have been asked, specifically, by 35 of them to be identified with our statement today. Many of the rest, if not all of the rest, have written the subcommittee and wish to have their statements in the record. I might note that 11 of those state organizations, in fact, are west of the 100th meridian.

I am also honored to submit for the record a letter from Governor Madeline Kunin, as an individual Governor, although I would note that she Chairs the National Governors' Association Committee on Environment and Energy.* I would also like to submit for the official record a statement from the Wilderness Society; the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers, which has its own statement and wishes also to be associated with ours; the Idaho Park and Recreation Society; the Iowa Park and Recreation Society; the Florida Recreational Park Association; the Virginia Trails Association, Jeanette Fitzwilliams, its President: the American Society of Landscape Architects; the Bicycle Federation of America; and the Garden Club of America.

I would note that the U.S. Conference of Mayors has submitted an independent statement, and I would also note that in this 25th anniversary year of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, in excess of 110 to 115 individual cities have passed resolutions commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Land and Water Conservation Fund including, I might add, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Secretary Lujan's hometown.

I submit that information for the record, and I have the copies, originals and others for that.

Senator **Bumpers**. They will be made a part of the record.*

Mr. **Tindall**. Mr. Chairman, in the interest of time, our full statement I hope, will be a part of the record. I will just make a few observations. The passage of the American Heritage Trust or some legislation that embodies the central elements of that is my organization's highest public policy priority and issue. I would urge the committee to adopt it.

It is timely. It is critically important. It is in the long-term public interest, all tests, we believe, of things this Committee and this Congress should deal with. Again, we think it is especially important that you deal with it in the 25th anniversary of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

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*See the appendix to this hearing.

I would like to state publicly that the National Recreational Park Association does not believe that the administration's America the Beautiful proposals come anywhere near meeting the tasks that private organizations and a lot of state and local governments have endorsed as elements of a new approach to funding parks and recreation in America.

It only marginally deals with the backlog of Federal property. It has no relationship and creates no partnerships with either State governments or local governments or private nonprofit organizations of any size, shape or description. It fails the partnership test completely. It does not permanently invest any fiscal or natural resources in the land or in recreation opportunity except for that amount that would go through the request for $250 million for Federal lands. It does not recognize at all the relationship between national systems and non-Federal systems and the positive impacts that strong state park systems and strong state and local systems have on dispersing use of Federal lands.

We cite in our statement, Mr. Chairman, a number of references and statements by the business community. Malcolm Steven Forbes, now the editor-in-chief of Forbes Magazine, is a strong believer that quality park and recreation systems are central to a positive and healthy business climate. He, for eight years, has served as chair of the Somerset County, New Jersey Park Commission.

The business leaders of Greensboro, North Carolina found parks and recreation the most valuable public service in creating a positive business climate.

We have to look beyond land in this instance, Mr. Chairman. We have to look at the horrible cost that substance abuse is laying on the land. We have to look at the horrible cost in prisons and incarceration. We have to look at the long-term, Mr. Chairman, that we will soon be a Nation of 275 million people, 80 percent more or less will reside in metropolitan regions.

Contrary to what Senator Burns said, a tremendous amount of growth is going on in western cities and western counties and probably will continue in the near future and in the long term future.

I would add, and I do not say this for any particular reasons except to make the point, that Time Magazine had an article, a focus, recently called The Browning of America. That browning of America is going to increase the demand for public parks and recreation systems much higher than probably any other demographic fact that we might refer to.

The non-white population use public parks systems far more regularly and frequently than does white America. I think, in the long term, if we want to think about the future, we have to recognize those cold hard facts.

Mr. Chairman, I went over to the Earth Day events, as maybe many of the people did, in this room did on Sunday, and we have seen the TV specials and all of that. I think what we are talking about here is taking that enthusiasm, the calls for a reasonable and just treatment of the environment in the long term, and for social justice, and being honest with ourselves.

Senator Wallop is absolutely correct. We should pay the bills. We should encourage partnerships. We should take care of what we have done in the past. And for many of the reasons we cite in our statement, we have to look in the long term.

That is exactly what Lyndon Johnson said when he signed this legislation in 1964. If you look at the numbers, since 1965, when we first started tapping the outer continental shelf, the United States government has received $93 billion. Since 1969 when we first tapped outer continental shelf Atlanta with the conservation fund, we have received, as an America people, and we own it, $91.5 billion. We have put about $5 billion to $6 billion of that back into the land. It is the only portion of the outer continental shelf money that, in my judgment, any American, any legislator can track down today. We know we have spent it in Arkansas, in Wyoming, in Maine and elsewhere. And that, Mr. Chairman, is an act of high stewardship and high public responsibility. I think we owe it to ourselves. This Congress owes it to itself. And we owe it to future generations.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Tindall follows:]

National Recreation and Park Association

STATEMENT OF NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS, UNITED STATES SENATE, ON PROPOSED AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST (S. 370)

APRIL 25, 1990

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee: The National Recreation and Park Association is an organization of citizens and professionals collectively dedicated to enhanced recreation and park experiences for all people. I am Barry S. Tindall, director of Public Policy for the Association.

The Association supports legislation to create an 'American Heritage Trust.' Creation of the trust is our highest priority national public issue. We urge the Subcommittee and the Senate to consider fully the public recreation and resource conservation needs which would be addressed by this legislation, and to act in this Congress. The proposal is timely, critically important, and in the long-term public interest.

We commend the Subcommittee for pursuing this issue during a period of heightened awareness about the condition of our physical environment and about environmental and social relationships. It is especially appropriate, too, that you consider this issue during the 25th anniversary year of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Quality recreation experiences require a healthy environment. The congressional and executive actions on

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recommendations of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (1958-1962) are perceived by many as the national policy base from which the broad environmental agenda of the late 1960's and early 1970's emerged. The environment-recreation relationship continues today. An almost daily haze diminishes the view across Grand Canyon National Park; 'no clamming' signs on the Navesink River in New Jersey warn against recreation use; the effects of Kepone on recreation fishing in the James River in Virginia linger on; medical waste on mid-Atlantic beaches created recreation and economic havoc and loss; crude petroleum in Alaska and on other Northwest coasts diminish wildlife populations; drug-markets in public parks reflect social stress and threaten their recreation use.

This hearing is important, too, because it represents, in part, the first Senate hearing on the work of the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors and its 1987 report. One section of the PCAO report is especially forthright. It is entitled 'Strategies for Funding: Paying the Bills.' Among its recommendations: "The Land and Water Conservation Fund be succeeded by a dedicated trust--providing a minimum of $1 billion a year--to help pay for federal, state, and local land acquisition, and state and local facility development and rehabilitation. *Congress should consider creating an endowed trust which, over time, would be self-sustaining." That is why we are here today. It is a time for candor about our public recreation and park systems, and about this generation's commitment to the next.

The proposed 'American Heritage Trust' would in part combine, improve and fund three existing authorities: The Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Historic Preservation Fund; and the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program. It embodies four central goals endorsed by some 50 national organizations.

The legislation would:

- o Accelerate resource conservation and provide recreation access;
- o Create permanent trust accounts to preserve the economic value of public revenue from resource depletion;
- o Create reasonably predictable funding levels, and;
- o Restore and strengthen public and private partnerships.

The central component of the trust would be the Land and Water Conservation Fund, established in 1964 with vigorous bipartisan support. Its authorized funding has been increased several times to meet increasing need and escalating costs. Despite budgetary constraints and reduced fudning during the 1980's, bipartisan agreement continues on its value. The most clearly 'targeted' element of AHT would be the urban park and recreation recovery program.

Once hailed as international models, the effectiveness of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and of the urban park program is today greatly diminished. The partnership value, with both public and private sector 'partners,' is especially threatened. The current "purchase power" of national public revenues, once committed through LWCF to conservation and recreation reinvestment from resource depletion, is about 21 percent of 1965 value. Over the last decade the annual investment through these programs has been highly unpredictable, making their contribution to long-range capital and fiscal planning erratic. And each day there is diminished opportunity for the conservation of and access to land and water.

The nation continues this pattern in the face of alarming conditions and with some peril to present and future generations. Consider, for example:

- o The population of the United States will reach 275 million by the end of this decade, and 80% of us will live in major metropolitan areas; over the next 50 years, the population over 65 years of age will triple--to 87 million Americans. (U.S. Bureau of the Census).
- o Presently 25 percent of the United States population defines itself as Hispanic or non-white. By 2020 this population will be about 42 percent if present trends continue. (Time, April 9, 1990 "America's Changing Colors").
- o From 1967 to 1987 between 1.4 million and 1.5 million acres of agricultural lands have annually been lost to roads, housing and economic development. Other "fringe" acreage perhaps equal to direct conversions is "lost" as open space. (American Farmland Trust).
- o In 1989 state recreation resource and conservation agencies needed to invest at least $849.9 million in state capital projects; over 5 years the states need to invest $6.87 billion in capital improvements. An in-

progress survey of local park and recreation systems is expected to indicate a 5-year capital investment need of at least $20 billion. (Survey of State Capital Investment Plans, December, 1989, NRPA and National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers).

o In fiscal year 1990 state and local governments were expected to request $425 million from LWCF: $16.7 million was appropriated. (National Park Service Annual Report, 1990).

o The nation's health bill was $70 billion or 7.4 percent of gross national product in 1970. In 1987 it was $500.3 billion and 11.1 percent of GNP. In 1989 our national health bill is estimated to exceed $550 billion. (Health Care Finance Administration).

o The incidence of high blood pressure (hypertension) rose from 114.3 cases/1000 individuals in 1980 to 122.6 cases/1000 in 1986. (U.S. Center for Health Statistics, Department of Health and Human Services).

o Social conditions appear to dictate a 1991 request of $10.6 billion in budget authority for "Ending the Scourge of Drugs," $1.4 billion of it proposed for "school, workplace and community." (Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1991).

o In 1980 the public invested $6.9 billion in prisons, corrections and parole. By 1985 the nation invested $13.03 billion. (U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics).

It is abundantly clear that we are a nation experiencing great change--on the landscape, socially, economically, demographically. With this change is increased ecological stress, loss of amenity, rapidly rising social costs, and an increased need for recreation opportunity.

Quality recreation resources and services by themselves will not reverse or fully mitigate the impact of these trends. But there is widespread belief that recreation services and resources--much of it aided or leveraged through the Land and Water Conservation Fund and Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program--do make a positive difference. They help soften the negative impacts of physical change. They help make cities and suburbs 'livable'. Active recreation leads to improved cardiovascular performance and stress reduction. And it contributes to improved self-esteem, recognized as the most effective strategy to 'combat' personal substance abuse.

These views are widely held by informed individuals and by key institutions. Consider the following perspectives:

o "Where does this (economic expansion) leave parks and recreation? As the econdmy expands, the demand for park and recreation facilities and services is going to grow enormously. More and more people, I predict, will recognize that a "better life" not only means professional promotions, fatter paychecks, bigger houses, better cars or heavier wrist watches. (It will) also mean more and better recreation opportunities--richer and more varied opportunities for all citizens of all ages and of all capabilities.

This leads to the final question. Will we get the public and policy makers to realize how integral a part we play in society, in this country and around the world? I am an optimist. I believe that with hard and persistent work we can have the American public, including the American business community, understand as never before that park and recreation (resources and services) are not frills, nor are they obstacles to economic growth. Rather, they are part and parcel of a truly better life." (Malcolm Steven Forbes, Jr. editor-in-chief, Forbes and chairman, Somerset County (NJ) Park Commission, October 20, 1989 before NRPA Congress for Recreation and Parks).

o "The loss of open space is of great and growing concern to the American public and an urgent national challenge in need of prompt attention *** (The) Congress should establish...a mechanism to provide a predictable endowment and stable source of funding for the preservation and enhancement of the nation's recreational and historical resources." (Letter to U.S. Senator George Mitchell from Governor Terry E. Branstad et al, National Governor's Association, February 26, 1990).

o Business executives in Greensboro, North Carolina in 1989 ranked "parks and recreation services" highest and 'city beauty' third highest among all 'business climate factors'. City business taxes, labor quality and public transportation had the least impact. (Fact sheet, City of Greensboro, North Carolina, December, 1989).

- The U.S. Public Health Service report Promoting Health/ Preventing Disease: Year 2000 Health Objectives for the Nation (draft 9/89; final due 9/90) will include specific national goals for physical recreation activity levels and for access to public recreation facilities.
- "The advantage of using parks and recreation programs (for health promotion) is that they provide readily available, low-cost resources which are generally accessible, may be sustained over time, and have a preexisting administrative structure and financial base." ("Priority Strategies for the Promotion of Physical Activity," U.S. Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia, 1986).
- The Public Health Service's 1986 report Annual Review of Public Health, cites 43 studies finding positive links between regular physical activity and the prevention of heart disease. (President's Commission on Americans Outdoors, Report and Recommendations, 1986).
- The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development on December 14, 1989 provided $2.4 million in recreation and youth sport program grants for 100 public housing communities. (These) "activities can be important in preventing children from being lured into drugs and crime," HUD said.

- Seventy-three percent of American adults believe that improved recreation and education opportunity is a deterrent to youth violence, according to a national survey. (*Time*, January, 1990).
- "People have a passionate concern for their own health and the health of the environment. We will see an increasing demand for recreation and cultural opportunities tied to these concerns. These demands will be exacerbated by increasing population concentration and the stresses of people jammed together in urban places." (Markley Roberts, research economist, AFL-CIO, February 7, 1990).
- Presidential-candidate George Bush in October, 1988 recognized urban recreation needs and recommended the conversion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund to a "national endowment for the environment."

The legislation includes several features which will improve on present law.

- It creates a permanent trust from non-renewable resources and directs their investment in interest-earning 'public debt securities', thus retaining the economic value of such resources (Sec. 202, 203).
- It establishes a predetermined 'ceiling' for the trust, after which no further OCS or other revenue will be necessary, except to account for inflation (Sec. 202).

- It encourages participation by and contributions from private citizens and organizations for projects consistent with public goals and plans (Sec. 206).
- It recognizes the conservation and recreation values of the "built" environment by aiding urban park restoration (Sec. 205).
- It encourages state and local government inventories, priority setting, voluntary local plans and a commitment to state and local fiscal resource strategies (Sec. 206(b), (h) and (j)).
- It encourages increased non-federal protection efforts for units of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, certain components of the National Trail System and designated national landmarks (Sec. 206 (c)).
- It continues Congress' on-going authority to appropriate all or any portion of current authorized amounts, while providing that earned interest would be automatically available (Sec. 3). It continues Congress' role of line-item appropriations for authorized federal projects, and directs the Executive branch to help establish federal priorities (Sec. 207).
- It recognizes current fiscal conditions by phasing-in obligation limits over a 5-year period. It creates a general distribution formula, thus reinforcing intergovernmental 'partnerships', increasing the impact of national public revenue, facilitating a more equitable

distribution of public resources and reducing pressure on federal land systems. (Sec. 205, 206, 207).

It is important also to note some of the activities not included or proposed in the bill:

- It does not authorize any additions to federal, state or local recreation or conservation systems. These remain independent political processes and prerogatives. Local and state participation remains voluntary. Any state or local government with perceived excess amounts of public land or recreation opportunity may simply decline to apply for AHT assistance.
- It does not authorize or encourage excessive or unnecessary condemnation of personal property. (Presently about 5 percent of U.S. Forest Service and 15 percent of National Park Service land protection actions involve condemnation processes, some of it with the agreement of all parties as a means to 'clear' questionable title). One-third of all state recreation resource agencies did not use eminent domain authority in 1989; Of those that did; its use represented 13.7 percent of their transactions.

Twenty-five years ago concerns about the rapid loss of America's natural heritage and increasing recreation demand, population growth, and burgeoning urban development led Congress to enact the Land and Water Conservation Fund. It was intended to provide a predictable and steady source of monies for critical acquisitions in national parks, forests, recreation and wildlife areas, and matching grants to states and localities for recreation planning, acquisition of open space and recreation land and development of recreation facilities.

The idea of reinvesting some of the returns from use of America's natural resources into long-term public recreation and historic assets, ultimately adopted by Congress, was stewardship at its best. The law provides that most appropriations should come from receipts from Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leasing and royalties and from sales of surplus federal real estate. This process blends the best features of fiscal and natural resource stewardship, joining the investment principle of "never consuming capital" with the conservation ethic of returning to the land something of what we remove.

Under current law, however, these commitments are more a promise to present and future generations than a working reality.

Through the 1970s there was firm, bipartisan support for that promise; appropriations varied from year to year, but the long-term commitment to appropriations near the authorized levels continued. In the 1980s, LWCF funding declined from $805 million to an average of less than $230 million. In real dollars it is less than half the amount of the 1966 appropriation.

Authorized but unappropriated "credits" to LWCF have increased almost thirty-fold, from $300 million in 1979 to nearly $7 billion. Federal, state and local agencies that once planned to invest near authorized levels now doubt that the promises will ever be fulfilled.

This does not have to be the case. A majority of Americans believe that we should increase investments in resource conservation: They are willing to pay for it.

Upon signing the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act on September 3, 1964 President Lyndon Johnson observed: "We know that America cannot be made strong by leadership which reacts only to the needs or the irritations or the frustrations of the moment. True leadership must provide for the next decade and not merely the next day."

This committee has a long and magnificent record of leadership. All of the nation's principal policy and legislation on public parks and recreation has come through it. You now have before you another bill, and another opportunity, to deal with the present while anticipating the future. During the last week millions of people world-wide publically expressed their high interest in a sustainable Earth and just society. Much can and will be done by individuals. But institutions must act, too. We urge the Committee and this Congress to embrace the 'American Heritage Trust' idea.

National Recreation and Park Association

The following organizations support legislation to create an "American Heritage Trust" and wish to be associated with testimony of the National Recreation and Park Association:

Alabama Recreation & Park Society

Alaska Recreation & Park Association

Arizona Parks & Recreation Association

Arkansas Recreation & Park Association

California Association of Park & Recreation Commissioners & Board Members

Colorado Parks & Recreation Association

Connecticut Recreation & Park Association

Delaware Recreation & Park Society

District of Columbia Recreation & Park Society

Georgia Recreation Society

Hawaii Recreation & Park Association

Illinois Association of Park District

Illinois Park & Recreation Association

Indiana Park & Recreation Association

Kentucky Recreation & Park Society

Michigan Park & Recreation Association

Minnesota Recreation & Park Association

Mississippi Park & Recreation Association

Nevada Recreation & Park Society

New Hampshire Recreation & Park Association

New Jersey Recreation & Park Association

New York Recreation & Park Society

North Carolina Recreation & Park Society

North Dakota Recreation & Park Association

Ohio Parks & Recreation Association

Oklahoma Recreation & Park Society

Oregon Park & Recreation Society

Pennsylvania Recreation & Park Society

Rhode Island Park & Recreation Association

South Dakota Park & Recreation Association

Tennessee Recreation & Park Association

Vermont Recreation & Park Association

Washington Recreation & Park Association

West Virginia Recreation & Park Association

Wyoming Recreation & Park Association

Selected

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Apportionments

The following pages contain approximate apportionments which would be available to each State and territory at selected funding levels under the proposed American Heritage Trust Act. This legislation directs that at least 30 percent of annual L&WCF appropriations will be distributed for State and local grants. Twenty percent of the annual appropriation will remain discretionary.

$150 million apportionment shows the approximate amount each State would be apportioned based on 30 percent of a $500 million annual appropriation to the L&WCF.

$180 million apportionment shows the approximate amount each State would be apportioned based on 30 percent of a $600 million annual appropriation to the L&WCF.

$210 million apportionment shows the approximate amount each State would be apportioned based on 30 percent of a $700 million annual appropriation to the L&WCF.

$240 million apportionment shows the approximate amount each State would be apportioned based on 30 percent of a $800 million annual appropriation to the L&WCF.

$270 million apportionment shows the approximate amount each State would be apportioned based on 30 percent of a $900 million annual appropriation to the L&WCF.

$300 million apportionment shows the approximate amount each State would be apportioned based on 30 percent of a $1 billion annual appropriation to the L&WCF.

$500 million apportionment shows the approximate amount each State would be apportioned based on 30 percent of a $1 billion annual appropriation plus all of the 20 percent discretionary funds .

SELECTED L&WCF APPORTIONMENTS

STATES	$150 MILLION	$180 MILLION	$210 MILLION	$240 MILLION	$270 MILLION
Alabama	$2,614,000	$3,137,000	$3,660,000	$4,176,000	$4,687,000
Alaska	$1,311,000	$1,573,000	$1,836,000	$2,071,000	$2,278,000
Arizona	$2,243,000	$2,692,000	$3,140,000	$3,577,000	$4,003,000
Arkansas	$1,930,000	$2,315,000	$2,701,000	$3,069,000	$3,419,000
California	$11,290,000	$13,548,000	$15,806,000	$18,210,000	$20,760,000
Colorado	$2,340,000	$2,807,000	$3,275,000	$3,734,000	$4,182,000
Connecticut	$2,468,000	$2,962,000	$3,455,000	$3,942,000	$4,421,000
Delaware	$1,402,000	$1,682,000	$1,962,000	$2,217,000	$2,446,000
Florida	$5,218,000	$6,262,000	$7,305,000	$8,389,000	$9,512,000
Georgia	$3,176,000	$3,812,000	$4,447,000	$5,085,000	$5,726,000
Hawaii	$1,562,000	$1,874,000	$2,187,000	$2,476,000	$2,743,000
Idaho	$1,453,000	$1,744,000	$2,034,000	$2,299,000	$2,539,000
Illinois	$5,776,000	$6,932,000	$8,087,000	$9,290,000	$10,542,000
Indiana	$3,281,000	$3,937,000	$4,593,000	$5,254,000	$5,921,000
Iowa	$2,141,000	$2,570,000	$2,998,000	$3,412,000	$3,810,000
Kansas	$1,987,000	$2,384,000	$2,782,000	$3,162,000	$3,526,000
Kentucky	$2,417,000	$2,901,000	$3,384,000	$3,857,000	$4,320,000
Louisiana	$2,741,000	$3,289,000	$3,837,000	$4,381,000	$4,921,000
Maine	$1,535,000	$1,842,000	$2,149,000	$2,432,000	$2,690,000
Maryland	$2,933,000	$3,519,000	$4,106,000	$4,693,000	$5,282,000
Massachusetts	$3,531,000	$4,237,000	$4,943,000	$5,660,000	$6,387,000
Michigan	$4,935,000	$5,922,000	$6,908,000	$7,930,000	$8,985,000
Minnesota	$2,701,000	$3,242,000	$3,782,000	$4,318,000	$4,849,000
Mississippi	$1,954,000	$2,345,000	$2,736,000	$3,108,000	$3,463,000
Missouri	$3,022,000	$3,627,000	$4,231,000	$4,836,000	$5,442,000
Montana	$1,415,000	$1,698,000	$1,981,000	$2,238,000	$2,469,000
Nebraska	$1,708,000	$2,049,000	$2,391,000	$2,711,000	$3,010,000
Nevada	$1,500,000	$1,800,000	$2,100,000	$2,376,000	$2,628,000
New Hampshire	$1,498,000	$1,798,000	$2,098,000	$2,373,000	$2,624,000
New Jersey	$4,278,000	$5,133,000	$5,989,000	$6,868,000	$7,772,000
New Mexico	$1,612,000	$1,935,000	$2,257,000	$2,557,000	$2,834,000
New York	$8,531,000	$10,237,000	$11,944,000	$13,747,000	$15,648,000
North Carolina	$3,252,000	$3,903,000	$4,553,000	$5,207,000	$5,864,000
North Dakota	$1,368,000	$1,665,000	$1,943,000	$2,194,000	$2,419,000
Ohio	$5,512,000	$6,615,000	$7,717,000	$8,864,000	$10,054,000
Oklahoma	$2,276,000	$2,731,000	$3,186,000	$3,630,000	$4,082,000
Oregon	$2,163,000	$2,595,000	$3,028,000	$3,447,000	$3,853,000
Pennsylvania	$5,976,000	$7,171,000	$8,367,000	$9,614,000	$10,913,000
Rhode Island	$1,577,000	$1,892,000	$2,207,000	$2,500,000	$2,770,000
South Carolina	$2,317,000	$2,780,000	$3,244,000	$3,696,000	$4,137,000
South Dakota	$1,376,000	$1,651,000	$1,926,000	$2,174,000	$2,396,000
Tennessee	$2,880,000	$3,456,000	$4,032,000	$4,606,000	$5,178,000
Texas	$6,885,000	$8,262,000	$9,639,000	$11,083,000	$12,594,000
Utah	$1,760,000	$2,112,000	$2,464,000	$2,796,000	$3,109,000
Vermont	$1,330,000	$1,596,000	$1,862,000	$2,101,000	$2,312,000
Virginia	$3,223,000	$3,868,000	$4,513,000	$5,162,000	$5,815,000

SELECTED L&WCF APPORTIONMENTS

Washington	$2,836,000	$3,403,000	$3,971,000	$4,536,000	$5,101,000
West Virginia	$1,812,000	$2,174,000	$2,537,000	$2,879,000	$3,202,000
Wisconsin	$2,955,000	$3,546,000	$4,137,000	$4,728,000	$5,319,000
Wyoming	$1,312,000	$1,574,000	$1,837,000	$2,072,000	$2,279,000
District of Col.	$462,000	$554,000	$646,000	$739,000	$832,000
Puerto Rico	$2,068,000	$2,482,000	$2,895,000	$3,304,000	$3,708,000
Virgin Islands	$52,000	$63,000	$73,000	$84,000	$93,000
Guam	$58,000	$70,000	$81,000	$93,000	$103,000
American Samoa	$18,000	$21,000	$25,000	$28,000	$32,000
Northern Marianas	$9,000	$11,000	$13,000	$15,000	$16,000
	$150,000,000	$180,000,000	$210,000,000	$240,000,000	$270,000,000

SELECTED L&WCF APPORTIONMENTS

STATES	$300 MILLION	$500 MILLION
Alabama	$5,197,000	$8,601,000
Alaska	$2,486,000	$3,869,000
Arizona	$4,428,000	$7,264,000
Arkansas	$3,769,000	$6,101,000
California	$23,311,000	$40,314,000
Colorado	$4,630,000	$7,620,000
Connecticut	$4,900,000	$8,095,000
Delaware	$2,675,000	$4,201,000
Florida	$10,636,000	$18,124,000
Georgia	$6,367,000	$10,639,000
Hawaii	$3,009,000	$4,786,000
Idaho	$2,778,000	$4,375,000
Illinois	$11,794,000	$20,141,000
Indiana	$6,588,000	$11,032,000
Iowa	$4,209,000	$6,867,000
Kansas	$3,890,000	$6,315,000
Kentucky	$4,783,000	$7,868,000
Louisiana	$5,461,000	$9,061,000
Maine	$2,949,000	$4,674,000
Maryland	$5,870,000	$9,790,000
Massachusetts	$7,115,000	$11,966,000
Michigan	$10,041,000	$17,079,000
Minnesota	$5,380,000	$8,921,000
Mississippi	$3,817,000	$6,180,000
Missouri	$6,048,000	$10,087,000
Montana	$2,700,000	$4,239,000
Nebraska	$3,309,000	$5,302,000
Nevada	$2,880,000	$4,561,000
New Hampshire	$2,875,000	$4,548,000
New Jersey	$8,676,000	$14,701,000
New Mexico	$3,111,000	$4,957,000
New York	$17,548,000	$30,219,000
North Carolina	$6,521,000	$10,901,000
North Dakota	$2,644,000	$4,145,000
Ohio	$11,244,000	$19,177,000
Oklahoma	$4,493,000	$7,371,000
Oregon	$4,259,000	$6,964,000
Pennsylvania	$12,212,000	$20,871,000
Rhode Island	$3,041,000	$4,843,000
South Carolina	$4,578,000	$7,520,000
South Dakota	$2,618,000	$4,097,000
Tennessee	$5,750,000	$9,566,000
Texas	$14,104,000	$24,176,000
Utah	$3,422,000	$5,507,000
Vermont	$2,524,000	$3,934,000
Virginia	$6,469,000	$10,824,000
Washington	$5,665,000	$9,428,000
West Virginia	$3,524,000	$5,675,000
Wisconsin	$5,909,000	$9,846,000
Wyoming	$2,486,000	$3,868,000
District of Col.	$925,000	$1,544,000
Puerto Rico	$4,112,000	$6,806,000
Virgin Islands	$103,000	$168,000
Guam	$114,000	$186,000
American Samoa	$35,000	$57,000
Northern Marianas	$18,000	$29,000
	$300,000,000	$500,000,000

FISCAL YEAR 1990 APPORTIONMENTS TO STATES FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Alabama	$281,669	New Hampshire	$162,500
Alaska	$142,957	New Jersey	$479,220
Arizona	$245,865	New Mexico	$173,054
Arkansas	$204,040	New York	$957,052
California	$1,277,323	North Carolina	$343,889
Colorado	$257,975	North Dakota	$150,128
Connecticut	$274,289	Ohio	$608,073
Delaware	$153,569	Oklahoma	$244,845
Florida	$582,318	Oregon	$234,606
Georgia	$340,153	Pennsylvania	$661,021
Hawaii	$171,867	Rhode Island	$174,615
Idaho	$154,656	South Carolina	$249,496
Illinois	$637,945	South Dakota	$147,387
Indiana	$356,476	Tennessee	$310,183
Iowa	$225,339	Texas	$759,297
Kansas	$211,744	Utah	$193,668
Kentucky	$254,519	Vermont	$143,671
Louisiana	$295,652	Virginia	$350,222
Maine	$164,167	Washington	$312,683
Maryland	$326,585	West Virginia	$191,925
Massachusetts	$391,913	Wisconsin	$320,065
Michigan	$546,373	Wyoming	$141,597
Minnesota	$291,967	District of Col.	$52,046
Mississippi	$203,124	Puerto Rico	$220,881
Missouri	$326,513	Virgin Islands	$25,000
Montana	$151,717	Guam	$25,000
Nebraska	$182,916	American Samoa	$25,000
Nevada	$165,245	Northern Marianas	$25,000

Apportioned to States	$16,501,000
Contingency Reserve	-0-
Total Appropriation	$16,501,000

Done at the city of Washington
the 4th day of January , 1990
as witness my hand and seal of the
Department of the Interior.

Manuel Lujan Jr.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Mr. Tindall.

Ms. Moya.

STATEMENT OF SUSAN C. MOYA, MANAGER, ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES POLICY, U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Ms. **Moya**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I am Susan Moya and I manage the Energy and Natural Resources Department for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Today I am representing the U.S. Chamber of Commerce which has nearly 180,000 business, state and local chambers of commerce, trade and professional associations as its members. I am also, today, representing a coalition with kind of strange name. It is called the American Heritage Trust Act Coalition. This is a group of 40 organizations nationwide which are opposed to S. 370 and its House counterpart, H.R. 876.

It is interesting that the gentlemen who spoke before me talked about the views of the business community. I think that I am here today representing the business community as well when I say that I am here for the Chamber, the National Association of Manufacturers and the long list of coalition members. The list is attached to my statement.

Interestingly, among the members of the coalition approximately 20 percent represent outdoor recreational types of organizations. So it is a balanced mix, those that support the multiple use concept.

My testimony today will focus on the fiscal aspects of the bill. Although we have concerns with other elements, they will be more appropriately addressed by Mr. Eppers and Mr. Flitner at the end, who is also a member of the coalition.

The witness that appeared before and the members of the Senate who were here have put a very good characteristic of how the American Heritage Trust Act would, in fact, work.

The act would combine two existing funds into an element that would be an automatic entitlement, where it would require no authorization—excuse me, appropriation. It could go to the Appropriations Committee, but it does not need to, it is an automatic entitlement. Interestingly, this would be in the neighborhood of $1 billion plus by about the year 1993, which is in excess of the amount that has been characteristically chosen to be appropriated by the Congress over the last—well, since its inception in 1965. $900 million is the authorized level for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, $150 million for the Historic Preservation Fund. Those are authorized. Congress has chosen to appropriate fewer dollars.

Senator **Rockefeller**. Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Bumpers**. Yes.

Senator **Rockefeller**. Can I violate protocol here and just slip a quick question to her? So quick that you will hardly notice. [Laughter.]

Senator **Bumpers**. Go ahead. So quickly that she will not even know it has been asked? [Laughter.]

Senator **Rockefeller**. If the Congress, in its usual wisdom, were to take two B-2 bombers from the $5.5 billion that the President wants in new B-2 bombers, and the Congress were to say let us take that $1 billion and put it to this bill so that there would be no net increase in the deficit, would you have different thoughts?

Ms. MOYA. I would not have any thoughts—any changed thoughts if it were put to this bill. If Congress chose to appropriate X number of dollars above what it has under the current scheme, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce would not oppose it. There are members of the coalition that would have serious problems with higher appropriation levels, but the U.S. Chamber would not as long, as it is appropriated.

Senator ROCKEFELLER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Ms. MOYA. I see I am on the yellow light. I hope that is Mr. Rockefeller's yellow light.

Senator ROCKEFELLER. That is my fault.

Ms. MOYA. I would like to point out a couple of things about the bill that have not been brought out before. The American Heritage Trust Act would be inconsistent with other trust practices, such as those for highways, airports and waterways.

These trust funds are user financed. They are subject to the annual appropriation and budget processes. Furthermore, in the case of highways, there are further restrictions that require the outlays to be based on a percentage of forecasted revenues and resources that are maintained for multi-year appropriations.

A couple of other things. The S. 370 contains a provision that has not been noted as yet that entitles the American Heritage Trust Act to reinvest in itself a portion of its earnings every year as an adjustment to inflation. We think this is significant and needs to be brought to the attention of the Committee.

Second, this legislation represents a very significant departure from the practices and policies of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Historic Preservation Fund, because unlike those trust funds, the American Heritage Trust Act would be perpetual. There are no sunset provisions. We think that is significant.

My testimony that I have submitted is substantially longer. But in the interest of time I would just like to conclude that the Chamber opposes the American Heritage Trust Act. It would establish an unusually complex mechanism outside of the standard authorization and appropriation processes to significantly increase Federal funding for private land acquisition and preservation. We sincerely hope that the Subcommittee will reject this measure.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Moya follows:]

Statement of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce

ON: THE AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST ACT

TO: SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

BY: SUSAN C. MOYA

DATE: APRIL 25, 1990

The Chamber's mission is to advance human progress through an economic, political and social system based on individual freedom, incentive, initiative, opportunity and responsibility.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce is the world's largest federation of business companies and associations and is the principal spokesman for the American business community. It represents nearly 180,000 businesses and organizations, such as local/state chambers of commerce and trade/professional associations.

More than 92 percent of the Chamber's members are small business firms with fewer than 100 employees, 59 percent with fewer than 10 employees. Yet, virtually all of the nation's largest companies are also active members. We are particularly cognizant of the problems of smaller businesses, as well as issues facing the business community at large.

Besides representing a cross section of the American business community in terms of number of employees, the Chamber represents a wide management spectrum by type of business and location. Each major classification of American business--manufacturing, retailing, services, construction, wholesaling, and finance--numbers more than 10,000 members. Yet no one group constitutes as much as 32 percent of the total membership. Further, the Chamber has substantial membership in all 50 states.

The Chamber's international reach is substantial as well. It believes that global interdependence provides an opportunity, not a threat. In addition to the 59 American Chambers of Commerce Abroad, an increasing number of members are engaged in the export and import of both goods and services and have ongoing investment activities. The Chamber favors strengthened international competitiveness and opposes artificial U.S. and foreign barriers to international business.

Positions on national issues are developed by a cross section of its members serving on committees, subcommittees and task forces. Currently, some 1,800 business people participate in this process.

STATEMENT
on
THE AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST ACT
before the
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS
of the
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
for the
U.S. Chamber of Commerce
by
Susan C. Moya
April 25, 1990

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, I am Susan Moya, Manager of Energy and Natural Resources Policy, Resources Policy Department of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. I am appearing today on behalf of the nearly 180,000 businesses, state and local chambers of commerce, and trade and professional associations represented by the Chamber. I am also representing the American Heritage Trust Coalition, a group of more than 40 organizations opposed to S. 370 and its House counterpart, H.R. 876. A list of coalition members is appended.

The Chamber appreciates this opportunity to express its views on S. 370, the American Heritage Trust Act, introduced by Senator Chafee. While the Chamber opposes this bill for several reasons, this testimony will focus on the bill's fiscal aspects. S. 370 would create a mammoth, off-budget spending program for private land acquisition with virtually no Congressional oversight. The American Heritage Trust would become, in essence, an accounting measure that would permanently circumvent the Congressional appropriations process.

Although the creation of a trust in theory might seem attractive, in practice it poses many concerns. S. 370 would combine the existing Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) with the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) to create a new, permanent, entitlement program, the American Heritage Trust Fund. But far more than simply combining the existing funds, S. 370 would increase annual total spending on these programs from about $210 million to at least

$1 billion by 1993. These funds would be spent by federal, state, and local governments and nonprofit organizations to acquire privately owned lands and convert them to public space.

As proposed, the American Heritage Trust Fund would be inconsistent with other federal trust practices, such as those for highways, airports, and waterways. These trust funds are user-fee financed and subject to the annual appropriation and budget processes. Furthermore, in the case of highways, further restrictions require that outlays be based on a percentage of forecasted revenues and that resources be maintained for multiyear obligations.

The LWCF was established in 1965 to provide money for the acquisition and development of federal and state outdoor recreational areas. Since then, the states have received more than $3 billion in LWCF funds through matching grants and have bought more than 2.3 million acres under the program. In addition, federal expenditures for land and water purchases have exceeded $3.5 billion, with more than 3.8 million acres acquired for the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management. Already, approximately one-third of the nation belongs to the federal government. One billion dollars would purchase all of the private land available for development in Nevada, and then some.

S. 370 calls for $1 billion as a minimum annual appropriation for the new American Heritage Trust. Yet Congressional appropriations to the LWCF for the past eight years only have averaged $177 million annually while those to the HPF have averaged $33 million, or an average annual total of $210 million for the two programs. The additional $800 million in annual spending is disguised because it relies upon trust fund fiction.

The $1 billion per year would exist only on paper. The LWCF is authorized to receive $900 million annually, and the HPF is authorized to receive $150 million annually; both amounts to be credited to their accounts in the Department of the Treasury. If Congress does not appropriate all of these funds each year, as has been the practice, the unspent amounts are represented as "unappropriated balances." However, under the federal budget, no transfer of funds actually occurs; the balances in reality do not exist. The federal government spends all of the money that it collects each year -- and much more.

S. 370 assumes that in each account there is a large unappropriated balance that can be invested in public debt securities to collect interest. But because there is actually no money in the unappropriated balance, there will be no income to the trust unless the Treasury borrows or spends tax receipts currently used for other programs; an increase in the federal budget deficit is the likely result.

The bill provides that the portion of federal offshore oil and gas revenues now dedicated to the LWCF and HPF will be credited to the American Heritage Trust account until it has accumulated approximately $26 billion in interest-bearing federal securities. The huge interest payment from this "investment" is to be the source of the $1 billion in spending by the American Heritage Trust. However, because the Treasury currently spends all federal revenues as they are received, there is no actual fund to generate the needed interest payments. The Treasury simply calculates what the interest would have been and borrows or taxes an equivalent amount when the interest is due. Stated another way, for many years to come, several hundred million dollars a year of additional federal revenues, now credited to the Federal Fund of the Treasury, would be diverted and dedicated to increasing the value of the American Heritage Trust until it met its statutory limits. Furthermore, S. 370 contains a provision that automatically entitles the American Heritage Trust to reinvest in itself a portion of its "earnings" every year as an adjustment to inflation. Thus, the entire trust concept in S. 370 is an accounting fiction.

This legislation represents a significant departure from the practices and policies of the LWCF and HPF. Unlike these trust funds, the American Heritage Trust would be perpetual -- there are no sunset provisions. Furthermore, monies from the trust fund could not be used for rehabilitation or maintenance of existing federal facilities, despite the fact that a General Accounting Office report states that there is a $1.9 billion shortfall in maintenance funding for national parks. Instead, all of these costs must be met with other scarce tax dollars. The

Chamber believes that the U.S. should take care of what it already owns before it purchases more land.

CONCLUSION

The Chamber opposes the American Heritage Trust Act because it would establish an unusually complex mechanism, outside the standard authorization and appropriations process, to increase significantly federal funding for private land acquisition and preservation. It urges the Subcommittee to reject this measure.

Appendix

Coalition members opposed to the American Heritage Trust Act

Alliance for Environment and Resources
American Farm Bureau Federation
American Freedom Coalition
American Mining Congress
American Motorcyclists Association
Association of National Grasslands
Blue Ribbon Coalition
Citizens Concerned for Seashore Management
Colorado Trappers Association
Competitive Enterprise Institute
Environmental Task Force
Forest Farmers Association
International Snowmobile Council
Montana Public Land Users Society
Motorcycle Industry Council, Inc.
Multiple Use Association
Multiple-Use Land Alliance
National Association of Manufacturers
National Association of Mining Districts
National Cattlemen's Association
National Forest Products Association
National Grange
National Inholders Association
National Outdoor Coalition
National Taxpayers Union
National Water Resources Association
Nevada Mining Association
Outdoors Unlimited
Public Lands Council
Public Lands Users Society
Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association
Taxpayers for the Environment and Its Management
Timber Association of California
U.S. Chamber of Commerce
Washington Rivers Coalition
West Coast Alliance for Resources and Environment
Western States Petroleum Association
Wilderness Impact Research Foundation
Wild Rivers Conservancy Federation
Wind River Multiple Use Advocates
Wyoming Heritage Society

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Ms. Moya.
Mr. Lehman.

STATEMENT OF ORIN LEHMAN, COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION, STATE OF NEW YORK AND ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS

Mr. **Lehman**. Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the subcommittee, I want to thank you very much for giving me the chance to testify on behalf of the American Heritage Trust Act.

Today I represent not only my own State of New York, but also the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and the National Association of State Outdoor Recreational Liaison Officers.

I believe the American Heritage Trust Act is a very positive and far-sighted piece of legislation and I would like to strongly urge its passage. It is an act that addresses some of the most urgent questions of our day. The act provides a sensible and trustworthy mechanism for ensuring that the needs of the American people for open space and preserved cultural resources can compete fairly and equally with legitimate interests in development. For all these reasons the act has won the support of the National Governors' Association as well as the National Conference of State Legislatures.

Competing demands for potential recreation open space have been brought about by rapid population change and burgeoning urban development. These problems are not just suddenly upon us. They were the subject of an inspired study published in 1962 by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission headed by Laurence Rockefeller. This study convinced Congress to launch two major resource programs. One created the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the other, similar, the Historic Preservation Fund.

I think we have discussed, in detail, where the fair and reasonable sources of the money for these funds come from. Through the 1970s, Congress, in appropriating the money from these funds, that is, the Outer Continental Shelf, reserved one large share for the Federal Government. The Federal Government used the money to add to our wonderful national park system, our wonderful forests and recreational and wildlife areas.

To be sure, this portion of its appropriations had a greater impact in the West than in the heavily populated and industrialized East where national parks are unfortunately few and far between.

But with the other large portion of its annual appropriation money, Congress was able to encourage all the states and the communities with which the states shared their matching grants, to join with the Federal Government in a powerful partnership for parks and historic preservation.

During the period that the program flourished, $6.7 billion from the Land and Water Conservation Fund went to the states and communities across the Nation. This money supported 30,000 different projects. It helped America add 5.5 million acres to its public domain. It developed 20,000 park facilities to meet the demand for close-to-home recreational opportunities.

With additional money from the Historic Preservation Fund, it identified and preserved historic and archeological resources and restored 6,000 historic sites.

More than $200 million came to New York over these years for parks and preservation. This money made an enormous difference in an ever-intensifying race against time.

During the past administration, the Federal Government gradually withdrew from the productive partnership that it had once done so much to encourage. Appropriations to states and localities from the funds dropped to a fraction of their former levels. I might say that the money that we did get from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Historic Preservation Fund did not come by any recommendations from the President; it came from a bi-partisan group of congressmen and senators who got us the money. But it still was a trickle. The American people, however, quickly indicated a marked determination to continue the parks and preservation effort so well begun. New York, New Jersey, California and other states turned to their own voters to support special bond issues that would help make up for the lost Federal dollars. They would not be disappointed.

When in 1986 New Yorkers voted for an environmental quality bond act of $1.45 billion, a remarkable 67 percent of the voters approved of it. This bond act, among other things, provided one-quarter billion dollars for land acquisition, for park improvements and historic preservation.

Preservation funding went to a great variety of programs. For example, a $500,000 grant, matched by $1 million from the City of Buffalo and local citizens, saved the beautiful, old, St. Mary's of the Sorrows Church for adaptive reuse as the Martin Luther King Urban Life Center. The example of St. Mary's illustrates what is true in so many other instances: public preservation activity generates far more preservation than the initial public wrath.

For instance, I was in the Tenbroke House in Albany just the other day. The state has given, to restore the Tenbroke House, which is an old revolutionary building, $150,000. Albany gave $135,000, and now the people themselves are out to raise $3 million.

Certainly, New York's 1986 bond act made a tremendous difference, but clearly it only met a fraction of the tremendous demand. We found that in the historic preservation and municipal park and land acquisition areas, we had demand for more than five times the amount the bond act provided. In fact, the need in New York is so great that this year Governor Cuomo has recommended to the legislature a new $1.9 billion bond act which will accompany the governor on the ballot in the November elections.

Certainly, New York and other states, on their own, are trying to make up for the serious loss of Federal support since 1980, but there are genuine limits as to what any one state acting alone can achieve.

Draw a ring of 100 miles around any one of our major cities within that circle and the pressure on open space and cultural resources steadily rises. Clearly, the time to save these resources is running out. We have an opportunity to act today that we will never have again.

I would like to emphasize that our efforts in New York, and I am sure other states, is not to pull a glass case over broad sections of New York. We see as clearly as the developers that there is a need for economic growth. Our evidence in New York, however, would demonstrate that preserving scenic and historic resources is also vital to our economic well-being. People visit us in increasing numbers because at least, until now, we have managed to save a good deal of our natural beauty and much of the historic ambiance of our cities and countryside.

Next to agriculture, tourism is the second largest industry of our state, and it is growing very fast. I would imagine it might be first very soon. I assume that this is true in a number of other states as well.

In addition, we know from surveys that when industry seeks to relocate, it searches for areas with recreational opportunities, areas of scenic beauty and historic interest that might provide their employees with attractive places to live. No state can afford to lose the qualities that make it attractive to tourism and industry.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lehman follows:]

STATE OF NEW YORK
PARKS, RECREATION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ALBANY

ORIN LEHMAN
COMMISSIONER

TESTIMONY

AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST
S. 370

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests

Mr. Chairman and Distinguished Senators, I wish to thank you for this opportunity to testify on behalf of the American Heritage Trust Act. My name is Orin Lehman, and I am the Commissioner of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. In this capacity, I serve as administrator of both the Land and Water Conservation and the Historic Preservation Funds. Today, I represent, not only my own State, but also the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers.

The American Heritage Trust Act is one of the most positive and far-sighted pieces of domestic legislation to come before Congress in recent years, and I would like to urge its passage. It is an act that addresses some of the most urgent questions of our day. It grows out of a continuing concern over the loss of our natural and historic heritage and a deterioration of our recreational resources. It would provide a predictable and stable source of money to develop new parks and greenways, and to preserve desirable open spaces and historic resources.

Our country today is still marked by rapid growth and change. The Act provides a sensible mechanism for insuring that the needs of the American people for open space and preserved cultural resources can compete fairly and equally with legitimate interests in development.

For all these reasons, the Act has won the support of the National Governors' Association as well as the National Conference of State Legislatures.

Competing demands for potential recreation and open space have been brought about by rapid population change and burgeoning urban development. These problems have not just suddenly come upon us. They were the subject of an inspired study published in 1962 by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission headed by Laurence Rockefeller. This study convinced Congress to launch two major resource programs. One created the Land and Water Conservation Fund; the other a similar Historic Preservation Fund.

The money you put into these funds amounted to about a billion dollars a year. It came, not from taxes, but from oil and gas leases on the Outer Continental Shelf and from the sale of surplus federal real estate. Underlying Congress's bipartisan appropriation of this money was the premise that if the American people were to dispose of valued and nonrenewable assets, they should get equally valued assets in return.

Through the '70s, Congress, in appropriating the money from these funds, reserved a large share for the federal government. The federal government used the money to add to our national parks, forests, recreational and wildlife areas.

To be sure, this portion of its appropriations had a greater impact in the west than in the heavily populated and industrialized east where national parks are few and far between.

But with the other major portion of its annual appropriation money, Congress was able to encourage all the states--and the communities with which the state shared their matching grants--to join with the federal government in a powerful partnership for parks and historic preservation.

During the period that the program flourished, $6.7 billion from the Land and Water Conservation Fund went to states and communities across the nation. This money supported thirty thousand different projects. It helped America add 5.5 million acres to its public domain. It developed 20,000 park facilities to meet the demand for close-to-home recreation opportunities. With additional money from the Historic Preservation Fund, it identified and preserved historic and archaeological resources, and restored 6,000 historic sites.

More than $200 million dollars came to New York over these years for parks, and preservation. This money made an enormous difference in an ever intensifying race against time.

During the Reagan administration, the federal government gradually withdrew from the productive partnership that it had once done so much to encourage. Appropriations to states and localities from the funds dropped to a fraction of their former levels.

In effect, the federal government had begun using the money accrued from the disposal of our nation's nonrenewable assets to address its short term fiscal difficulties. To the degree that it did so, it was breaking faith with the future.

The American people, however, quickly indicated a marked determination to continue the parks and preservation efforts so well begun. New York, New Jersey, California and other states turned to their own voters to support special bond issues that would help make up for the lost federal dollars. They would not be disappointed. When in 1986 New Yorkers voted for an Environmental Quality Bond Act of $1.45 billion dollars, a remarkable 67 percent approved it.

This Bond Act, among other things, provided a quarter of a billion dollars for land acquisition, for park improvements, and for historic preservation. The preservation funding went for a great variety of programs. One small grant helped to provide single room occupancy residences in Harlem's "Astor Row," historic district. Another $500,000 grant, matched by $1 million dollars from the City of Buffalo and local citizens, saved the beautiful old St. Mary's of the Sorrows Church for adaptive reuse as The Martin Luther King Urban Life center.

The example of St. Mary's illustrates what is true in so many other instances--public preservation activity generates far more preservation than the initial public grant.

Certainly New York's 1986 Bond Act made a tremendous difference. But clearly it met only a fraction of the demand. We found in both historic preservation and municipal park and land acquisition areas, we had demands for more than five times the amount the Bond Act provided.

In fact, the need in New York is so great that this year Governor Cuomo has recommended to the legislature a new $1.9 billion dollar bond act which will accompany the Governor on the ballot in the November elections.

Certainly, New York and other states, on their own, are trying to make up for the serious loss of federal support since 1980. But there are genuine limits to what any one state acting alone can achieve.

Draw a ring of 100 miles around any one of our major cities. Within that circle the pressure on open space and cultural resources steadily rises. Clearly, the time to save these resources is running out. We have an opportunity to act today that we'll never have again.

Now, I would like to underline that our effort is not to pull a glass case over broad sections of New York. We see, as clearly as the developers, that there is a need for economic growth. Our experience in New York, however, would demonstrate that preserving scenic and historic resources is also vital to our economic well being.

People visit here in increasing numbers because, at least until now, we have managed to save a good deal of our natural beauty, and much of the historic ambiance of our cities and countryside. Next to agriculture, Tourism is the second largest industry of our State and is growing fast. I assume that this is true in many other states as well.

In addition, we know from surveys that when industry seeks to relocate, it searches for areas with recreational opportunities --areas of scenic beauty and historic interest that might provide their employees with attractive places to live.

No state can afford to lose the qualities that makes it attractive for tourism and industry.

Obviously, we cannot always predict when preservation and land acquisition opportunities will arise. But when they do, we have to be ready to move. Costs obviously rise and if we wait too long, valued opportunities have a way of disappearing.

I mention this because I think that it underlines the importance that the American Heritage Trust Act could have for us. The Act would provide a source of funding free from the vagaries of politics--one upon which we could truly rely.

Essentially, it would extend the life and work of the earlier Land and Water Conservation and Historic Preservation Funds --but with one critical difference. It would create what is truly a trust fund.

The principal of the new Trust would come from the same offshore oil and gas revenues as before. The proposed law stipulates, however, that once these revenues are in the fund, the federal government could not divert them for any other purpose. Congress would retain its oversight, but the interest on the money in the Trust would be set aside for parks and preservation purposes.

Certainly this is a bill that would enrich America--rather than impoverish it. It looks forward to a future in which our nation's natural and cultural heritage would be preserved for generations, through a renewal of a most productive and meaningful partnership between the federal, state and local governments.

NCSHPO
National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

SUITE 332 HALL OF THE STATES
444 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001-1512
202/624-5465

TESTIMONY

AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST
S. 370

April 25, 1990

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

The National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers wholeheartedly supports the enactment of S. 370, the American Heritage Trust.

The National Conference thanks Senate Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee Chairman Dale Bumpers for agreeing to hold a hearing on this most important bill for the future of our heritage, which converts the Historic Preservation Fund and the Land and Water Conservation Fund into dedicated trust funds.

The National Conference has a particular interest in the American Heritage Trust because its members, the State Historic Preservation Officers, are the officials responsible for the administration of the Historic Preservation Fund in each State. The National Conference also supports the increased Historic Preservation Fund appropriations that the American Heritage Trust would provide to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the national membership preservation organiztion.

The National Conference does recommend two changes to the text which are described on page 5 of this testimony.

AHT INCREASES HERITAGE PRESERVATION

The American Heritage Trust will increase and regularize the outflow of federal matching funds from the Historic Preservation Fund for historic preservation. More money means more buildings restored, more archeological sites protected, more private sector acceptance of the preservation ethic. A dependable outflow from the Historic Preservation Fund means predictable assistance to rescue threatened properties. Predictability allows State Historic Preservation Officers to plan for preservation assistance, an ability lost in the appropriations uncertainty of the 1980's.

The American Heritage Trust improves the current funding situation because it sets a level of expectation of outlays from the Historic Preservation Fund. Under the American Heritage Trust, the interest generated by the principal in the Historic Preservation Fund in any one year will be a known quantity available for obligation in the subsequent year. Preservationists across the country will be looking to Congress to keep the appropriation level close to the interest amount. Any reductions in yearly appropriations of the total annual interest will be public decisions. Any interest not appropriated augments the principal of the Historic Preservation Fund generating more interest in the next year.

CAPITAL RE-INVESTED IN HERITAGE

The purpose of the American Heritage Trust is to reinforce and strengthen the Historic Preservation Fund as a dedicated source of assistance to preserve America's historic heritage. The American Heritage Trust is based on the philosophy of re-investment of the proceeds from the depletion of one non-renewable resource in the enhancement of another non-renewable resource. As the extraction of oil from the outer continental shelf depletes our natural resources, the Historic Preservation Fund and the Land and Water Conservation Fund require that a portion of the government's cash receipts be re-invested in the protection and enhancement of non-renewable historic, natural and recreational resources.

The American Heritage Trust builds on that philosophy; it

1. converts the existing Historic Preservation Fund into an interest bearing fund and
2. continues the annual deposits of $150 million (from off shore leasing revenues) into the Historic Preservation Fund until the balance reaches 5 times the Historic Preservation Fund balance at time of enactment. After that point, the deposits from the off shore leasing revenues cease, and may be used for other purposes.

Annual Historic Preservation Fund appropriations will come from the interest income.

REASONABLE FUNDING MECHANISM

Under the American Heritage Trust

1. the interest earned by the principal in the Historic Preservation Fund is available for expenditure,
2. **THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES CONTROL THE OUTLAY,**[1] and
3. **THE IMPACT ON THE DEFICIT IS THE ANNUAL OUTLAY.**[2]

The American Heritage Trust is not an off-budget entitlement.

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[1] S. 370, Title III Section 303 amending Section 108 (d) (2) of the National Historic Preservation Act, with the words: ". . . subject to obligation limitations. . . ."

[2] Source: Congressional Budget Office Cost Estimate, American Heritage Trust Act of 1988, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Report together with Dissenting Views [To Accompany H. R. 4127], RPT. 100-944 Part I, September 22, 1988, pages 22-24.

The American Heritage Trust principal **does not contribute to the deficit**. Only the annual expenditures affect the budget.

BIG BANG FOR THE PRESERVATION BUCK

The Historic Preservation Fund is a **matching** program. Every federal dollar is matched, at a minimum, by a non-federal dollar. Restoration and archeology subgrants often demonstrate a higher matching ratio of one federal dollar to two, or even as much as five, non-federal dollars.

Historic Preservation Fund restoration subgrants **guarantee future** maintenance through mandated covenants on the property, enforced by State government.

Historic Preservation Fund restoration and archeology subgrants assure public **accessibility**, even to interior work in privately owned buildings.

Restoration is good for the local **economy**. Restoration is labor intensive. Restoration creates temporary and long term jobs.

Restoration subgrants **revitalize neighborhoods**. Whereas rehab tax credits occur in areas that are known commodities, areas that have already been established as economically viable. Restoration subgrants go to "undiscovered" neighborhoods. The act as a powerful catalyst for turning depressed neighborhoods around.

Historic Preservation Fund restoration subgrants assure the best **quality** restoration work possible on the entire project because of the preservation standards that are requirements for receiving the grant.

CONGRESSIONAL COMPACT

The American Heritage Trust sustains the compact Congress made with the oil companies and the American people: as the nation's natural resource capital is forever reduced, a portion of the revenue from the depletion of that capital is re-invested. When people say that the money is "not there" in the unobligated balance of the Historic Preservation Fund they are really saying that America is living on its national resource capital without reinvesting it. If American were a family, it is like using your children's college fund to buy a new car or take a vacation. The purpose of the American Heritage Trust is to ensure that the re-investment takes place, to ensure that cash receipts intended to be used for historic preservation are, indeed, used for historic preservation.

OUR HERITAGE NEEDS AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST

America's threatened heritage needs the income from the American Heritage Trust. The National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers working in cooperation with the National Park Service has documented the need for increased preservation funding.[3] The need for Historic Preservation Funds has been documented, not only by the preservation community, but also by the House Interior Committee. (Report to the Committee on the Budget Views and Estimates . . . on the Budget Proposed for Fiscal Year 1990, pages 85-86, February 25, 1989) The narrative in the Administration's The Budget for Fiscal Year 1991 argued eloquently for the preservation of physical elements of our heritage that "rot unattended" and for federal financial heritage investment (page 165).

If a historic heritage is to remain after this generation, that heritage must be preserved today by this generation. The Historic Preservation Fund is the federal government's leadership contribution to a nation-wide preservation effort. Preservation in America before the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act, after the 1966 Act and after the passage of the American Heritage Trust has been, is, and will be funded chiefly by the private sector. The federal contribution through the American Heritage Trust/Historic Preservation Fund provides the catalyst for private and state and local government contributions.

The lack of a dependable, adequate source of revenue for preservation projects during the 1980's has contributed directly to the destruction of America's patrimony. Each State Historic Preservation Officer can point to a significant property that was lost, lost forever, because of the lack of matching subgrants from the Historic Preservation Fund.

The National Park Service in documenting the nation's preservation need came up with a **critical** preservation need of $300 million.[4] If sufficient Historic Preservation Funds had been appropriated during the 1980's from the $150 million annual deposits, that **critical** preservation need would probably not exist today.

Preliminary estimates by the National Trust and the National Park Service indicate a $300 million preservation need caused by the California earthquake and hurricane Hugo. No one has estimated the critical needs of historic properties caused by disasters such as the 1989 Alaska oil spill or by the floods that ravaged Alabama earlier this year. Predictable outlays from the Historic Preservation Fund would have given State Historic Preservation Officers the ability to rescue significant National Register properties from the ravages of man and nature or to conduct preventive conservation techniques on significant properties.

ACQUISITION RARE

The Historic Preservation Fund supports a comprehensive historic preservation program of which the acquisition of real property is a very small part. Historic Preservation Fund assistance more usually forms a part

> of a larger project to restore a threatened historic building or structure,
>
> of a facade easement program as a part of a revitalization of a historic Main Street, or
>
> of the rescue of a threatened archeological site.

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[3] National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Officers, "Working Draft 1988 Historic Preservation Needs Assessment A National Park Service Report to Congress Regarding the Preservation Needs of Historic and Archeological Properties in the United States," March 1988.

[4] IBID

Historic Preservation Fund grants for restoration and for archeological work mean no change in property tax status.

Historic Preservation Fund grants for restoration and archeological work guarantee that the public will have access to the results of the work.

Historic Preservation Fund grants for restoration and archeology include easements, or maintenance covenants, legally committing the present and future owners to maintain the property themselves.

PRESERVATION IS MORE THAN BRICKS AND MORTAR

The Historic Preservation Fund also supports the nation's historic preservation infrastructure:

the maintenance and expansion of locational and descriptive information on historic resources;
an evaluation process to determine relative significance;

a formal liaison and partnership relationship with local governments in preservation;

the review of every federal undertaking for its impact on historic properties;

advice and oversight on rehabilitations encouraged through federal income tax incentives;

educational programs on preservation, such as on the protection of archeological sites; and

assistance to the private sector on preservation techniques.

This infrastructure is maintained, for the national government, by the State Historic Preservation Officers.

CORRECTIONS NEEDED

Two corrections need to be made in the bill the first is to delete Section 303 (d) (3).

This paragraph mandates SHPOs to use a minimum of 30 per cent of their annual allocations for restoration and archeology subgrants.

The National Conference opposes this section, added at the last minute in Interior Committee consideration, as unnecessarily restrictive.

It is our understanding the purpose of the 30% requirement is to ensure that State Historic Preservation Officers will use a portion of their allocations from the Historic Preservation Fund for restoration and archeology subgrants for the protection of threatened, significant National Register properties.

The requirement is unnecessary.

1. Restoration and archeology subgrants have occurred every year, except for those years in which Congress prohibited States from making restoration and archeology subgrants. (See Appendix.)

2. Some States are fortunate enough to have substantial State programs for restoration and archeology subgrants. Such States may wish to use State funds to fund restoration and archeology subgrants and to use Historic Preservation Fund allocations for non-construction projects such as

   a. public education projects, such as Arizona Archeology Week or the Louisiana preservation program in the public schools,

   b. encouraging cultural tourism ensuring accurate historical information for the visiting public,

   c. publications--the results of historic sites surveys, manuals on preservation techniques for home owners;

   d. preservation as a part of growth management.

3. During the years that restoration and archeology subgrants were permitted, the State Historic Preservation Officers allotted an average of 30 percent of their Historic Preservation Fund allocations to restoration and archeology subgrants.

The second correction is in Section 304 concerning the establishment of state trust funds. The bill currently requires States to match federal funds within one federal fiscal year (page 18, lines 16-21). The National Conference requests that States be given two fiscal years to provide the match because

1. of States' various fiscal years which are different from the federal fiscal year,

2. some State legislatures meet every other year, and

3. the federal allocation of the Historic Preservation Fund appropriation has occurred as late as the third quarter of the federal fiscal year.

Appendix

SHPOs AND RESTORATION PROJECTS IN FY 90

The State Historic Preservation Officers are appreciative of once again being able to provide assistance from the fiscal year 1990 withdrawal from Historic Preservation Fund for restoration and archeology subgrants. (Since FY 81 Congress had prohibited States from using Historic Preservation Funds for restoration and archeology subgrants due to the low levels of Historic Preservation Fund appropriations.)

The National Conference estimates that SHPOs will devote approximately $700,000 of the FY 90 Historic Preservation Fund withdrawal to restoration and archeology subgrants. The Historic Preservation Fund appropriation for the States increased by $1.75 million from $ 24.75 million (out of a total of $30.50 million) in fiscal year 1989 to $ 26.50 million (out of a total of $32.75 million) in fiscal year 1990. The amounts the SHPOs have designated from their FY 90 Historic Preservation Fund allocation for restoration and archeology subgrants range from $35 thousand to $100 thousand.

As a consequence of the State's particular interest in archeological preservation, **Arizona** will give priority to restoration grants to support archeology. A second priority for restoration and archeology subgrants be given to certified local government.

Some SHPOs including those in **Washington**, **Wisconsin**, **New Mexico**, **Illinois**, are planning a fiscal year 1990 restoration subgrant program based on an open solicitation of requests.

Georgia is going to do a demonstration project on restoration and low income housing.

Oklahoma will target its restoration program to minority owned historic properties in active use.

Montana and **Idaho** are concentrating its restoration subgrants on certified local governments.

Southern states, **Mississippi**, **Louisiana**, and **Alabama**, watching the economic slow down in the local economy result in the severe deterioration of rural properties are targeting their restoration grants toward the rescue of threatened rural landmarks.

Texas which has for a few years generated a statewide endangered buildings list will select projects from that list.

Some SHPOs have elected not to undertake acquisition and development projects in fiscal year 1990.

For some states, the primacy of the core programs for survey, evaluation and protection took precedence. As an example, **Maine** is moving toward the institution of statewide growth management. The Maine SHPO is concentrating his efforts on supporting local efforts to incorporate preservation into local land use plans.

Financial realities in other States prohibited their undertaking a restoration program. The **Massachusetts** SHPO has sustained a 15% budget cut in this fiscal year; **Pennsylvania** a 30% cut in their operating (non-salary) budget. The increase in the state's FY 90 Historic Preservation Fund allocation over the FY 89 allocation was required to maintain the core program.

RESTORATION PROJECTS IN FY 90 continued

Other states had already completed their grants application cycle by the time the prohibition on restoration grants was official. **Kentucky** and **Delaware** felt it would be unfair to "change the rules" in the middle of the game.

West Virginia decided to use its increase to build its preservation infrastructure at the local level through increases in support for the certified local government program.

In disaster-ridden **California**, the SHPO has already devoted $500,000 addressing earthquake preservation problems. Instead of doing a small restoration program, the SHPO is conducting a study, useful in all earthquake prone areas, on retrofitting historic buildings to minimize earthquake damage.

Happily, a some SHPOs have funds appropriated by their state legislatures for historic preservation--**Florida** $6 million, **Rhode Island** $3 million, **Maine** $2 million, **Iowa** $1.7 million.

Senator **Bumpers**. Mr. Flitner, your entire statement will be inserted in the record. Mr. Flitner, if you will, take that microphone and put it up closer to you.

STATEMENT OF DAVID A. FLITNER, PRESIDENT, WYOMING FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

Mr. **Flitner**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

With your permission, I would like to telescope my comments as well in the interest of time and with the request that the entire statement be included in the record.

My name is Dave Flitner. I am a rancher from Shell, Wyoming, where my family and I produce cattle, sheep, alfalfa, barley and sugar beets. I am here today representing the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The American Farm Bureau supports three important principles: spending restraint to balance the budget, economic opportunities in rural communities and most of all the right to own and manage private land. The American Heritage Trust Act is a direct assault on these three important principles.

It will increase spending and taxes, reduce economic opportunities in rural communities and will result in the confiscation of private lands from farmers and ranchers.

As to its budget impact, OMB estimated in 1988 that this legislation would increase annual outlays by $1.2 billion by fiscal year 1990.

S. 370 would also directly subsidize nonprofit organizations with taxpayers' dollars. This has already been addressed, so I will omit that particular paragraph.

The amount of land acquired by government agencies through S. 370 would be staggering, so would its economic impact on citizens and local communities. OMB has estimated that within 10 years automatic appropriations under this act would be six times the 1988 level appropriated by Congress for land acquisition.

The American Farm Bureau's Environmental and Natural Resources Division has calculated that, based on average 1987 agricultural land values, $1 billion would purchase all the private land in the State of Nevada available for development, with more than $250 million left over. In my own State of Wyoming, you could purchase more than 6.5 million acres or 10,000 square miles, an area larger than the entire State of Maryland.

The tremendous buying power of $1 billion is further illustrated by a state-by-state analysis submitted with our testimony for the hearing record included with this statement.

The economic results of land acquisition on this scale would be dramatic. Lands acquired by government agencies would be managed restrictively, limiting or destroying economic opportunities derived from the use of that land. Farming and ranching, timber and mineral development and even some recreational uses would not be allowed.

Large-scale government land acquisition would also increase property tax burdens on remaining private landowners for financing of schools and other important services by removing acquired property from the tax roles.

The economic impact would be especially dramatic throughout the West, which already has a high percentage of public lands, a restricted property tax base and limited opportunities for economic growth.

Of paramount concern to the Farm Bureau is the impact of S. 370 on the property rights of private landowners. Farmers and ranchers who wish to negotiate the sale of their property for a fair price should be entitled to do so. However, no provision of S. 370 requires that lands be purchased only from willing sellers.

We fear that this will result in widespread confiscation of agricultural land by Federal, state and local government agencies against landowners' wishes at a price determined by the government agency, not the landowner. The basic value and respect for private property rights is lost in instant wealth and the rush to spend the $1 billion per year provided by this legislation.

We are extremely concerned that in trying to spend the $1 billion every year, state and Federal agencies will force unwilling farmers and ranchers out of business by converting their private property to public uses. The threat of condemnation is real. In our written testimony we have cited many examples in which the Federal Government has sought to acquire for public use by condemnation.

The land-grabbing scheme proposed by S. 370 will hit agriculture especially hard. Open and undeveloped farms and ranches are prime targets for takeover by the act. People who have farmed and ranched all their lives on lands farmed and ranched by their parents will face the chilling prospect of losing their livelihoods so that others may play.

The threat of condemnation transcends regional boundaries. It is not confined to the West. Nowhere in this controversy more volatile right now than in Illinois. At least seven counties are seeking to condemn all or parts of family farms under the authority of the Illinois Open Spaces Act. In these bitter struggles, at least one county farm bureau president has fallen victim to condemnation. The same scenario is raging in other states and counties. The only saving grace for many farmers has been the reluctance of local taxpayers to commit more money to condemn land for these projects.

The flood of money available through S. 370 could unduly influence local decision making and eliminate family farms and agriculture in entire areas throughout the country.

The Farm Bureau strongly opposes S. 370 because it would increase Federal spending and taxes, limit economic opportunities for our members and for the communities in which they live, and because of the direct threat it poses to our members' most valued possessions—their property rights.

We hope you will take our concern seriously and urge you to oppose S. 370.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Flitner follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE REGARDING S.370, THE AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST ACT

PRESENTED BY
DAVID A. FLITNER, PRESIDENT
WYOMING FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

APRIL 25, 1990

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is David Flitner. I am a rancher from Shell, Wyoming, where my family and I produce Hereford cattle, sheep, alfalfa, barley and sugar beets. I am here today representing the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The American Farm Bureau, the nation's largest organization of farmers and ranchers, supports three important principles: spending restraint to balance the federal budget; economic opportunities in rural communities; and most of all, the right to own and manage private land.

The American Heritage Trust Act is a direct assault on these important principles. It will increase federal spending and taxes, reduce economic opportunities in rural communities and will result in the confiscation of private lands from farmers and ranchers.

SPENDING AND BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

As to its budget impact, the American Heritage Trust Act is not "self-financing" as its proponents may claim. To imply that the bill's financing mechanism somehow eliminates its cost is incorrect and misleading. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) estimated in 1988 that this legislation would increase annual federal outlays by $1.2 billion by fiscal year 1990. The American Heritage Trust Act would create a huge, new, off-budget spending program outside the regular appropriations process. "Earned interest" which would accrue to the land acquisition fund currently does not go unspent. Therefore, spending and taxes would have to be increased.

S. 370 would also directly subsidize nonprofit organizations with taxpayers dollars. Section 501(C)(3) organizations which simply include support for additional recreational opportunities in their corporate statement of purpose would be eligible to receive funds directly from the trust for land acquisition. Later, they could convey the land to other entities deemed appropriate by the granting entity. Although these groups would be prohibited from using trust funds directly for administrative costs, nothing would prevent them from acquiring lands with federal tax dollars, selling the land later for a greater value and keeping the profit.

Farm Bureau insists that spending restraint, rather than tax and spending increases, is the right path to balancing the federal budget. If you agree, we think you will also agree that S. 370 is a big step in the wrong direction. S. 370 is a multi-billion-dollar, budget-busting land acquisition bill.

ECONOMIC IMPACT ON CITIZENS AND COMMUNITIES

The amount of land acquired by government agencies through S. 370 would be staggering. So would it's economic impact on citizens and local communities. OMB has estimated that within ten years, automatic appropriations under the Act would be six times the 1988 level appropriated by Congress for land acquisition.

The American Farm Bureau's Environmental and Natural Resources Division has calculated that, based on average 1987 agricultural land values, $1 billion would purchase all of the private land in the state of Nevada available for development with more than $250,000,000 left over. In my own state of Wyoming, you could purchase more than 6.5 million acres or 10,000 square miles - an area larger than the entire state of Maryland! The tremendous buying power of a billion dollars is further illustrated by a state-by-state analysis submitted without testimony for the hearing record.

Economic results of land acquisition on this scale would be dramatic. Lands acquired by government agencies would be managed restrictively, limiting or destroying economic opportunities derived from the use of that land. Farming and ranching, timber and mineral development, and even some recreational uses would not be allowed.

Large-scale government land acquisition would also increase property tax burdens on remaining private landowners for financing of schools and other important services by removing acquired property from the tax rolls. Economic impact would be especially dramatic throughout the West which already has a high percentage of public lands, a restricted property tax base and limited opportunity for economic growth.

PROPERTY RIGHTS

Of paramount concern to Farm Bureau is the impact of S. 370 on the property rights of private landowners. Farmers and ranchers who wish to negotiate the sale of their property for a fair price should be entitled to do so. However, no provision of S. 370 requires that lands be purchased only from willing sellers. We fear that this will result in widespread confiscation of agricultural land by federal, state and local government agencies against landowners' wishes at a price determined by the government agency, not the landowner.

The basic value and respect for private property rights is lost in "instant wealth" and the rush to spend the $1 billion per year provided by this legislation. We are extremely concerned that in trying to spend $1 billion every year, state and federal agencies will force unwilling farmers and ranchers out of business by converting their private property to public uses.

The threat of condemnation is real, and it is frightening--it is not imagined. Language in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act similar to that in this bill has been used repeatedly by the courts to permit condemnation of private property to form National Parks and National Forests. The forcible taking of private land has been used to create or enlarge a number of federal preserves from Cape Cod seashore in Massachusetts to the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in Wisconsin and Glacier National Park in Montana. In 1980, a report to the Congress by the Comptroller General entitled, "Federal Land Acquisitions by Condemnation--Opportunities to Reduce Delays and Costs," estimated that there were, at that time, more than 20,000 court cases in which the federal government was seeking to acquire private land for public use by condemnation.

The land-grabbing scheme proposed by S. 370 will hit agriculture especially hard. Open and undeveloped farms and ranches are prime targets for takeover by the Act. People who have farmed and ranched all of their lives on lands farmed and ranched by their parents will face the chilling prospect of losing their livelihoods so that others may play.

While the possibility of snatching private lands for federal parks and forests is alarming enough, of equal concern is the use of trust funds by state and local governments to forcibly acquire private property. The opportunity to receive "manna from above" in the form of grants and matching funds will fuel local fires to condemn even greater chunks of agricultural lands for recreational purposes. This process is especially acrimonious because it pits neighbor against neighbor--the one clinging to his home and his livelihood, the other seeking a weekend recreational outlet.

The threat of condemnation transcends regional boundaries. It is not confined to the West. Nowhere is this controversy more volatile right now than in Illinois. At least seven counties are seeking to condemn all or parts or family farms under authority of the Illinois Open Spaces Act. In these bitter struggles, at least one county Farm Bureau president has fallen victim to condemnation. This same scenario is raging in other states and counties. The only saving grace for many farmers has been the reluctance of local taxpayers to commit more money to condemn land for these projects. The flood of money available through S. 370 could unduly influence local decision-making and eliminate family farms and agriculture in entire areas throughout the country.

Executive Order No. 12630 requires federal executive agencies and departments to assess the "taking" implications of proposed federal legislation and executive action. This requirement is especially germane to consideration of this bill which will have such significant impacts on private property rights. The required analysis should assess possible takings at all levels of government whose pockets will be lined with funds from this Act.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Concerns with this legislation are widespread and they are growing. In 1988, Farm Bureau and 27 other organizations representing a broad range of interest groups sent a letter to all members of Congress opposing the American Heritage Trust Act. Thirty-eight organizations joined in signing a similar letter in 1989. These groups represent hundreds of business, civic and public interest groups. They represent millions of individuals, landowners and taxpayers. Copies of these letters are submitted with our statement.

Farm Bureau strongly opposes S. 370 because it would increase federal spending and taxes, limit economic opportunities for our members and for the communities in which they live, and because of the direct threat it poses to our members' most valued possession--their property rights.

We hope you will take our concerns seriously and urge you to oppose S. 370.

Attachments

Sent to all members of the House of Representatives and Senate.

September 6, 1988

Dear Senator/Representative ___________:

We, the undersigned, are writing to express our serious concerns about H.R. 4127 and S. 2199, the American Heritage Trust Act of 1988. These bills would create a new, perpetual, dedicated trust fund of some $30 billion in the Land and Water Conservation Fund and Historic Preservation Fund that would circumvent the appropriations process, mandate massive federal spending, and further increase the federal deficit. H.R. 4127 is expected to be considered on the House floor soon after the August recess.

These bills would require that the "interest" from this fund, amounting to over $1 billion annually by 1993, be paid automatically, without appropriation action by Congress, to federal land management agencies, state and local governments, and non-profit groups for land acquisition, land use planning and outdoor recreation. We believe that this legislation is a gross and misguided use of federal taxpayers' money, and constitutes a danger to our national budget, private property rights, private enterprise, and multiple use on federal lands.

All of us believe that the environment should be protected. How we go about protecting it is a major question. Creative accounting that circumvents the appropriations process and automatically hands over more than $1 billion a year to federal and state governments and non-profit groups for land acquisition, historic preservation and outdoor recreation is the wrong solution. The following are some of the reasons why we oppose this legislation:

- While supporters argue that some $6-7 billion is "owed" to the Land and Water Conservation Fund and Historic Preservation Fund and is sitting somewhere in an account, authorized but unappropriated, the fact is that no such money exists. The Land and Water Conservation Fund and Historic Preservation Fund are merely accounting entries on the U.S. Treasury's books. They do not contain unused money which could "earn" interest. Thus, this supposed seed money for the trust fund will not come from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, as proponents claim, but from taxpayers' pockets, further ballooning the federal deficit.

- The Department of Interior has calculated that this bill would ultimately create a perpetual fund of $25 to $30 billion (from funds authorized but not appropriated) which would generate at least $1 billion in interest every year. The monies will primarily come from offshore oil and gas receipts. However, the fund will in reality be a paper exercise, a fund in name only. The Treasury will have to borrow money to pay the interest supposedly "earned" by the funds. The bottom line is that the federal government will pay out more than $1 billion per year from the Treasury, hundreds of millions of dollars more each year than it is currently appropriating. This borrowing will drive up interest rates and automatically result in more federal spending.

- This mammoth, off-budget spending program would have virtually no congressional oversight. The expenditure of more than $1 billion per year would be automatic, with no sunset provision, and the Appropriations Committees would only review federal agency spending priorities. By passing this legislation, Congress would be shirking its responsibility to taxpayers to set priorities and weigh funding for land acquisition, outdoor recreation and land use planning against critical national priorities. Why shouldn't every special interest have its own, off-budget, billion dollar trust fund?

- Four days of hearings were held in the East, where there is little federal land, whereas only one was held in the West, where the federal government owns as much as 50, 70, and even 87% of the land in certain states. One billion dollars, at today's land values, would buy up all of the private agricultural land in Nevada, with $257,251,000 left over. Government land acquisition of the magnitude authorized in these bills would make it difficult if not impossible for many states, especially in the West, to promote economic growth.

- Land does not have to be acquired from willing sellers. Private lands could and would be condemned.

- More federal land ownership imposes severe limitations on property tax bases, land management and economic opportunities for landowners, state and local governments.

- The Departments of the Interior and Agriculture strongly oppose this legislation, and both departments will recommend a veto.

- No money could be used for rehabilitation or maintenance of existing federal facilities. A recent GAO report stated that there is a shortfall of $1.9 billion in maintenance funding for the national parks alone. We should take care of what we already own before we buy more land.

We are very concerned about the federal side of this bill. The federal government already owns 727 million acres of land, or one-third of the nation. This legislation could add so much land to the federal estate that agency budgets for operating and maintaining these new areas would be stretched beyond the breaking point. Rather than buying up more land, particularly in western states, the federal government should work to protect critical areas through exchanges, easements, and other less expensive means.

On the state side, we share the Administration's opposition to subsidizing the states, especially with scarce federal dollars. Under this legislation, the states would have to match these federal grants and this could skew state spending decisions away from other more important priorities. Federal subsidy programs can in effect dictate state spending priorities. Over the past two decades the fastest growing area of governmental land acquisition has been at the state and local level. Given the inherent dangers in an ever-increasing government land acquisition program, we are opposed to federal subsidies to encourage such takings.

Of particular concern is the precedent of providing federal monies and taxpayer subsidies to private, nonprofit organizations. This legislation would create a grant program to give hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars to private organizations to acquire private land for purposes not authorized by Congress. The historic strength of the independent sector — the nonprofit, tax-exempt organizations — has been their existence as voluntary, independent, freely-supported institutions. Such income transfers to these conservation groups and land trusts would convert them in to what amounts to non-elected, non-accountable quasi-governmental agencies with vast sums to initiate state, county and local land acquisition, land-use control and effective land zoning.

Well over half of all outdoor recreation now occurs on private lands, and the trend is growing. The federal government should respect private property rights nationwide and not attempt to force free public access on private property, especially bordering lakes or rivers, through selective land acquisition, land use planning, or the compulsory creation of greenways, trails, and other means of access. Moreover, the capacity exists to provide much more recreation on federal lands than is currently being provided. The federal government should work with the private sector rather than competing against it to provide more recreational opportunities on federal lands.

There is no need for further land acquisition by the various levels of government. The pressing need is for government at long last to begin to exercise better and more innovative management policies and techniques on the land it already owns, and to improve and upgrade its stewardship of the environmental amenities it protects and provides for the American public.

In summary, creating a special interest, billion dollar per year trust fund is not a responsible way to solve our budgetary, environmental or recreation needs. We urge you to oppose S. 2199 and H.R. 4127 as reported out of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Sincerely,

American Farm Bureau Federation
American Mining Congress
Association of National Grasslands
BlueRibbon Coalition Inc.
Competitive Enterprise Institute
Forest Farmers Association
Independent Petroleum Association of America
Multiple Use Land Alliance
National Association of Manufacturers
National Association of Mining Districts
National Association of Wheat Growers
National Cattlemen's Association
National Corn Growers Association
National Grange
National Inholders Association
National Wool Growers Association
Northwest Forestry Association
Outdoors Unlimited
Public Lands Council
Public Land Users Society
Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association
Timber Association of California
United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association
U.S. Chamber of Commerce
Western Forest Industries Association
Western Oil and Gas Association
Western States Public Lands Coalition
Wilderness Impact Research Foundation

March 17, 1989

The Honorable Gary L. Ackerman
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Ackerman:

We, the undersigned, are writing to express our serious concerns over proposed legislation known as the American Heritage Trust Act. We are aware of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Historic Preservation Fund; we are deeply concerned regarding the proposed legislation since it is far more than an extension of these programs.

Our concerns are based on the following:

- o The legislation would set up a permanent trust fund that would generate $1 billion per year with no sunset provision;
- o The trust fund would become, in essence, an accounting measure that would permanently circumvent the Congressional appropriations process;
- o The trust fund would allow private nonprofit organizations to have direct access to a portion of the monies available -- this in turn could lead to land purchases that would discourage the multiple use management of our public lands; and
- o Monies from the trust fund could not be used for rehabilitation or maintenance of existing federal facilities, despite the fact that a General Accounting Office report states that there is a $1.9 billion shortfall in maintenance funding for national parks.

This legislation represents a significant departure from the practices and policies of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Historic Preservation Fund. It would provide for no Congressional oversight and no flexibility in terms of deficit reduction. Even more troubling, the legislation could erode the economic base of many communities by removing millions of acres of land from the tax rolls.

Although well-intentioned, we believe that this legislation is fundamentally flawed. It is not the way to solve our budgetary, environmental or recreational needs. We strongly urge you to oppose the American Heritage Trust Act.

Sincerely,

Alliance for Environment and Resources
American Farm Bureau Federation
American Freedom Coalition
American Mining Congress
American Motorcyclists Association
American Sheep Industry Association
Association of National Grasslands
Blue Ribbon Coalition
Citizens Concerned for Seashore Management
Colorado Trappers Association
Competitive Enterprise Institute
Environmental Task Force
Forest Farmers Association
Montana Public Lands Users Society
Multiple Use Association
Multiple-Use Land Alliance
National Association of Manufacturers
National Association of Mining Districts
National Cattlemen's Association
National Forest Products Association
National Grange
National Inholders Association
National Outdoor Coalition
National Taxpayers Union
National Water Resources Association
Outdoors Unlimited
Public Lands Council
Public Lands Users Society
Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association
Taxpayers for the Environment and Its Management
Timber Association of California
U.S. Chamber of Commerce
Washington Rivers Coalition
West Coast Alliance for Resources and Environment
Wilderness Impact Research Foundation
Wild Rivers Conservancy Federation
Wind River Multiple Use Advocates
Wyoming Heritage Society

"HOW MUCH WOULD $1 BILLION BUY?"

STATE	AVE. VALUE ($/ACRE) OF AG. LAND & BLDGS. (USDA, 2/87)	POTENTIAL PURCHASING POWER OF $1 BILLION	
		# ACRES	# SQ. MILES
Maine	$1,082	924,214	1,444
New Hampshire	1,794	557,414	871
Vermont	1,286	777,605	1,215
Massachusetts	2,999	333,444	521
Rhode Island	4,217	237,135	371
Connecticut	4,056	246,548	385
New York	931	1,074,113	1,678
New Jersey	5,321	187,935	294
Pennsylvania	1,725	579,710	906
Delaware	1,775	851,063	1,409
Maryland	1,831	546,150	853
West Virginia	527	1,897,533	2,965
Michigan	833	1,200,480	1,876
Wisconsin	626	1,597,444	2,496
Minnesota	493	2,028,398	3,169
Ohio	942	1,061,571	1,659
Indiana	931	1,074,114	1,678
Illinois	1,040	961,538	1,502
Iowa	748	1,336,898	2,088
Missouri	552	1,811,594	2,830
North Dakota	282	3,546,099	5,541
South Dakota	178	5,617,978	8,778
Nebraska	335	2,985,075	4,664
Kansas	340	2,941,176	4,596
Virginia	1,111	900,090	1,406
North Carolina	1,096	912,408	1,426
Kentucky	791	1,264,223	1,975
Tennessee	1,012	988,142	1,544
South Carolina	794	1,259,446	1,968
Georgia	846	1,182,033	1,847
Florida	1,464	683,060	1,067
Alabama	731	1,367,989	2,137
Mississippi	654	1,529,052	2,389
Arkansas	634	1,577,287	2,465
Louisiana	734	1,362,398	2,129
Oklahoma	428	2,336,449	3,651
Texas	482	2,074,689	3,242
Montana	167	5,988,024	9,356
Idaho	567	1,763,668	2,756
Wyoming	151	6,622,517	10,348
Colorado	364	2,747,253	4,293
New Mexico	122	8,196,721	12,807
Arizona	242	4,132,231	6,457
Utah	454	2,202,643	3,442
Nevada	211	4,739,336	7,405
Washington	723	1,383,126	2,161
Oregon	479	2,087,683	3,262
California	1,366	732,064	1,144
U.S.A.	548	1,824,818	2,851

Senator Bumpers. Thank you, Mr. Flitner.

I have no questions of the panel. But I would like to make this observation that it is my view that the reason S. 370 has some momentum is because of the frustration so many people have experienced over the last nine years, when, as you know, President Reagan did not ask for a single dollar for land acquisition. You will recall that James Watt, his first Secretary of Interior, did not want the government to purchase another acre for any purpose under any circumstances.

It was obvious that there are some lands that are worth preserving. It was also obvious that some national parks were going to be destroyed if there were not some buffers established. And simply because we could never get any cooperation, I think the frustration built up and helped generate the momentum for this bill.

It is ironic that it was President Reagan's own commission, the President's Commission on American Outdoors, that suggested this trust fund. This trust fund is based on that commission's recommendation.

Senator Wallop, I am going to have to run. I am going to turn these people over to your tender mercies.

Senator Wallop. If I might just say, Mr. Chairman, that the President's Commission on America Outdoors was my idea.

Senator Bumpers. It was your idea?

Senator Wallop. I was on that committee. And I would not go so far as to say that——

Senator Bumpers. You did not support this bill though, did you?

Senator Wallop. I did not. But I would not go so far as to say it was the principal recommendation either. Indeed, the byways, scenic byways programs and a lot of other things, I think, held at least as much——

Senator Bumpers. Well, I may have overstated that. And you would know more about that than I would.

Senator Wallop [presiding]. But at any rate, I do not have a lot of questions either.

And, Paul, I appreciated your statement. And I understand it. If I do not miss my guess, you and Barry and the groups that are allied with you were probably not too enthusiastic about expanding the offshore drilling, which seems sort of ironic in that that was going to be the principal source of funding.

Two things came out of this. One, Dave, I am happy to see you. And two, I think your statement about property tax base is another of the things that concerns me about the percentage of land owned by the government in America. Because property tax in most states still is a principal payer of school bills and lots of government expenses.

And as you get to the point where you expand that base, you automatically increase the burden that those lands must bear in property taxes. And so, I mean, it strikes me that we have to be careful as we are doing things like this because there are consequences. We need to get out of some of the properties that we hold in this country.

I mean surely you do not feel that every single acre that the government owns is critical to the public interest?

Barry, I see you reaching. Do you want to answer?

Mr. TINDALL. Well, I would just observe, Senator, I believe the statistical abstracts of the United States shows a net decline roughly over the last 10 years in land ownership. I am not an expert in that area, and I do not intend to be. But I think there has been a decline of 1.5 million to 2 million acres, maybe more, in landownership over the last decade.

Senator WALLOP. One, it is de minimis in terms of what the government owns. But more importantly, when you would get around to the other side and that which is essentially taken by virtue of its authorization for national recreation areas, national park systems, for wildlife refuges and other kinds of things. I think that while it does not show up as land the government owns, in fact, it is not land that its owners own.

Mr. PRITCHARD. Mr. Chairman, if I might. First of all, I again want to note—I know you have spent a great deal of time dealing—wrestling with these issues. And I think we have all appreciated your involvement and leadership in this.

I think that if you were going to look fairly at the impact, first of all, you have to recognize that in every one of those projects in the past and in every one in the future that you mention, be they national recreation areas, wild and scenic rivers, national parks—that decision will still be left up to the Congress. And this legislation does not amend that debate that we will have to——

Senator WALLOP. We do not have time to go into that. But I have just reread it, and I do not agree with you. First of all, I am not precisely certain who is going to administer all these things. I suppose the two Secretaries are the principal administrators of it. But I read in a couple of places that the interest accrues to the fund, and it is available without further appropriation.

What the Congress gets to do is choose amongst the priorities that somebody else has set, the options that are submitted to it. But basically what it is doing—one of the reasons why this is the design of it, frankly, one of the reasons why they posed it as a mechanism in the Commission for Americans Outdoors, is that it really is a means by which Congress ducks being held accountable for the expenditures that take place under it.

You know me, I have been talking about this takings business for at least as long as I have known you, and I think I have known you as long as I have been here. I mean, it really troubles me, what we do to some Americans.

Mr. PRITCHARD. I realize that this bill has been maligned in presentation by a number of sources. And what I hoped today was to focus on resolving some of these questions. I think the gentleman who testified last, for example, was talking about condemnation. There is nothing in this bill that deals with changing the process the Congress has already established for condemnation. In terms of the economic benefits there is——

Senator WALLOP. Well, one of our problems is that, we have lived with that process of condemnation and it is not all together comforting.

Mr. PRITCHARD. That may be true. But the bill does not change that process in this——

Senator WALLOP. I understand that. But it gives a great deal more resources with which to go after condemnation. Because even today, after condemning, you have to come back here and get it appropriated.

Mr. **Pritchard**. That is exactly right.

Senator **Wallop**. There you will not have to—necessarily have to. I will put it that way.

Mr. **Pritchard**. My or our interpretation of the legislation is that, yes, in fact under Section 207 the amendments to the existing Land and Water Conservation Fund, there is literally—unless as you said that they would submit 150 percent more of what they need, and then, they would—the Secretaries—would present that. And then the Senate would make that decision. But I am sure that if the Senate did not feel that list was inclusive enough or had too much that it certainly would send it back and ask for more.

I think on the other side of the economic equation is the issue that Mr. Lehman pointed out. And that is the tremendous economic benefit from tourism, which a number of the eastern and western states will recognize. And I think if we were going to deal fairly with the impact of this of any acquisition, which we are definitely advocating here, you would want to look at those things that also produce income for the communities economically. And that would be certainly what the national parks in Wyoming and other states have done.

Senator **Wallop**. Mr. Eppers.

Mr. **Eppers**. I would like to comment on that, Mr. Chairman. I, during the past couple of months, have had numerous meetings with county officials in both Eastern Arizona and Western New Mexico, who are adjacent to—or some of their counties are included in some of the wilderness areas, basically under the management and control of both the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

Their major concern was a reduction in taxes and the loss of revenue to their counties to be able to provide the essential services that they were required to provide their constituents. True, there are some tourism dollars that flow into this area, but it in no way offsets the loss that they are occurring in the reduction of timber harvesting, reduced livestock numbers.

Those are all taxable items within the county. The wildlife are not a taxable item. And the county has received no benefit from that other than the few dollars that the tourism—or recreationists, hunters and sportsmen spend in that area. So tourism is not going to replace the loss of these other commodities once the Federal Government gains control over more parks and more wilderness areas.

Senator **Wallop**. I would like to make just one last observation, and I have got a meeting in my office, and I am now 20 minutes late, too.

I happen to be one who agreed with Secretary Watts' decision to go slow on acquisition. Because you remember the report that was on the desk of President Reagan when he arrived on the state of the national parks which had accumulated under previous administrations, including the Carter Administration.

Health benefits, maintenance and other kinds of things showed as enormous backlog and requirement. And that was all part of the concept of husbandry—of trying to take care of what you have before acquiring a whole lot more. Now Congress as is its right—and it is one of the reasons why it exists—mitigated that by making room for some acquisition in that process.

I did not want to let the Chairman's statement go entirely unchallenged. I do not agree that that was a wholly unwise thing, given the state of the park system when he arrived. I think that we do owe it. And I know the passion you have for the parks, and I share it too. I am not sure I share the same passion for more.

But there is this big problem that, as you clean up the backlog there and provide monies for more acquisition, you still are providing for an enormous new obligation to the National Park Service, which is going to come out of general revenues and not the Heritage Trust Fund.

I mean, we have got to assume that it is not a wise idea for a nation to have more than it is willing to manage.

Mr. TINDALL. Senator, you observed that the funding recommendation was not the only one that the President's commission made. In fact, you are absolutely correct that another parallel recommendation that they made was generally described as getting ahead of growth. And if anything, that is what this proposal would deal with. Now we have no Pollyanna-ish approach that we would——

Senator WALLOP. I do not want to get into a long argument over here, because I need the book in front of me. But there are some mitigating statements from qualifiers on that whole thing, which talked about local obligations and the fact that local recreation, urban recreation, did not often require acquisition of huge amounts of land, but more importantly the utilization of existing things, such as abandoned railroad right-of-ways, which incidentally the government of the State of Maryland is about to abandon the most opportune kinds of thing that they have had in a long time by putting a high speed commuter line between Silver Spring and Bethesda on the abandoned rail line of—I do not know which company it was, but it used to haul coal to Georgetown.

Mr. TINDALL. TSX.

Senator WALLOP. You know, there are some things that local governments can do for themselves which no amount of Federal money is going to do. They had a choice and they made a choice not to utilize public recreation. Then they come to us and say, provide more.

We have got lots to do, and I share the concern about it and sometimes not share the solution. But I really have to run. I am 20 minutes late.

[Whereupon, at 4:20 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

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30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10112

ROOM 5600 (212) 649-5600

April 16, 1990

Dear Senator Bumpers:

I am delighted that your subcommittee is convening a hearing on a bill to create an American Heritage Trust, based in large part on the Land and Water Conservation Fund. I hope you will include this letter endorsing the proposal in the hearing record.

In 1962 I had the pleasure, as chairman of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, to report to the President and to the Congress on this nation's recreation resource needs, and to recommend a broad strategy to address them. We found, for example, that our collective investments in parks and recreation were lagging well behind then-current and projected needs. We recommended a national funding program, with a strong federal-state partnership, to address these conditions.

In response, the Congress passed the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act and it was signed by President Lyndon Johnson on September 3, 1964. The Fund has since provided more than $3.1 billion in matching grants to state and local governments, and $3.9 billion for federal land systems. Its original funding authority has been enhanced by subsequent acts of Congress.

These accomplishments are being out-paced by population growth, especially in metropolitan regions, and the attendant demands for recreation space. Thousands of acres are daily converted to development, with much of the loss of open space occurring in places of critical importance to recreation access. We must respond vigorously to this situation.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund was created to help address an array of social and environmental issues. Present conditions reinforce the need to strengthen it and the closely associated Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program. In my judgement we should move quickly to create a process whereby funds would be provided at levels sufficient to address present and future conditions, and which would stimulate others to act. Funding must also be generally predictable to foster effective long-range planning. The trust idea, proposed by several of your colleagues, could achieve these goals.

None of us can define or predict with certainty the magnitude of future recreation demand, nor the full level of required investment. I hope you will agree with me, however, that population growth and demand for space mean that our investments must be substantially more than our present national effort.

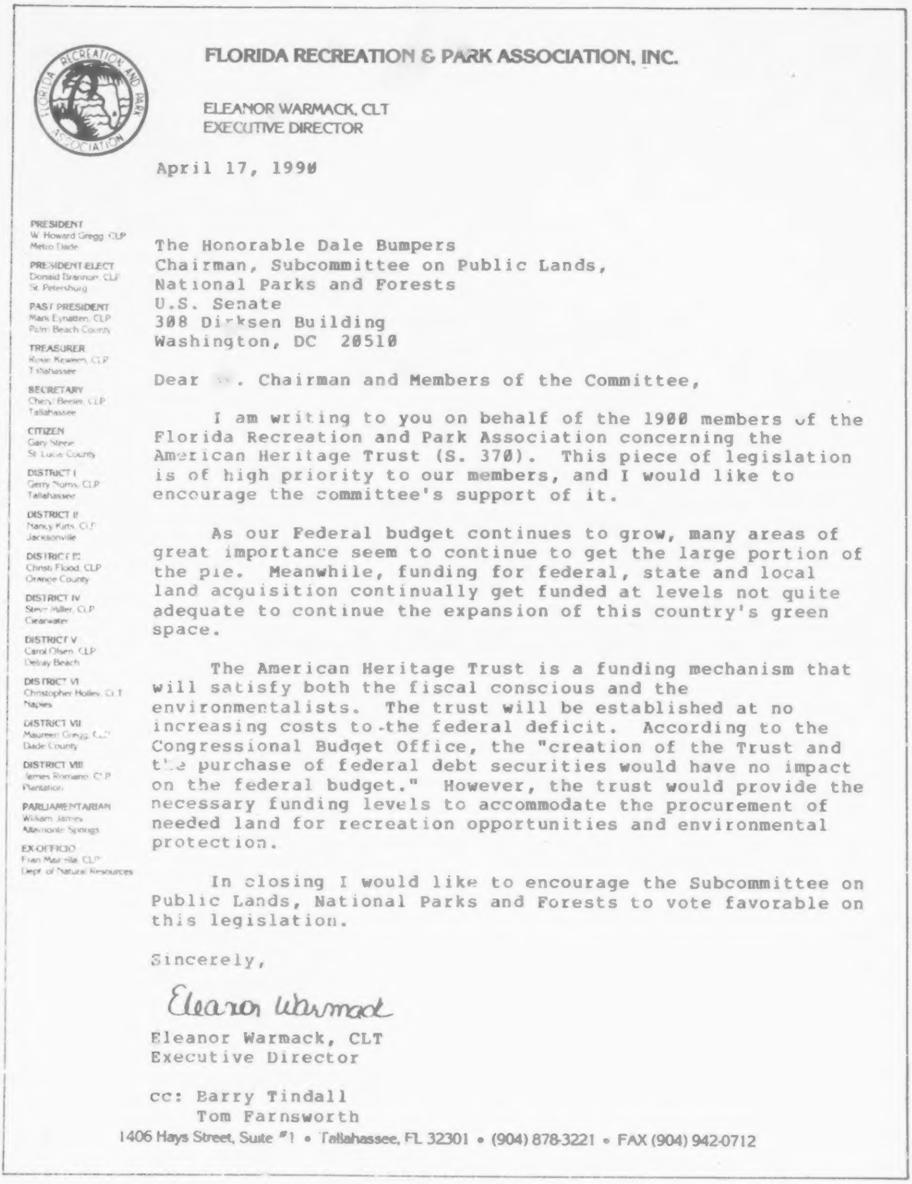
Thank you for considering these views.

Sincerely,

Laurance

Laurance S. Rockefeller

The Honorable Dale Bumpers
Chair
Subcommittee on Public Lands, National
Parks and Forests
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510



FLORIDA RECREATION & PARK ASSOCIATION, INC.

ELEANOR WARMACK, CLT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 17, 1990

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The Honorable Dale Bumpers
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
National Parks and Forests
U.S. Senate
308 Dirksen Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee,

I am writing to you on behalf of the 1900 members of the Florida Recreation and Park Association concerning the American Heritage Trust (S. 370). This piece of legislation is of high priority to our members, and I would like to encourage the committee's support of it.

As our Federal budget continues to grow, many areas of great importance seem to continue to get the large portion of the pie. Meanwhile, funding for federal, state and local land acquisition continually get funded at levels not quite adequate to continue the expansion of this country's green space.

The American Heritage Trust is a funding mechanism that will satisfy both the fiscal conscious and the environmentalists. The trust will be established at no increasing costs to the federal deficit. According to the Congressional Budget Office, the "creation of the Trust and the purchase of federal debt securities would have no impact on the federal budget." However, the trust would provide the necessary funding levels to accommodate the procurement of needed land for recreation opportunities and environmental protection.

In closing I would like to encourage the Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests to vote favorable on this legislation.

Sincerely,

Eleanor Warmack

Eleanor Warmack, CLT
Executive Director

cc: Barry Tindall
Tom Farnsworth

1406 Hays Street, Suite #1 • Tallahassee, FL 32301 • (904) 878-3221 • FAX (904) 942-0712

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JEROME RECREATION DISTRICT
P.O. Box 289
Jerome, Idaho 83338
(208) 324-3389
K. Michael Pepper, Director

April 20, 1990

To: Barry Tindall
NRPA Public Policy

Re: American Heritage Trust

Dear Mr. Tindall:

In reference to your letter dated April 4 requesting written statements of support for the creation of the American Heritage Trust, I am offering the following information.

On behalf of the Idaho Recreation and Park Association, it's individual members, and agency affiliates, I would like to voice strong support for the creation of the proposed American Heritage Trust. There is a tremendous need to provide secure constant funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and Historic Preservation Fund.

Through my position as IRPA President I have become aware of the myriad of existing land and water development projects throughout the state and the serious need for additional land and water money for new projects. Also, having served for several years as a member of the evaluation committee for review of local Land and Water applications, it is obvious that the need and demand for funding assistance continues to grow on an annual basis. Due to Idaho's significant lack of budget funds for facility development, the availability and adequate funding of this program is vital to the ability of state and local agencies to provide the necessary park facilities.

Lastly, having had specific experience with two Land and Water Conservation Fund projects in Jerome, I can attest to the valuable asset those facilities have provided for our community. Without the availability of Land and Water funds the construction of those facilities would have been impossible. Because they were constructed literally thousands of participants are provided with active and passive recreation facilities for year around use which contributes substantially to their fulfillment of leisure time. Realizing the funding level of the Land and Water Program has declined substantially in recent years, the proposed American Heritage Trust seems to be the only viable solution to increasing and stabilizing the necessary funds.

Again I, the Idaho Recreation and Park Association, and the Jerome Recreation District wholeheartedly support the creation of the American Heritage Trust.

I would be happy to furnish additional information or testimony if required. If you are interested in this information, please contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,

K. Michael Pepper

K. Michael Pepper
Recreation District Director
IRPA President

KMP/kn

CALIFORNIA PARK & RECREATION SOCIETY
P.O. Box 161118 • 3031 F Street, Suite 202 • Sacramento, CA 95816 • (916) 446-2777

April 8, 1990

Senator Dale Bumpers, Chair,
and
Members, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
National Parks, and Forests
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
308 Dirksen Building
Washington D.C. 20510-6150

Dear Senator Bumpers and Members of the Committee:

Having served as General Manager of a two-county Regional Park District (the East Bay Regional Park District located in Oakland, California), as well as a consultant to other park agencies around the United States, I have seen first hand the benefits the public has received from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Yet there are improvements to this program in S. 370 (Chafee), the American Heritage Trust Act. This statement, to be included in the record, may offer a different perspective in support of S. 370.

Parks and recreation, trails, and open space do play an important role in both our conservation and environmental movements. They help soften the negative impacts of physical change. They help make cities and suburbs "livable." Active recreation leads to improved cardiovascular performance and stress reduction. It also contributes to improved self-esteem, and is recognized as one of the most effective strategies to "combat" substance abuse.

Often overlooked are the economic benefits derived by the many communities which offer park and recreation facilities, trails, and open space to a public hungry for such services. It is the economic benefits which I would like to stress in this brief statement.

Over the twenty-five year legacy of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, more than $7.3 billion has been provided by congressional support for both federal and state and local recreation. Nearly 30,000 projects have been completed in every state of the union. According to many reputable economists, the $7.3 billion has not only been matched 50-50 by local and state park and recreation agencies but has meant a boost of more than $22 billion to the national economy.

Taking my own public agency, the East Bay Regional Park District, which approximates the size of the state of Rhode Island,

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*Executive Council

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CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICTS • CALIFORNIA COUNTY PARK AND RECREATION DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION

we have received nearly $15 million in LWCF grants over the life of the program. More than $15 million has been provided as our 50-50 match from the private sector, local tax funds, and from state grants. We have estimated that several million user days of recreation were made possible as a result of the LWCF grants - monies which otherwise would not have been available. In addition to the benefits the public has enjoyed as a result, a leading Bay Area economist has told us that this has also meant $90 million in economic benefits to our two counties. This success story of economic benefits to a community has been emulated by many other park and recreation agencites around the United States.

Make no mistake, recreation is a vital element of every community's economy. It is also a vital part of the California economy. Californians spent some $30.2 billion on recreational pursuits in 1982, the last year for which such figures are available, which made recreation and leisure third in personal spending, exceeded only by housing and food. Further, employment in the recreation and leisure industry accounted for one out of every 15 California jobs in 1982. According to the Economic Report of the Governor in 1983, the greatest percentage increase in California employment during 1983 occurred in the recreation and amusement service industry. More recently, it has been reported that visitors to public parks and outdoor recreation areas support 238,000 jobs in California's economy. Visitor days to California's parks and recreation facilities have been estimated at 632.7 million annually by the California Park and Recreation Society (reported at its annual legislative conference in May, 1986).

From a purely business standpoint, recreation and leisure-related manufacturing, wholesale, retail and service firms grossed nearly $35.9 billion or about six percent of all California business receipts in 1982. It is also estimated that $1.3 billion was generated in state taxes by recreation and leisure expenditures that same year. What is more, expenditures for outdoor recreation in California are projected by the State Department of Parks and Recreation to grow 25 percent at both government and non-government facilities by the year 2000. This growth will add $8.1 billion (in 1982 dollars) to California's economy.

Apply the California figures to our other 49 states and it is easy to assess the impact that recreation has on the country's economy.

Much more economic data could be provided by virtually every local park and recreation agency and by every state. The above are just a few highlights. But they tell one how important it is to continue the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to provide the funding which is so necessary for our growing population and to alleviate the overcrowded and deteriorating state of our park and recreation facilities. The President's Commission on Americans Outdoors, on which I served as a Senior Advisor, has fully documented the substantial backlog of urgent needs for new parklands and facilities, which total billions of dollars. As with our infrastructure, to delay will only result in increasingly overcrowded facilities, the inability of many people to benefit by participation in recreation, and will increase costs in the future.

S. 370 improves upon the old provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund in many ways, among them:

- Provides 10 percent for special matching grants to serve as the principal for states to establish parallel heritage trusts. This has already been done by some states, Oregon among them.
- Encourages volunteer contributions with 5 percent of each state's LWCF grants partially matched by private or non-profit donations.
- Provides matching grants for three years to local governments in the preparation of land conservation and recreation plans.
- Provides 10 percent for the reactivation of the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act.
- Provides an incentive in larger grants for local acquisition of parkland for a limited period of time.

S. 370 is not a perfect piece of legislation and both Senator Chafee and Congressman Udall have expressed a willingness to accept amendments which will strengthen the legislation. In fact, I would like to suggest one which would remedy an oversight in the old Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 (title X of Public Law 95-625).

When the UPARR program was enacted, we were unable to persuade the staff of HCRS that Special Districts should be included in the funding. They opted instead to include only cities and counties, not realizing the heavy urban involvement and programs carried by this country's special districts. Special districts have continued to provide many urban recreation programs and many have powers very similar to general purpose governments. For example, the East Bay Regional Park District is mandated by state law to provide police, fire, and legal services in its two-county district, plus having full responsibility for infrastructure, including secondary roads.

This oversight can be corrected by an amendment to Section 207, Financial Assistance to States, (i) Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program. The language added here might simply state:

> "Provisions of the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 shall hereafter provide funding to cities, counties, and special districts."

S. 370 will provide a permanent legacy for all future generations. It will encourage state and local governments to do more locally and to work more closely with the private sector. It is truly non-partisan legislation, with members of both parties serving as co-authors. In this regard, I am reminded of what then Senator Howard Baker said in 1981 on S. 3083, which sought to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund in a similar fashion. Senator Baker at that time said: "No bill which I have introduced during my tenure in the Senate has ever carried a greater moral imperative than that which I introduce today."

It is our hope and prayer that you will give a "do pass" recommendation to S. 370, which can be so important to the physical and mental well-being of our citizens in the years ahead and to the national, state and local providers of recreation in this country.

Sincerely,

Richard C. Trudeau

Richard C. Trudeau
General Manager (retired)
East Bay Regional Park District
Oakland, California
and
Federal Legislative Chair
California Park and Recreation Society

633 Los Palos Drive
Lafayette, CA. 94549
(415) 284-5120

RECREATION DEPARTMENT
2000 Mt. Vernon Road SE
Cedar Rapids, IA 52403-1256
(319) 398-5065

CEDAR
RAPIDS
CITY OF FIVE SEASONS
Time for Life

April 12, 1990

The Honorable Dale Bumpers
Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests
U.S. Senate
308 Dirksen Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bumpers:

I am sure you are receiving considerable correspondence from individuals and states supporting the proposed American Heritage Trust (S. 370). I would like to add to that collective voice.

I will not detail the continuing argument for the need for an American Heritage Trust, but will share with you an Iowa experience. I believe it is one that strengthens the the need for passage of the American Heritage Trust.

In 1988, Iowa became one of this nation's leaders in the environmental movement with the creation of the Resource Enhancement and Protection Act (REAP) with $200 million dollars dedicated to the program over the next ten years. In 1989 the Iowa legislature expanded the scope of the act and committed $400 million over the same ten year period. I think you will agree with me that this is a significant commitment to the environmental, park, recreation and conservation movement. The monies are earmarked for specific functions and unavailable to be used as broadly as the AHT Act or the existing, but under funded, Land and Water Conservation Fund.

In spite of this, over $13 million in requests was made by community park and recreation departments for the available $2.15 million dollars. It was a similar case with the county park systems with $12.5 million in requests for $1 million available.

This example demonstrates the critical need for the passage of the AHT act. If in Iowa, a relatively rural state with a stable population, grant requests were 6 times greater than monies available, what are the needs and demands in larger states that are not as far-sighted in their conservation and preservation efforts as Iowa? The Iowa Park and Recreation Association strongly endorses passage of the American Heritage Trust act (S. 370) and encourage you and your committee to pass it out favorably.

Thank you for your support and willingness to listen to this most important issue relating to America's environmental future.

Sincerely,

Daniel D. McLean, Ph.D.
Legislative Committee Chairperson

cc: Senator Charles Grassley
Senator Tom Harkin
Representative Tom Tauke
IPRA Legislative Committee
National Recreation and Park Association

Testimony of
PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES and
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

submitted to
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS

April 25, 1990

AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST ACT

The Pennsylvania Departments of Environmental Resources and Community Affairs submit this written testimony for public record in support of the American Heritage Trust Act, Senate Bill 370. Key points:

1) The state and local side of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) can most effectively meet the need to provide all citizens recreational activities close to home to fight drug abuse, provide after school opportunities for disadvantaged youths, and enhance the overall quality of life in our cities. State and local parks combined provide over 90 percent of the public recreation visitation in the nation; 3-out-of-4 American adults visit local parks annually; and in 1988 state park visitation nationally nearly tripled that of visitation to national parks.

2) Continued state and local funding is fiscally sound because it is this part of the program which guarantees that Congress will realize at least double the return on each dollar invested. The state and local side also creates no future demands on the federal budget for facilities development, operational costs, and increased maintenance expenses.

3) The intent of Senate bill 370 is not to increase authorized funding levels, only to create a new funding mechanism comprised of the LWCF and the Historical Preservation Fund (HPF). While authorized funds under the American Heritage Trust should be fully appropriated, appropriations would not be automatic.

4) Under the LWCF and HPF, a valuable federal-state-local partnership was created, which has proven to be the cornerstone for success.

5) LWCF and HPF projects also provide the necessary leverage to attract private dollars for economic development.

6) President Bush has stated his commitment to preserving the nation's natural, historic and recreational heritage.

7) Governor Casey strongly supports legislation creating the American Heritage Trust Fund. In the last two years he provided Congressional testimony.

LWCF AND HPF:

Twenty-five years ago, Congress wisely enacted the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and then the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) two years later to halt the nation's loss of its natural, historic, and recreational heritage. The purpose of the LWCF was to ensure a source of funding for acquisitions in national parks, forests and recreational areas and to provide matching grants to state and local governments for the acquisition and development of state lands and community park and recreational areas. The intent of the HPF was to help state and local communities protect and restore historic resources. A valuable partnership of the federal, state and local governments was created, which through the years has proven to be the cornerstone of both programs.

The LWCF and the HPF continue to serve as the catalyst for valuable acquisitions. More than 5.5 million acres of recreational and park lands have been acquired, states have established their own historic and recreational plans, and nearly 20,000 local park facilities have been developed. Despite these successes, bi-partisan support and appropriations of authorized funds continue to fall far short of the original intent.

Today, less than $20 million annually is appropriated from the LWCF and $26 million annually from the HPF. Despite President Bush's commitment to protecting our nation's natural and recreational heritage, he proposes to eliminate LWCF funding for state and local projects. Bush did, however, include a $28 million line item for HPF, representing the first time in ten years that an Administration included this item in the budget. Pennsylvania would receive approximately $800,000, only maintaining level support.

Eliminating the state-local funding side is counter not only to the goals of the LWCF but also to President Bush's own statements supporting the need to provide recreational opportunities for all Americans close to home. The facts are clear: state and local parks combined provide over 90 percent of the public recreation visitation in the nation; 3-out-of-4 American adults visit local parks annually; and in 1988 state park visitation nationally nearly tripled that of visitation in national parks.

It is the state and local side of the LWCF that can most effectively meet the need to provide recreational activities close to home. Furthermore, local recreational programs help to fight drug abuse, provide after school opportunities for disadvantaged youths, and enhance the overall quality of life in our cities. Continued funding of the state and local side is fiscally sound because it is this part of the program which guarantees that Congress will realize at least double the return on each dollar invested. The state and local side also creates no future demands on the federal budget for facilities development, operational costs, and increased maintenance expenses.

Thousands of state and local parks make up the foundation of America's national system of parks and recreation areas and provide the opportunity for all citizens across the country to enjoy and experience our natural outdoor heritage. These special areas close to home provide access to all segments of society and are especially valuable to the vast majority who either due to physical disability, economic disadvantage, or other constraints are unable to travel the distances to visit this nation's great parks such as Yellowstone, the Grand Canyon, or the Everglades.

SENATE BILL 370 - NEW FUNDING MECHANISM, SAME INTENT:

We commend Senator John Chafee for sponsoring this vital legislation and Congressman Udall on the House side. The intent of Senate bill 370 is not to increase authorized funding levels, only to create a new funding mechanism comprised of the LWCF and HPF. A self-perpetuating Trust would be created for the LWCF, thereby restoring the LWCF to its original funding level. The source of funding will remain essentially the same, revenues generated by leasing offshore oil reserves.

While authorized funds under the American Heritage Trust should be fully appropriated, appropriations would not be automatic. Congressional appropriations committees would have control over fund obligation amounts and expenditure limits, providing Congressional oversight.

PENNSYLVANIA PERSPECTIVE:

In the past two years, Governor Robert P. Casey provided Congressional testimony strongly supporting legislation to create an American Heritage Trust and strengthen the federal-state-local partnership. The remaining section is taken largely from Governor Casey's previous testimonies.

Governor Casey serves as Pennsylvania's trustee to preserve the natural, scenic, historic and aesthetic values of the state's environment. And as such, he is working to build a future which assures a high quality of life and continued economic growth for Pennsylvania's citizens. The American Heritage Trust would play a critical role in the state's effort.

In Pennsylvania, the demand for funding under the LWCF far exceeds available dollars, $536,000 in FY89. Each year, the state receives from $15 to $20 million in local recreation program requests. In 1987-88, even with the infusion of $6 million from the Commonwealth for the state Recreational Improvement and Rehabilitation Act Grant Program, only 150 local government projects out of 457 applications were funded. Without adequate funding, opportunities to acquire valuable special resource areas and recreation lands may be lost forever.

LWCF and HPF projects not only provide the crucial assistance in addressing recreation and preservation needs, they also provide the necessary leverage to attract private dollars for economic development. For example, a $10,000 HPF feasibility study grant for Williamsport's old City Hall stimulated more than $1 million in private investment; a $1.1 million LWCF grant stimulated the $35 million private renaissance of Pittsburgh's deteriorated North Shore area; and a $1 million LWCF grant aided the Pennsylvania Conservation Corps, which provides employment and job training opportunities for economically disadvantaged youth. The private investment in the latter case was sweat and learning.

In this partnership, local and private expenditures triggered by the federal investment greatly exceed the required match. And though federal support for these initiatives has declined in recent years, Pennsylvania continues to live up to its own responsibility to provide for the conservation of our natural and historic resources.

Pennsylvania's State Park System began in 1893 with the acquisition of Valley Forge. Later, Maurice Goddard, the first Secretary of the Department of Environmental Resources, declared that there should be a state park within 25 miles of every state resident. That wish did come true. Today, the state's 114 state parks system makes it the nations's third largest, welcoming more than 35 million visitors yearly.

The Commonwealth has invested significant resources over the year, but now, in times of fiscal restraint across the nation for park and recreation funding, we must reexamine our approach to maintaining these natural and historic landmarks. Pennsylvania is meeting this challenge head-on and exploring funding alternatives.

America's maritime history was showcased in Erie the summer of 1988 with the restoration and launching of the "U.S. Brig Niagara." The official flagship of the Commonwealth, "Niagara" is the only remaining vessel from the Battle of Lake Erie in 1813. Although the Commonwealth is investing $4.9 million in this project, early restoration plans financed by the HPF provided the impetus for the state's efforts.

The American Heritage Trust Act will complement and support three national heritage areas being formed in Pennsylvania. The state is working with the National Park Service to develop the Lackawanna Valley Heritage Park, the Delaware and Lehigh Canal National Historic Corridor, and the America's Industrial Heritage Project in the southwestern part of the state. These projects are key elements in a state initiative, the Pennsylvania Heritage Parks Program, to protect our state's industrial heritage resources and promote regional economic development initiatives.

Pennsylvania is proud of its investments to conserve its natural, cultural and recreational resources, and yet, its heritage remains at risk. Pennsylvania strongly supports passage of the American Heritage Trust Act expanding the federal-state-local partnership which has contributed so much to protecting the nation's heritage and improving the quality of life.

PRESERVATION
Action

TESTIMONY OF NELLIE L. LONGSWORTH
PRESIDENT OF PRESERVATION ACTION
SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS

AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST - S. 370

MAY 11, 1990

Chr. Bumpers and members of the committee. Preservation Action, the independent national grassroots lobby for historic preservation is pleased to testify on behalf of S. 370, the "American Heritage Trust Act".

For over fifteen years, Preservation Action has been leading the battle on Capitol Hill to save our nation's historic resources. During the eighties the struggle became particularly arduous. Beginning in 1980 and continuing through the decade, the President's budget included $0 for the Historic Preservation Fund. Year in and year out, with increasing threats to historic resources across the country, Preservation Action, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and others fought tirelessly to maintain a modicum of funding for this critically important federal program.

The problem became even more severe with the 1986 Tax Reform and its affect upon the rehabilitation tax credits. Since their inception in 1976, tax credits provided a uniquely successful public/private partnership for the rehabilitation of historic properties. Investment in historic rehabilitation during 1985 reached upwards of $3 billion. After the 1986 changes, however, passive loss regulations strangled the rehabilitation community and investment declined over 60% by 1990. Daily, across the country, historic resources which might have been spared the wrecking ball or the bulldozer were demolished due to lack of alternative preservation solutions.

The American Heritage Trust would provide the catalyst for a new decade of historic preservation and environmental programs by establishing trust funds for the Historic Preservation Fund and the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The corpus of the trust funds would be provided by receipts generated by the Outer Continental Shelf leasing program. To date, $1.7 billion has been credited to the Historic Preservation Fund under this Congressionally mandated program, but only a small portion of these authorized funds have actually been appropriated. The American Heritage Trust would continue to deposit the roughly $150 million dollars annually into the Historic Preservation Fund until the balance reaches 5 times the balance at time of enactment. At that point the corpus would be self generating, with its interest sustaining the annual appropriation.

Congress made a commitment to the American people that money made from coastal oil drilling would be directed back toward the environment. The American Heritage Trust ensures that those obligated monies are reinvested and

1350 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 401 Washington, D.C. 20036 202-659-0915

that the Historic Preservation Fund and Land and Water Conservation Fund provide a consistent source of capital for the protection of historic and natural resources. The legislation could not come at a better time for the historic preservation movement.

*** The National Park Service recently completed a study assessing the historic preservation needs of our country at $300 million. The American Heritage Trust would provide the funds necessary to preserve a growing list of decaying historic and archaeological resources across the country.**

*** The National Park Service and the National Trust for Historic Preservation estimate costs from the California earthquake and Hurricane Hugo at $300 million. The two disasters left historic resources particularly vulnerable to demolition and corrosion.**

*** This year Texas and Arkansas have been devastated by brutal floods. The cost to historic properties has not been assessed, but the degree of water damage from constant rain and flood waters will certainly exhaust the limited funds set aside for historic resources by the local governments.**

*** Unbridled economic development continues to plow over historic resources in all regions of the country. Last year Congress was forced to buy back from a developer - at a significant cost - land adjacent to the Manassas Battlefield National Park. Only last month Hartford's Aetna building - the city's first skyscraper - was demolished to provide space for a new bank.**

With annual Appropriations of under $35 million during the eighties and rehab credits which have not functioned efficiently since 1986, historic resources desperately need the funding of the American Heritage Trust. Armed annually with the $150 million for the Historic Preservation Fund, the State Historic Preservation Officers, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the Secretary of the Interior will be able to establish long-term, proactive strategies for preserving historic resources. The American Heritage Trust would be money well spent.

*** Every federal Historic Preservation Fund dollar is matched on the local level. That means $150 million could address the National Park Services' $300 million priority list in a matter of years.**

*** Funds used to restore historic structures carry with them covenants to protect the properties for years to come.**

*** Historic rehabilitation provides jobs and creates housing, most often in communities starving for both.**

*** Dollars spent on historic preservation in communities compliment private development, increasing the likelihood that private dollars will follow.**

The eighties have shown us how difficult it can be to ensure adequate funding for federal preservation programs. The American Heritage Trust creates a self-sustaining program that ensures this vitally important element of our nation's pride does not ebb and flow with the state of the economy or the whims of an uninterested executive. The consistency of the funding would have an enormous iumpact on the grassroots in both rural and urban communities. Armed with the leverage of matching grants, local preservationists could work hand-in-hand with new development instead of entrenching themselves for battle.

*** Local organizations would have access to grants for feasibility and zoning studies. Comprehensive planning would help to avoid the costs of future Manassases and the terrible loss of future Aetnas.**

*** Crumbling historic structures would be properly maintained for future generations to enjoy. The structures would serve as educational and inspirational icons for communities rather than deteriorate into dangerous eyesores.**

*** Developers would reconsider demolishing historic blocks when neighborhoods have grants to help defray the costs of restoration. The public/private partnership would replace costly lawsuits and wasted energy and ensure balanced development.**

*** State offices would have more funds for critical day-to-day activities such as maintenance and expansion of the National Register, and the evaluation of resources to determine their historic significance. Congress would have better records of the state of our nation's historical resources.**

*** The National Trust would be able to expand its Critical Issues Fund and Preservation Service Grants to touch more communities. Programs to restore barns in the Midwest, railroad depots in the West, and lighthouse in the Northeast would expand to other important areas and continue to educate people from all walks of life.**

Historic resources are a finite tribute to the past. When a developer pulled down Hartford's fist skyscraper we all lost. The American Heritage Trust would help to develop a sustained historic preservation ethic in our country to avoid similar disasters. Instead of struggling to preserve historic resources the preservation community could finally prove what it has known for so long - historic preservation is a vital part of intelligent, long-range growth management.

I thank the committee for this opportunity to testify and look forward to working with you on this important issue in the future.

THE
AMERICAN HIKING SOCIETY
1015 31st Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007-4490 / Tel. (703) 385-3252

April 23, 1990

The Honorable Dale Bumpers
Chairman Subcommittee on Public Lands,
National Parks and Forests
United States Senate
308 Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Regard to support for the American Heritage Trust Act S.370

The American Hiking Society and its 80 club affiliates have a combined membership of hundreds of thousands of outdoor recreationists who are concerned about the protection of beautiful and environmentally sensitive areas.

In 1988 the Surgeon General called for development of more public recreation facilities to promote fitness activities and reduce health costs that now equal 11 percent of our Gross National Product.

Funding needs to provide protection for outdoor recreational resources are growing tremendously, while the cost of acquiring the lands continues to increase. Urban development is a constant threat to land of high recreational potential. Local efforts to save these lands are strong, but without financial assistance, they may not succeed.

Legislation to create the American Heritage Trust Act would establish self-perpetuating trust accounts for the LWCF and the HPF. These interest bearing accounts, funded primarily by revenues paid by oil companies for drilling on the outer continental shelf, over several years would ensure funding levels to prevent the loss of key natural and historic resources.

The American Hiking Society urges you and other members of this committee to take action now to move this legislation. Establishment of these much needed trust accounts now will provide the means of protection of these irreplaceable resources before the costs escalate even more and they are lost forever.

Sincerely,

Susan A. Henley

Susan A. Henley
Executive Director

for those who enjoy the natural world on foot.

AMERICA'S GREAT
URBAN PARKS

Statement to the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
National Parks, and Forests
April 25, 1990

The Honorable Dale Bumpers
United States Senate
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks, and Forests
364 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Mr. Chairman:

The issue of a dedicated trust fund with annual revenues to be appropriated for the maintenance and acquisition of open space is one of critical importance to at least two-thirds of our nation's population--that is urban dwellers.

Our organization, America's Great Urban Parks, is a coalition of urban park support groups from among our nation's one hundred largest cities--cities such as Albuquerque, NM; Newark, NJ; New Orleans, LA; Oklahoma City, OK; San Francisco, CA; Chicago, IL; Montgomery, AL; and Anchorage, AK. We share an enthusiasm for parks and open space in urban areas.

As you may recall, the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors clearly stressed the need to focus greater attention and resources on urban parks and open space. Some of the highlights of this report stated:

-Key open space areas such as wetlands, shorelines, and farmland are being lost or closed at the rate of one to two million acres per year.

-Urban development pressures and rising property values are reducing the recreation opportunities available to the public. Developed public facilities have deteriorated because of age or heavy use.

-Budget freezes and cuts have made it difficult to staff programs and services essential to full use of parks and facilities.

A Coalition of Citizen Groups Supporting City Parks
c/o Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, PA 19131
(215) 685-0043

-There are only 3 million acres of parks and open space in our urban areas, only 4/10ths of 1% of the total of recreation lands in our nation.

America's Great Urban Parks promotes planning in high growth areas to protect vital watersheds and scenic areas in and around our cities. Protection, and addressing the needs outlined by the President's Commission, are impossible however without a stable source of funding.

A dedicated trust fund, such as the American Heritage Trust Act of 1989 proposes, would provide for stable funding for the renovation of decaying park infrastructures, and the acquisition and planned development of remaining urban open spaces.

Mr. Chairman, passage of this act will return the level of funding for these activities to their original commitments, and will therefore contribute dramatically to the return of our cities as truly liveable places.

On behalf of my colleagues nationwide, I would like to thank you and your esteemed colleagues for your leadership and comittment to this issue.

Sincerely,

Peter N. Odell
Administrator
America's Great Urban Parks

ASLA

AMERICAN
SOCIETY OF
LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTS
4401 CONNECTICUT
AVENUE N.W.
FIFTH FLOOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.
20008-2302
202 686-ASLA
FAX 202 686-1001

The Honorable Dale L. Bumper, Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and
Forests
308 SDOB
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510-6158

Dear Senator Bumper:

The American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) strongly endorses S-370, the "American Heritage Trust Act". We appreciate the opportunity to express our views on behalf of our 10,550 professional members nationwide.

The American Heritage Trust legislation is a committment to future generations of Americans that we will do everything possible to pass on to them a rich and unspoiled natural and historic heritage.

S-370 will create permanent trust accounts for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) and the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program. The legislation makes explicit the promise to dedicate these funds for the sole purpose of improving and protecting our park lands, open spaces and historic sites. S-370 will create predictable funding levels and will strengthen public and private partnerships.

The principal funding element of the trust would be the LWCF established in 1964 and HPF established in 1976, both with very strong bipartisan support. The trust concept is the result of many serious discussions at all levels of public and private participants including the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors in 1987.

The American Heritage Trust is critically needed even though the LWCF and HPF have been successful since 1965. However, the needs for capital investment in recreation, conservation and historic preservation are greater than ever.

The problem that originally prompted the establishment of LWCF and HPF are still with us. The United States is still losing key natural and historic resources at an alarming pace. Urban and rural development are now consuming almost 500,000 acres of wetlands yearly, along with 750,000 acres of farm and forest.

In the federal government, the National Park Sevice has a current backlog of authorized purchases within its boundaries close to $2 billion. A recent survey projected state and local needs for park acquisition and development at $1.8 billion over three years. The passage of S-370 certainly will help accomplish these urgent conservation goals.

The ASLA certainly realizes that the funding programs for the United States government has serious problems and it is difficult to select the priorities of where money is most needed. The American Heritage Trust must be given a high priority. It will help conserve our nations natural historic and cultural resources as well as assist in preserving clean air and water. These are all vital to the well being of the United States.

We appreciate the opportunity to present our views on this urgent legislation.

Sincerely,

David R. Bohardt
Executive Vice President

BLUE RIBBON COALITION INC.
"Preserving our natural resources FOR the public instead of FROM the public"
P.O. BOX 5449 • POCATELLO, IDAHO 83202 • (208) 237-1557

April 10, 1990

Tom Williams
Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests
308 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Williams:

We represent 146 recreation organizations, with over 500,000 members throughout the country. **We are very concerned about the potential negative impact on recreation of S-370 the AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST ACT.** This piece of legislation is being misrepresented as pro-recreation. Some recreation organizations have fallen for this deception. We have not! For example: One of our member organizations, the International Snowmobile Council (representing nearly 200,000 snowmobilers in North America) passed a resolution at their annual Congress in June 1989, opposing S-370. Another of our member organizations the American Motorcyclist Assn. (representing nearly 170,000 motorcyclists in America) testified against the American Heritage Trust Fund at a House National Parks & Public Lands Subcommittee hearing in April of last year.

Very little if any of the money appropriated by this legislation will benefit the multiple use recreation public that we represent. The section of the bill that provides for subsidies for non-profit organizations is likely to go into the coffers of organizations that seek to eliminate motorized access to our public lands. Please don't help tip the scales of power further in their favor with this anti-multiple use, anti-recreation bill.

The White House Domestic Policy Council Task Force on Outdoor Recreation Resources and Opportunities in July 1988 released its report, "Outdoor Recreation in a Nation of Communities." At a National Trails Council Symposium, I attended in Georgia in 1988, task force Chair Jacqueline Schafer outlined the recommendations of that report. It does not recommend huge land acquisitions to convert multiple-use lands into single use designations.

We urge you to oppose S-370 the American Heritage Trust Act.

Sincerely, Clark L Collins

Clark L. Collins, Executive Director

Defenders
OF WILDLIFE

STATEMENT OF M. RUPERT CUTLER, PRESIDENT, DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE,
FOR THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
U.S. SENATE
APRIL 25, 1990

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the 80,000 members of Defenders of Wildlife, I want to thank you for the opportunity to express our strong support for S.370, the American Heritage Trust Act of 1989.

Defenders is a Washington, DC, based national wildlife conservation organization. We are committed to the goal of preserving, enhancing, and protecting the natural abundance and diversity of wildlife and maintaining the integrity of natural wildlife ecosystems, including those within units of the National Park, National Forest, National Wildlife Refuge, and Bureau of Land Management Systems. Defenders testified before the President's Commission on American Outdoors (PCAO) on the need to preserve habitat and to provide adequate funding for programs to preserve the diversity of wildlife and habitat. We are very pleased with the commission's recommendation that "The Land and Water Conservation Fund be succeeded by a dedicated trust--providing a minimum of $1 billion a year--to help pay for federal, state, and local land acquisition, and state and local facility development and rehabilitation."

Since 1965, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) has provided $3 billion to buy nearly 3 million acres for the federal public lands in the National Wildlife Refuge System, the National Park System, the National Forest System, and the Bureau of Land Management. At the same time, the fund has provided over $3 billion in appropriations for state and local government projects that has been matched by state and local money and private sector funds to complete over 35,000 projects that are managed for recreation purposes.

S.370 builds upon and strengthens the existing LWCF Act and the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) by establishing a self-perpetuating Trust. Over the years this will make more funds available each year to carry out the LWCF and HPF programs. The remainder of my testimony will deal with the Land and Water Conservation Fund sections of the bill. Currently the LWCF law provides that up to $900 million may be appropriated annually for the LWCF federal land acquisition and the state and locality matching grant programs for recreation planning, acquisition, and

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development and protection of open space programs with funds provided by outer continental shelf oil and gas leases and royalties, recreation fees and surplus property sales. FY 1978 was the peak funding year for LWCF because Congress appropriated $805 million for the federal land system acquisition and the state grant programs. But 10 years later, the FY 1990 appropriation was only $232.6 million.

The requirement in S.370 that the Secretary of the Treasury must invest the unappropriated sums in the LWCF in interest-bearing public debt securities and the further requirement that the interest as well as the annual $900 million authorization is available to pay for the LWCF federal and state programs is very important. Currently there is more than $7 billion of authorized but unappropriated LWCF funds credited on paper to the fund in the U.S. Treasury, but the funds which are not appropriated are not invested in interest-bearing securities.

The LWCF decrease in appropriations during the Reagan Administration was in large part the result of the Administration's failure to request funding for the program and instead using the $900 million credited to the LWCF account in the U.S. Treasury to pay current government obligations. We owe a great deal to the Members of the Congressional Appropriations Committee and to all other Members of Congress for their insistence on providing funds for these important federal and state programs during this period.

During the 8 years of the previous Administration, lower LWCF appropriations coincided with heightened public awareness for the need to conserve our land for wildlife and recreation or lose it to commercial, industrial, or residential development. Our annual loss of 450,000 acres of wetlands is often cited. Urban and rural development are consuming 750,000 acres of forest and farmland each year. Many species have become extinct in our country before they could be formally included in the federal or state endangered species programs. And many nongame bird species are declining in significant parts of their range.

Defenders and other conservation organizations responded to these challenges by joining together each year to produce a book that listed important federal land acquisitions and recommended their acquisition along with funds for the LWCF state programs. This year's edition is entitled "The Land and Water Conservation Fund: The Conservation Alternative for Fiscal Year 1991." Defenders of Wildlife has primarily concentrated on land acquisition for the National Wildlife Refuge System and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). We have given high priority to establishing the new riparian refuge along the Sacramento River in California, buying inholdings scheduled for housing development in the National Elk National Wildlife Refuge in Wyoming, purchasing marsh and upland areas along the Gulf of Maine to protect

habitat for the diverse wildlife at the Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge, and preserving the brushlands along the lower Rio Grande for endangered species like the ocelot and jaguarundi, and for numerous bird species on the lower Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge. In Florida we have given special attention to the expansion of the National Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge and to the creation of the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge. We have also stressed land acquisition for the desert tortoise on Bureau of Land Management areas in California and Bureau of Land Management acquisitions to protect wetlands in Oregon.

Biological Diversity Amendment

The continual need to expand refuges to protect more wildlife and habitat is the basis for the amendment that Defenders proposes to S.370. Section 207 of the bill requires that the federal land agencies annually submit lists of priority land acquisitions to the Congress. We believe that biological diversity should be one of the factors in the selection of lands for these lists. Accordingly, under Section 207, Allocation of Moneys for Federal Purposes, page 15, line 1 of S.370, we recommend saying, "Priorities shall be based on such factors as protection of biodiversity in the United States, important or special attributes of the resource, threat to resource integrity,..." (new language underlined). The need to provide for wildlife and plant diversity in the federal public land systems is recognized in some public land statutes, such as the 1976 National Forest Management Act, which requires that guidelines for preparing Forest Service land management plans must "provide for diversity of plant and animal communities based on the suitability and capability of the specific land area." [16 U.S.C. Section 1604 (g)(3)(B)].

The losses of our lands and waters to human development have taken a great toll on the diversity of our native wildlife. In addition to the threatened and endangered species and diminishing waterfowl populations, our nongame fish and wildlife suffer and decline virtually unnoticed as their habitat disappears. It is time to recognize the value and necessity of perpetuating viable populations of all our native wildlife. If we do not insist on making biodiversity one of the priorities for federal land acquisition now, we and our children's children will live to regret it. To quote from the PCAO Report:

> Biological diversity is the variety of living things: variety in gene pools, species, and ecological communities...A diverse ecosystem is a healthy ecosystem.

Furthermore, we recommend that report language be added to state that the submission of the federal agency land acquisition lists required in the bill is not intended to preclude the submission of other land and water acquisition lists to the Congressional authorizing and appropriating committees by private organizations and individuals.

Defenders applauds the expansion of state land conservation and recreation planning and acquisition which this bill provides. Participation in wildlife viewing, wildlife photography, and other non-consumptive wildlife-related pursuits is steadily increasing, now involving about three-quarters of the American public. The economic impact of these activities, staggering but poorly documented, is estimated to be at least $14 billion annually. Defenders has responded to this strong interest by initiating the development of wildlife viewing guides to Oregon, Montana, Vermont and Idaho to encourage wildlife appreciation and the preservation of wildlife habitat and natural areas. The first guidebook was printed in 1988.

The state provisions in S.370 should also encourage federal and state cooperation in the protection of riparian corridors and other land bridges between large parcels of federally and state protected lands to help avoid inbreeding caused by habitat fragmentation.

This concludes my testimony. I would be glad to answer questions about it. All of us at Defenders of Wildlife look forward to working with you on the passage of this landmark legislation.

FARM BUREAU

1990 APR 10 AM 9:39

April 5, 1990

Honorable Dale Bumpers
229 Dirksen Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-0401

Dear Senator Bumpers:

The Arkansas Farm Bureau would like to express its concern about, and opposition to, S 370, the American Heritage Act. The onerous aspects of this bill to the general public is staggering.

The creation of a huge new off-budget program to spend over a billion dollars a year is ill-advised, given the deficit situation. This is not a revenue neutral measure, and according to OMB's estimate last year, it would increase federal outlays by $1.2 billion a year.

The bill would also negatively affect individuals and communities in areas where large purchases occur. Lands acquired by government agencies would be managed restrictively, thereby limiting or destroying economic opportunities now derived from its use. As an example, Farm Bureau estimates that, based on 1987 agricultural land values, all the private land in the state of Nevada available for development could have been purchased for significantly less than $1 billion ... about $750,000,000.

Of primary concern is the affect of this legislation on the property rights of private land owners. There is no provision requiring lands to be purchased from willing sellers. We fear that, in the rush to spend $1 billion per year, private ownership rights will fall victim to condemnation by state and federal agencies. This potential is aptly illustrated by a Comptroller General report to Congress in 1980, that estimated an excess of 20,000 court cases where the federal government was seeking to acquire private land by condemnation.

Farm Bureau members have been firm and outspoken to their opposition to this legislation. We encourage you to oppose S 370. Your support for our position will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Andrew Whisenhunt

Andrew Whisenhunt
President

AW/df

ARKANSAS FARM BUREAU FEDERATION / P. O. BOX 31 / LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72203-0031 / (501) 224-4400

THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA
598 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
TELEPHONE (212) 753-8287
FAX (212) 753-0134

PRESIDENT
MRS. EDWARD A. BLACKBURN, JR.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS AND LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN
MRS. LEE F. DRISCOLL, JR.
720 SWEDESFORD ROAD
AMBLER, PA 19002

April 19, 1990

The Honorable Dale Bumpers
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Bumpers:

The Garden Club of America, founded in 1913, is a national organization with member clubs from coast to coast and in Hawaii. It's members work to promote conservation and to improve and protect the quality of the environment.

The Garden Club of America has had a long-standing interest and involvement in land and water conservation issues, national and state parks, and historic preservation. The Garden Club of America participates as a member of the LWCF/HPF Coalition and on May 19,1988, testified on behalf of H.R. 876. We welcomed the introduction of S.370 by Senator Chafee and look forward to the Subcommittee hearing next week.

The Garden Club of America believes that S.370 offers the best chance to safeguard America's most unique treasure - her natural, historic, cultural, and outdoor heritage. The American Heritage Trust Act would not increase authorized funding levels, but it would help to depoliticize funding for the acquisition and development of our natural and historic resources. It also would ensure a more stable source of funds for parks, conservation, recreation, and historic preservation.

Without this act, we will not have the mechanisms to combat the forces working against our natural heritage or the capital necessary to prevent the permanent loss of irreplaceable resources and increased future costs.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Ellen McMahon

Ellen McMahon
Vice Chairman, National
Affairs Committee

100% RECYCLED PAPER

Statement of
Karen Bowen, President
National Association of State
Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers

to the

Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

April 25, 1990

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate this opportunity to testify in support of S.370, the American Heritage Trust Act. As President of National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers (NASORLO), I speak for appointed representatives of the governors of fifty states and six territories.

The American Heritage Trust represents an important opportunity for preservation of open space and development of outdoor recreation opportunities. We believe it is the most important opportunity since the original passage of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (L&WCF) in 1965. The American Heritage Trust Act will build upon the successes of the L&WCF and create a steady funding mechanism for addressing outdoor recreation and natural resource conservation needs.

America faces a serious crisis: the loss of natural resources and open space, increasing recreation demand, continuing population growth, and sprawling urban development. Twenty-five years ago, those concerns led Congress to pass the Land and Water Conservation Act, our nation's most far-sighted and successful resource program. The intent was to provide a predictable and steady source of funding for critical acquisitions in national parks, forests, recreation, and wildlife areas. Congress also saw the important role that state and local governments play in meeting recreation and preservation needs and created a matching grant program to assure state and local participation.

By any measure, L&WCF has enjoyed enormous success. The list of local, state and federal projects fills 466 pages. We have purchased 5.5 million acres of recreation and park lands, including seashores, lakeshores, scenic riverways, abandoned rail grades for trails, critical habitat for threatened and endangered species, and valuable wetlands. Almost 20,000 local park facilities serve Americans close to home, where they recreate most often.

The L&WCF is a federal program that really works because state and local governments must match every dollar provided. In 25 years, these matching dollars have doubled the federal investment of $3.5 billion to $7 billion. The states do not expect the federal government to carry the full load. For example, in my home state, Minnesotans have invested over $340 million in outdoor recreation and open space since 1965, over six times the amount received from the federal grant program.

Unfortunately, despite substantial accomplishments, the need for a steady source of funds for capital investment in recreation and conservation is greater than ever. Loss of key natural resources continues at an alarming pace. After some slowdown in the early 1980's, a new boom in urban development is consuming nearly

500,000 acres of wetlands and 750,000 acres of agricultural and forested lands each year.

Through the 1970's there was firm, bipartisan support for the Land & Water Conservation Fund; appropriations varied from year to year, but the long-term commitment to appropriate authorized funds continued. Since 1980, that commitment has seriously deteriorated. Annual appropriations by Congress have declined from a peak of $805 million in 1978 to an average of less than $180 million since 1986. The states have taken the biggest beating. Last year, Congress appropriated just 20 million to state and local projects.

This short shrift for the state and local grant component is especially unfortunate. People use local parks far more intensively than state and national parks. For example, regional parks within the Twin Cities metropolitan area attract over 13 million visitors each year, and use is growing steadily by 7-10 percent annually. And studies show that economic barriers have a disproportionate effect on economically disadvantaged persons who cannot afford entrance fees, transportation costs, or the equipment necessary for many recreation opportunities. Through American Heritage Trust Act matching grants, local governments will make community parks and recreation areas available to local residents, usually without entrance fees.

Despite dwindling funding, interest in matching federal grants remains high. Over the last five years, states have received grant applications averaging more than $400 million per year -- more than 20 times the available amount last year. Ignoring these needs will not make them go away. Delaying action will mean the permanent loss of irreplaceable resources or impossible costs in the future. We must invest now in these appreciating capital assets.

Director James Ridenour of the National Park Service has stated that expanding recreation opportunities near urban populations is one of his agency's goals. Yet, state and local governments are in the best position to meet this need. If urban recreation is a national priority, the federal government should send the message to state and local government leaders by re-establishing a strong statewide grant program.

The American Heritage Trust Act will restore the promise of the L&WCF program. One of the most innovative features of American Heritage Trust Fund is the idea of reinvesting some of the returns from the liquidation of America's natural resources into a permanent fund for long-term natural resource needs. This process blends the best features of fiscal and natural resource stewardship, joining the investment principle of "never consuming capital" with the conservation ethic of always returning to the land some of what we remove. It will not increased authorized

funding levels. Instead, it will reestablish a steady, reliable income stream for natural resource protection by creating a self perpetuating trust.

The American Heritage Trust Act will:

- **Provide a steady source of funding;**
- **Reinvigorate the federal/state partnership; and**
- **Provide for Congressional oversight.**

In designing the legislation, Congressman Morris Udall saw the need for congressional oversight of spending through the appropriations process. The bill contemplates an active and important role for Congress in deciding if and how the revenues accruing to the American Heritage Trust Fund will be used.

The American Heritage Trust Act is supported by Governors, Mayors, State Legislatures, and 35 major environmental groups. The public is expressing its willingness to commit funds to protect their natural resources, and the federal government must be a player. In 1988, Minnesota voters, by a 4 to 1 margin, amended the state constitution to create a trust fund similar to the American Heritage Trust. The American Heritage Trust Act will preserve America's most important heritage; its precious natural resources and open spaces. I urge you to support this legislation and give it the importance that preservation of our American heritage deserves.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE

STATEMENT OF

THE NATIONAL GRANGE

PRESENTED BY

LEROY WATSON, LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE

BEFORE THE

SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS

APRIL 25, 1990

RE: S. 370 - The American Heritage Trust Act

Family Farm Organization Serving Rural America

THE NATIONAL GRANGE, 1616 H STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

The National Grange, which is located at 1616 "H" St., N.W. in Washington, D.C., represents approximately 330,000 farmers and other residents of rural America in 4,000 Grange chapters in 42 states. The following are the views of the National Grange regarding S. 370, the American Heritage Trust Act.

The National Grange was founded in 1867. Just five years earlier, in 1862, President Abraham Lincoln signed The Homestead Act. Over time, The Homestead Act took millions of acres of property from the government and transferred it to productive private hands. It was the vehicle by which millions of American families participated in the American Dream through private property ownership.

The Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests is considering legislation that is diametrically opposite the spirit and philosophy of The Homestead Act - S. 370, the American Heritage Trust Act. This legislation is designed to use the tremendous financial and regulatory resources of the federal, state, and local governments, as well as cooperating non profit organizations, to remove millions of acres of land, over time, from productive private hands and place them in the hands of the government.

Last November, the delegates at the National Grange's 123rd Annual Convention adopted a resolution that specifically opposed any ill-defined or largely unrestrained government property purchase program, such as the one that is embodied in the American Heritage Trust Act. Therefore, the National Grange must oppose the passage of S. 370 in its present form.

Listed below are some of the National Grange's objections to this measure:

1) Strong philosophical opposition to the scope and purpose of S. 370 as a private land acquisition program;
2) Opposition to the tremendous federal financial resources that are dedicated to a new, narrow purpose program at a time when other important federal programs are being eliminated or scaled back;
3) Opposition to the automatic appropriations mechanism that is contained in S. 370, including any provision that automatically entitles the American Heritage Trust to reinvest a portion of its earnings as an adjustment to inflation;
4) No clear sunset provision;
5) Inadequate protection for private property owners' rights and insufficient direction to mandate that Trust Funds allocated for federal purposes will target willing sellers and will promote alternatives to outright land purchases or will acquire land that is already authorized for purchase prior to the enactment of S. 370;
6) Inadequate protection for economic and social dislocation in local communities from uncoordinated federal, state, and local governments' land purchases;
7) Clear bias against the multiple use concept of federal land management;
8) Failure to provide for the maintenance, repair, or upkeep of any existing, expanded, or new federal park or recreational area;
9) New, unprecedented authority and access to public funds for private, non profit organizations without sufficient public oversight.

Tremendous Financial Resources

The National Grange strongly objects to the financial resources that will be devoted to the American Heritage Trust during a time when other important federal programs are being eliminated or scaled back. According to the Office of Management and Budget, the "seed money" for the American Heritage Trust, namely the unappropriated balances of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF), do not exist as actual cash balances in the U.S. Treasury, but, instead, must come from current revenues or by increasing the federal deficit. For many years to come, several hundred million dollars a year of federal revenues that are now credited to the General Fund of the Treasury would be diverted and dedicated to increasing the value of the Trust until it reached the Trust's statutory limits, which is somewhat in excess of $25 billion.

Once the stream of direct federal revenues to the Trust is turned off, the interest from the Trust would be automatically appropriated. S. 370 authorizes the American Heritage Trust to reinvest in itself a portion of its earnings every year that are equal to the rate of inflation. Thus, while millions of American families struggle to deal with the problems of inflation, the $25 billion American Heritage Trust would be automatically entitled to receive inflation adjustments every year. Because these adjustments, as well as the automatically appropriated funds for general obligation under the purposes of the Trust, would have statutory priority over any Trust income that is credited back to the General Fund, there is little or no hope that U.S. taxpayers would ever see any of the tremendous resources that are being diverted to this single purpose Trust being returned or repaid to the General Fund for general use.

In addition, the American Heritage Trust does not follow the funding recommendation that was contained in the 1987 Report of the President's Commission on America's Outdoors. The Commission's recommendation for $1 billion per year to be dedicated to an outdoor trust was not unanimously supported by all of the Commissioners. The Commission never recommended setting aside public funds anywhere near the $25 billion that the American Heritage Trust would accumulate. More importantly, the Commission did not call for an independent perpetual source of funding for its outdoor trust. Instead, it called for continuing funding to come from the sale of nonrenewable resources.

No Sunset Provision

Unlike the LWCF and the HPF, the American Heritage Trust would be perpetual. These Trusts, as well as many other important federal programs, contain sunset provisions when Congress must reauthorize and reevaluate the programs. Also, compared to the current LWCF and the HPF, S. 370 severely limits the authority of the Congressional Appropriations Committees regarding appropriations and obligations for Trust Fund principal and interest income.

No Protection of Landowners' Rights

The National Grange is also concerned that S. 370 does not sufficiently protect the landowners' rights. This measure fails to contain any significant restrictions on the use of eminent domain. It contains no safeguards against the potential abuses of power by the federal or state agencies that acquire land. It deliberately omits land that can be acquired from willing sellers or creative alternatives to outright land purchase, such as acquiring development rights, from the criteria that state and federal agencies use to develop their land acquisition priority lists each year. It mandates that only one-third of the funds that are provided for federal purposes for land acquisition must be dedicated to working off the current back log of property acquisitions that were authorized before the enactment of S. 370.

This contrasts, again, with a recommendation that was made by the President's Commission on America's Outdoors. The Commission specifically called for building on a history of public and private partnerships as well as removing barriers to private enterprise. S. 370 cannot effectively foster a greater role for private enterprise in resource conservation unless and until it removes the threat of unrestrained private property confiscation from the American Heritage Trust.

No Protection for Local Communities

In S. 370, priority land acquisition criteria for both state and federal funds also fails to adequately protect local communities from potential economic dislocation from uncoordinated land purchases. As more and more private land is purchased by the government each year, it will put severe limits on many local property tax bases. It will restrict land management choices and economic opportunities for other private landowners and local governments. Because of the tremendous new resources that will be available for land acquisition, the potential scope of this problem will be immense. For example, the American Farm Bureau has calculated that $750 million could purchase all of the private land that is for sale in Nevada.

Clear Bias Against Multiple Use Management of Public Land

S. 370, as written, has a clear bias against the multiple use concept for managing public property. Multiple use, which is strongly supported by the Grange, has been the cornerstone of federal land management policy since 1960. It was endorsed by the President's Commission on America's Outdoors. It simply means that government-owned property should be managed in such a way that will best utilize all of its economic, cultural, recreational, and environmental resources. S. 370 specifically allows for a 75% federal cost sharing for state purchase of property under highly restrictive land use classifications, such as the federal Wild and Scenic River System. Other local and state land acquisition plans are funded at only 60% cost share. The acquisition priority criteria for the federal portions of Trust earnings weigh heavily in favor of acquiring land for special interest, single use purposes that are strongly advocated by well financed environmental groups.

No Funding For Maintaining, Repairing or Upkeeping of Federal Lands

S. 370 discriminates against enhanced recreational access to federal lands by a wider proportion of the American public. It does this by forbidding any Trust Fund money that has been appropriated for federal purposes to be used for the maintenance, repair, or upkeep of any existing, expanded, or new federal park or recreational area. This includes parks or recreational areas that have been acquired with funds from the American Heritage Trust! Instead, all of these costs must be met with other scarce tax dollars. All the while, a recent report from the General Accounting Office documented that the maintenance and repair costs of our existing national parks is already under funded by $1.9 billion.

New, Unprecedented Authority and Access to Public Funds for Private, Non Profit Organizations

The National Grange objects to the provisions of S. 370 that make private, non profit organizations eligible to receive grants from the American Heritage Trust, administered by state and local governments, with which to purchase private lands, develop facilities, or develop and coordinate land use plans. Local and state governments, which are eligible to receive trust funds for similar purposes, would be required by statute to guarantee the public an opportunity to participate in any land purchase or planning decision. Local governments would be limited to receiving only 60% of the costs of private land acquisition and only 50% of the costs of developing or revising local land use plans from trust funds. Local governments would also have a five year statutory time limit during which they would be eligible to receive trust funds for local planning purposes.

None of these restrictions would be spelled out in statute under S. 370 for eligible private, non profit organizations. These discrepancies will tempt both state and local officials to avoid funding restrictions and annoying requirements for public participation by using willing, non profit organizations as their agents. Equivalent standards of public participation and matching funds should be applied to any recipient of the American public's money that comes from the American Heritage Trust.

In light of the recent celebration of the 20th Anniversary of Earth Day, the American Heritage Trust Act stands out as the wrong policy for our nation to pursue as we seek to rededicate ourselves to the wise management and conservation of the valuable natural resources of our planet. Third World nations will not view the American Heritage Trust as a model. It will be just another example of Americans throwing billions of dollars that they don't have at a problem. These nations are looking for solutions to resource management problems that are within their financial means. The rest of the world looks to the United States to pioneer innovative answers to the question of balancing resource management needs that will enhance the quality of life and the environment and the resource management needs that promote dynamic economic growth and prosperity. The American Heritage Trust fails to achieve this balance. As the rest of the world turns away from the failing systems of government resource management, the American Heritage Trust would embark our nation on the opposite path. Ultimately, we believe the American Heritage Trust will be an example to the world of how not to run a national heritage stewardship program.

A better example for the world is the one that President Lincoln signed over a century and a quarter ago. That example placed a basic faith in the American people to properly manage the resources that were entrusted to them. Over time, the legal benefits and responsibilities of private property ownership have shown themselves to be powerful incentives by which to wisely use our nation's natural, historic, cultural, and outdoor recreational heritage.

This is not to suggest that the Grange feels that there are no opportunities for progressive public policies by which to enhance and protect our nation's resources. Those opportunities do exist. However, any successful natural resource preservation program that is initiated by the federal government must incorporate innovative strategies that build on the successes of private enterprise and the wisely managed multiple use concept for public lands. It must accomplish these goals in an environment of limited resources and cooperation.

National Trust for Historic Preservation

TESTIMONY OF J. JACKSON WALTER
PRESIDENT, NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
IN SUPPORT OF S. 370
SUBMITTED TO THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

May 9, 1990

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, it is my pleasure to be able to come before you today to express the National Trust for Historic Preservation's support of S. 370, the "American Heritage Trust Act".

The American Heritage Trust Act is a promise to future generations of Americans that we will do all we can to pass on to them a rich and unspoiled heritage. Many members of Congress and certainly many taxpayers believed in 1976 that this promise was implicit in the creation of the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF). As we all know, the majority of funds that Congress designated for historic preservation in 1976 have not been used for those purposes. S. 370 makes explicit the promise to dedicate these funds, and the funds in the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), for the sole purpose of improving and protecting our park lands and historic sites.

While we support all aspects of this legislation, I will focus my comments on the importance and impact of creating a self-sustaining trust fund out of the HPF.

The Resources Balance Sheet

Mr. Chairman, in 1976, Congress recognized the need to protect our historic places and responded by creating a logical design for directing federal funds to this end. Using the LWCF as a model, Congress established the HPF as a component of what I think of as the nation's irreplaceable resources balance sheet. On one side of the ledger is the nation's inheritance of natural mineral resources; on the other are the tangible historic resources passed on from our forebears. By reserving some profits from the leasing of offshore mineral rights and the steady loss of these resources

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 673-4000

the Congress sought to ensure that the depletion of one irreplaceable national resource would conserve another. These planned investments in the nation's capital were designed to manage conservatively our fragile inheritance and protect it for future generations.

Unfortunately, this plan has never been implemented as Congress had originally intended. While $150 million has been deposited into this special account annually, only a small fraction of these funds is appropriated annually for historic preservation. Since 1976, only 14 percent of the funds deposited into the account has been allocated to historic preservation. As a result over one billion dollars set aside through the Historic Preservation Fund has not been invested by the government, even though the Interior Department estimates the need to be in the billions and growing annually. This failure of stewardship would be even more profound if not for the fact that Congress, under the leadership of this committee, repeatedly rejected previous administration calls for no funding from the HPF.

Off-Balance Balance Sheet

The failure to use the resources of the HPF as they were intended to be used has resulted in an irreplaceable resources balance sheet that is seriously out of balance. Consequently, our duty to preserve the nation's heritage for future generations goes unfulfilled.

The impact of just a dozen years of this imbalance is all too evident. It includes an ever-growing list of National Historic Landmarks officially cited by the Secretary of Interior as endangered but with no means of protection yet identified.

o an incomplete survey of the nation's historic places -- an absolute prerequisite to effective protection as well as successful redevelopment.

o many authorized but inadequately or never-funded programs of the National Park Service, including a program for low-interest loans for the acquisition and rehabilitation of historic sites; technical assistance for historic landmarks and technical information for state and local governments and private groups on proper preservation techniques; and training for federal agencies on historic preservation law and regulations.

o Most importantly, a backlog of critical physical conservation needs estimated to extend into the billions of dollars.

State Historic Preservation Offices, which receive the largest share of funds from the HPF, have been seriously hampered by inadequate funding in recent years. These offices must be given enough support to carry out the many tasks the federal government has given them -- most importantly, the assessments of the impact of federal projects on historic resources, as mandated by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the review of applications to the Department of the Interior for approval of historic rehabilitation tax credits. These offices need more support -- both financial and political -- to carry out the task of protecting historic resources throughout the 50 states, the District of Columbia and U.S. territories.

National Trust role

As authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act, the National Trust is the beneficiary of a small but important part of the HPF appropriation every year. We received $4.68 million from the HPF in 1990. Although this grant represents just 18 percent of our budget, it remains critical to carrying out our congressional mandate to lead private sector preservation efforts and to serve as the steward for nationally significant historic places on behalf of the American people.

The HPF empowers the National Trust to carry out those activities that do not necessarily appeal to private donors. The very purpose of our charter -- to lead the private sector where otherwise it might not go -- requires us to work on the cutting edge, to support fledgling efforts and innovate approaches to new challenges. This is where the HPF funds make the critical difference in the nature of the work of the National Trust.

Without the HPF, we could not have fulfilled our mandate to provide timely assistance to local preservation advocates and to care for the historic places entrusted to our care. We would not have been able to pioneer a nationally successful Main Street program. Similarly, without the HPF, we could not have demonstrated through our Inner City Ventures Fund that historic buildings can serve as an important resource for creating community-based, low-income housing.

The National Trust has been successful in investing its HPF appropriations in strengthening the preservation of historic sites, and with additional resources, we are prepared to accomplish more. As we have testified on several occasions before this subcommittee, we have sought additional funds to meet the growing need for the small technical assistance grants, including those targeted to maritime resources, historic railway depots and farm buildings. We also seek to improve the teaching of history through historic resources and to assist economically distressed areas using historic resources to improve community life. Finally, wee seek to replenish the fund used to study the tough issues facing historic preservation today.

We are grateful for this committee's long-standing support for our work and believe we continue to demonstrate the amount of good that HPF appropriations can do.

Restoring the balance

The legislation pending before you today seeks to restore the integrity of the HPF as a distinct component of the American Heritage Trust fund. It would, I believe, be a major step toward keeping the promise of the HPF: to protect our irreplaceable heritage.

Although there are no absolute guarantees, this bill significantly advances the protection of funding for historic resources by protecting the source of that funding for the exclusive use for the congressionally authorized functions of the HPF.

The work of the National Trust and the entire national historic preservation program will be advanced significantly by the speedy adoption of this legislation. We urge the subcommittee and the full committee to report this legislation favorably to the floor of the Senate without delay.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®
ON S. 370, THE "AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST ACT OF 1989"
BEFORE THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS

April 25, 1990
Washington, DC

INTRODUCTION

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to submit our statement for the record on S. 370, the "American Heritage Trust Act of 1989".

The NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS® (NAR), comprised of over 800,000 members involved in all aspects of the real estate industry, is deeply concerned with S. 370. As you are aware, this legislation would restructure the government's main land buying accounts, the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Historic Preservation Fund, into a $1,000,000.000 (one billion) dedicated trust fund, for the purposes of enhancing the protection of the Nation's natural, historical, cultural, and outdoor recreation heritage. This legislation would not require further congressional appropriation, nor oversight for land acquisitions.

NAR POSITION ON S. 370

The NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS® is opposed to this legislation because it creates an off budget account for the purposes of acquiring new land, without necessary Congressional oversight. The federal government already owns approximately one-third of the nation's lands and this account would allow the federal government to vastly increase its holding. It is incomprehensible that the Congress would mandate the purchase of more lands without first examining the detrimental impact this legislation could have on the current budget deficit. It is particularly imprudent to continue to purchase land when, according to the General Accounting Office, there is an existing $1.9 billion shortfall in maintenance funding for lands currently owned. These purchases would also place an undue tax burden on many areas of the country that are already saturated with federal lands. This is clearly evident in the western part of our nation where the government owns a significant portion of the land. The NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS® is deeply concerned with the loss of tax revenue to local communities. Enhanced federal ownership results in a lower tax base for many areas of the country, thus placing a further strain on those communities to sustain their livelihood. It is imperative that local entities retain these lands so that they can continue to maintain their bonding ability, meet educational needs, and deliver quality infrastructure and community services to all their citizens.

NAR POLICY

Our 1990 Statement of Policy states that:

> Private property owners have the fundamental right to determine the highest and best use of their land. Properly conducted programs of land preservation and historic preservation which attempt to protect aquifers, agricultural lands, wetlands, scenic vistas, natural areas, historic properties and open space, may have a positive effect on the environment in towns, counties, and municipalities. In establishing land use laws and regulations for the purposes of protecting these resources, the cost of the benefits to the general public shall be borne by the general public.

The American Heritage Trust proposal incorporates many of the preservation suggestions listed above. While we do not dispute the positive implications of the legislation, the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS® believes that, while the benefits may look appealing, in reality the bill places land preservation before the social, educational, and quality of life needs of our nation and its citizenry.

Prior to further federal acquisition of private lands for preservation and conservation purposes, the economic impact to property owners, their local communities and state governments should be fully examined. An economic impact analysis as well as an ecological analysis should be completed prior to federal acquisition. The NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS® strongly believes that every person should have the right to acquire real property with confidence and certainty that the value of such property will not be unduly diminished or jeopardized by governmental action at any level without just compensation or the owner's expressed consent.

Consideration should also be given to the livelihood that a property owner could have garnished over a lifetime from the land when considering compensation. While compensation is certainly an important aspect to any federal purchase of land, it is critical that before discussing compensation, an open and consultative process be implemented to notify affected property owners. Another area of concern is the condemnation issue. While the legislation does not directly promote condemnation, there is concern that S. 370 includes language similar to that contained in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act which allows for the condemnation of private property.

While the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS® supports programs to enhance the environment, we believe these programs should be conducted in a manner so as not to infringe on the private property rights of our nations' citizens. Planning for the classification and use of land must adequately consider the needs of housing, agricultural, commercial and industrial growth, as well as quality of life and a healthy local economy. In many Western States as in other areas of the country, it is virtually impossible for local communities to sustain healthy economies while removing parcels of lands from the state and local tax rolls. These areas have already been hard hit by the federal acquisition of lands, it is inconceivable to think that further land acquisition could have a positive impact.

FUNDING SOURCES

The NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS® is also opposed to a transfer tax to fund the "American Heritage Trust Act" or any other like program. As you will recall, Senator John H. Chafee, during the 100th Congress, proposed using a transfer tax on real estate as a mechanism to fund this legislation.

Property transfer taxes are inherently regressive. Low and moderate income buyers pay a significantly larger portion of their incomes for housing than do higher income buyers. These taxes are most burdensome to first time home buyers whose greatest obstacle to home ownership is saving enough money for the down payment and closing costs. Transfer taxes also place an additional burden of taxation on buyers and sellers of property at the time of settlement.

Transfer taxes are discriminatory in that they apply only to real estate and not to other types of investments. Furthermore, transfer taxes single out one portion of the American public, making them responsible for bearing the cost for a program that will benefit all Americans. Likewise, transfer taxes are an extremely unstable source of federal revenue, affected by the volatility of the real estate market.

CONCLUSION

The NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS® supports a multiple use concept with regard to the Nation's public lands. This approach allows the environment and communities to exist without infringing upon the environmental properties and economical stability of a region. While the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS® supports appropriate preservation efforts, S. 370 focuses on continued federal land purchases without recognizing the problem that exists with previously acquired government lands which are currently in a state of disrepair. In addition, it is unwise to consider additional land purchases when our budget can simply not sustain the programs that have already been implemented, let alone a $1 billion dollar a year entity for supplementary land purchases.

Thank you for the opportunity to express our views. Please include this statement in the record for the hearing held by the Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee on S. 370, the "American Heritage Trust Act of 1989".

Working for the Nature of Tomorrow.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION, 1400 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036-2266 (202) 797-6800

Office of the President

April 25, 1990

The Honorable Dale Bumpers, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks
 and Forests
308 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Dale,

On behalf of the National Wildlife Federation's 5.8 million members and supporters, I am writing to express my support for S. 370. The American Heritage Trust Act will make important improvements in the manner in which the Land and Water Conservation Act and the Historic Preservation Fund are implemented. By establishing a permanent self-perpetuating trust fund, the Act will assure that federal mineral receipts intended by Congress for the acquisition of parks, wildlife refuges, and historic sites will be available for those purposes.

We wholeheartedly endorse this innovative solution to the problem of assuring a continuing legacy of parks, wildlife habitat, and recreation areas for future generations of Americans and urge the Committee to approve passage of the American Heritage Trust Act.

Sincerely,

Jay

JAY D. HAIR

JDH:da

NATIONAL INHOLDERS ASSOCIATION and
MULTIPLE-USE LAND ALLIANCE

TESTIMONY

ON

S. 370, AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST ACT

SUBMITTED BY

CHARLES S. CUSHMAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

NATIONAL INHOLDERS ASSOCIATION
AND
MULTIPLE-USE LAND ALLIANCE

TO THE
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE'S
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS, AND FORESTS
THE HONORABLE MR. DALE BUMPERS, CHAIRMAN

APRIL 25, 1990

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to testify on S. 370, the American Heritage Trust Act. The National Inholders Association represents over 15,000 inholders whose property rights are affected by Federal land management. The Multiple-Use Land Alliance represents recreational and resource users of our public lands. Both organizations are dedicated to preserving the ways of life of rural Americans.

The National Inholders Association and Multiple-Use Land Alliance strongly opposes enactment of S.370. In our view, this so-called American Heritage Trust Act is potentially one of the most dangerous pieces of legislation being seriously considered by the 101st Congress. Other witnesses have testified to the fact that we can't afford it; to the inadvisablity of creating a trust fund outside the Congressional appropriations process; and to the folly of spending one billion dollars indexed to inflation per year in perpetuity for the purpose of turning private land into public land. I agree with these criticisms, but rather than restate them, I shall confine my testimony today to briefly considering a few specific aspects of S.370 on which NIA/MULTA has special expertise.

The Federal government already owns too much land. It owns more than is good for the American economy. It owns more land than is good for the people who live in areas that are largely Federally owned. It owns more land than it can use. And it most certainly owns more land than it can take care of. Altogether the Federal government owns about 727 million acres or roughly one-third of the United States. Much of this land is underutilized, both for its recreational and resource potentials. Much of it is also poorly maintained. The General Accounting Office reported in 1988 a $1.9 billion shortfall in maintenance funding for the National Park Service alone (GAO/RCED-88-91BR).

A romantic myth underlies much of the support that this bill has gained in Congress. That myth is that government ownership of land is always in the public's best interest and that private ownership of land somehow threatens the common good. I call it a romantic myth because I believe it is largely based on a few stunning photographic images of natural scenery that happen to be in the Federal domain, such as El Capitan in Yosemite Valley and the Grand Teton Range.

From this myth comes the argument that every radical preservationist organization repeats endlessly and that actually seems to be taken seriously by some Members of Congress: namely, if an area is "nationally significant" or "unique" or "a national treasure" or "a resource for the entire nation" or "for the enjoyment of all Americans", then it "deserves", nay "demands" Federal "protection", that is to say ownership. But as the GAO report mentioned above and several other studies indicate, the reality on the ground is often different. The Federal government is not conspicuous as a good steward of the land. In many cases, facilities are decaying. Sanitation is inadequate. Access for the elderly and handicapped hasn't been provided yet. Land quality is poor. Habitats are declining. Wildlife management is hit or miss.

The American Heritage Trust Act not only does not address the problem of poor stewardship, but has been designed to exacerbate it. None of the trust's funds could be spent on rehabilitating or maintaining lands already owned by the Federal government, nor could they be spent on rehabilitating or maintaining any lands purchased under the act. This seems to us a colossal mistake. Even supporters of additional Federal acquisition of land ought to favor maintaining it.

Closely connected to being a good steward is being a good neighbor. Here again, the Federal government's record leaves much to be desired. The experience of many inholders suggests that the less potential power Federal land agencies have over their neighbors, the better their behavior is likely to be. The associate director of the Forest Service claimed recently at a Congressional hearing that one indication of how the Forest Service was doing as a neighbor was that in the 1980s his agency had initiated only two condemnations of private property. The date is significant. In 1979, thousands of condemnations by Federal agencies were pending. What happened? Quite simply, the money ran out. The Reagan administration proposed drastic cutbacks in land acquisition funds, and the Congress mostly went along. To the degree that Federal agencies have had very little money with which to threaten private property owners with condemnation, they have been, if not good neighbors, then at least bearable neighbors.

The American Heritage Trust Act would change that--dramatically for the worse. It would refill the coffers of Federal agencies, so that they could once again condemn or threaten to condemn thousands of pieces of private property. The bill places no restrictions upon condemnation as a means of acquisition. We consider this the most worrying aspect of S. 370, and we strongly recommend that the power to acquire private property through condemnation be forbidden or, at the least, severely and explicitly limited.

One aspect of S. 370 that has not received enough attention is the opposite effects it would have on urban and rural areas. Under the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, urban areas would be able to obtain funds to build swimming pools, sports grounds, tennis courts, and other facilities. In other words, urban areas could use the money to build up their infrastructures. Rural areas, on the other hand, could look forward to land purchases on a mind-boggling scale for the purposes of preservation. This socialization of rural land would undermine the vitality of rural areas by shrinking their tax bases and by putting off limits many of the resources upon which their economies depend.

It is cruelly ironic that to achieve the laudable aims of protecting our country's resources and passing them on to future generations, the American Heritage Trust Act declares war on rural Americans. I wonder what would be the reaction if the same treatment were suggested for urban areas. The city of San Francisco, to take only one example, is a unique national treasure. Perhaps the Federal government should buy it. True, the city's residents would be inconvenienced, but they must be made to understand that the national interest far outweighs their parochial concerns. If it be objected that San Franciscans are better stewards of their city than would be the National Park Service, then I would respond that this is precisely my point. The American Heritage Trust Act seeks to reward those who have taken the best care of their property by seizing it from them.

It's no surprise that the American Heritage Trust Act enjoys a great deal of support among national, State, and local political office holders and among the radical preservationist organizations. Both groups will benefit mightily. For the politicians, S. 370 is the best kind of pork barrel. A billion dollars worth of "benefits" to spread around every year without having to vote for any appropriation.

For the radical preservationists, Section 206, subsection (e) provides a slush fund. Private, non-profit organizations, such as land trusts, could qualify to receive funds passed through the States. Whatever one thinks of the wisdom or propriety of this provision (and we think it foolish and improper in the extreme), we believe that all organizations that stand to benefit or have sister foundations that stand to benefit should declare their conflict of interest and stand aside. Instead of doing the honorable thing, however, many of these organizations are lobbying frantically for passage of S. 370 "in the public interest". I suggest that these organizations are putting their own interests first and should be recognized for what they are rapidly becoming--real estate speculators and developers. I have attached as Appendix 1 a recent newspaper article that exposes some of the local activities of the Nature Conservancy, one of the leading radical preservationist groups. These are the sorts of people that the American Heritage Act would subsidize at the expense of American taxpayers.

I have also attached to my testimony two other appendices. One consists of recent newspaper clippings concerning the scandals in the National Park Service's National Natural Landmarks Program. Section 206, subsection (c) targets National Natural Landmarks for purchase under State matching requirements. This provision is especially objectionable because of widespread abuses of private property rights extending over many years by the National Natural Landmarks Program. The president of the National Parks and Conservation Association, a tax-exempt, radical preservationist lobbying group, argues that Landmark designation poses no such threat to private property rights, yet supports enactment of S. 370, which would pay States to acquire Landmark sites. I would be happy to provide further, extensive documentation of these scandals.

Appendix 3 is an analysis and digest of the National Parks and Conservation Association's recommendations for expansions of the National Park System. I think this summary provides some notion of the kinds and scale of property acquisitions intended by the radical preservationist lobby through passage of the American Heritage Trust Act.

This concludes my testimony. I would be pleased to answer any questions Members of the Subcommittee may have.

NATIONAL INHOLDERS ASSOCIATION and MULTIPLE-USE LAND ALLIANCE
National Headquarters
P. O. Box 400
30218 N. E. 82nd Avenue
Battle Ground, Washington 98604
Telephone: (206) 687-3087

Legislative Office
4 Library Court, S. E.
Washington, D. C. 20003
Telephone: (202) 544-6156

Appendix 1 (page 1)

THE WASHINGTON POST SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1990

Land Trusts: Safeguarding the Environment

By H. Jane Lehman
Special to The Washington Post

Sometimes the best way to preserve environmentally important land is to act like a big-time real estate wheeler-dealer.

That's precisely what nature lovers nationwide are doing as they band together to form land trusts—nonprofit organizations committed to preserving tracts of land in their natural state from the immediate or long-range threat of development or other incompatible uses.

But rather than relying on the public protests and litigation tactics employed by some in the environmental movement, land trusts seek to safeguard land "the old-fashioned way. We buy it," said Richard Freedman, an official with the country's largest land trust, the Arlington-based Nature Conservancy.

Land trusts also can function as land bankers by using other common real estate developer techniques, such as options and easements, to control a parcel of land.

What's more, land trusts are increasingly turning to an acknowledged adversary, the building community, for help in achieving conservation objectives by actually encouraging some development on some of the land holdings.

Collectively, land trusts, also sometimes called land conservancies, have legally protected about 8 million acres of land, based on figures supplied by the three largest groups representing land trusts.

A government entity often is not interested in acquiring the land for a park or cannot raise the funds to quickly head off a private-party bid.

The land preserves arising out of this process can range from wilderness tracts stretching for hundreds of thousands of acres to a half city block serving as a community garden.

The reasons for targeting certain tracts for preservation vary with the mission of the land trust, but include the protection of habitat for rare and endangered animals and plants, open spaces, scenic vistas, agricultural needs, recreation opportunities and historic significance.

As the largest single land trust, the 40-year-old Nature Conservancy, operates in 15 nations, including the United States, where it has set aside 1.3 million acres of land in 1,000 preserves and protected 4.1 million acres in other ways, such as through easements.

In Virginia, the Nature Conservancy has bought all or parts of 13 barrier islands along the Atlantic shoreline to form the Virginia Coastal Reserve.

The 35,000-acre sanctuary serves as nesting grounds for thousands of shore birds from the Caribbean, Central American and Latin America, including the endangered piping [illegible]

Most land trusts, however, are formed at local or regional levels by citizen groups alarmed by what is happening in their communities.

Typically, they are prompted to action by the realization "these open lands that we sort of took for granted are going away and important values are being lost," said Jean Hocker, executive director of the Alexandria-based Land Trust Alliance, which represents many of the country's 800 land trusts.

Communities also have discovered that they "must go beyond regulation" in land use matters to embrace land trusts, said Luther Propst, a program director with the Washington-based Conservation Foundation.

Fairfax County, with its "three-inch-thick book of reg-

See LAND, E10, Col. 1

Preservationists Take on Wheeler-Dealer Roles to Protect Land

LAND, From E1

ulations," is a good example of a system that is "good at preserving the worst but not at insuring the best," he said.

The state of Maryland has embraced the land trust idea by providing programs and funding for land acquisition, said H. Grant Dehart, head of the Maryland Environmental Trust in Annapolis that was created by the state legislature to promote the concept.

The effort is paying off, Dehart said, noting that there are now 18 local land trusts controlling about 31,000 acres of land in the state, up from five trusts two years earlier.

Another eight regional or national trusts are also currently working in the state, he added.

Virginia has seven land trusts, stemming mostly from state restrictions and a lack of public funding, said Debi Lee, a local representative of the Trust for Public Land, a San Francisco-based organization representing about 200 land trusts nationwide.

Despite the restrictions, the Piedmont Environmental Council in Warrenton is prospering.

Formed to insulate the rural and agricultural nature of a nine-county area on the east side of the Blue Ridge Mountains against "growth pressures" emanating from Washington, it has placed 56,000 acres off-limits to development, said Robert T. Dennis, president of the council.

"Planning what to keep rural is just as important as planning where to put shopping centers and housing developments," he said.

No land trusts exist in the District, but that is a "high priority" for the Trust for Public Land later this year, Lee said.

The idea, she said, is to protect what open spaces remain in the city, including privately-owned parks, community gardens and double property lots that could be subdivided.

The most active of the land trusts is the Nature Conservancy. On any given day, the organization adds an average of 1,000 acres of land to its holdings and inspects an average of 400 properties a day.

Like any astutely-run business, the Nature Conservancy tries to wrangle the best price it can for the land. Its status as a nonprofit, tax-exempt organization provides an edge in that it can accept charitable contributions of land entitling donors to tax deductions.

Similarly, the organization can buy land, such as striking deals for less than the appraised value of a tract because the seller can take a tax write-off for the difference between that price and what the trust paid.

The Nature Conservancy, like some other land trusts, does not limit its acquisitions to the real estate it intends to preserve.

Instead it sometimes speculates in land purchases, attempting to sell tracts for a higher cost on the open market and investing the proceeds into property it has identified as vulnerable.

It sometimes, if necessary, provides attractive financing for the properties it sells in order to conclude a deal.

"We always try to market these properties as quickly as we can because, when you consider why we are in the business, no one has a lost opportunity cost like we do. Something we could have protected is gone forever," Freedman said.

However, these quick sales have raised concerns in the environmental community, said Martin T. Rosen, the Trust for Public Land's president. "These [deals] are not as pure as the purest would like, but it is not our job to be stiff-necked," he said.

App. 1 p. 2

Other land trusts, operating in the land banker mode, may purchase or buy an option on land with the ultimate intention of transferring it to publicly protected ownership with a local conservation group, a municipality or a state agency.

"We buy time" until the custodial entity can accumulate the funds to purchase the property itself, Rosen said.

To leverage their capital, many land trusts buy a conservation easement on a piece of property, rather than buy the land itself.

The legal agreement places restrictions on how the property can be used and, consequently, is binding on future owners. For example, it may require that a property remain as farmland but allow the trust to remove domesticated animals that have gone wild that are destroying endangered plant life.

See LAND, E12, Col. 1

Nature Lovers Saving Land By Buying It

LAND, From E10

J. Thomas Black, staff vice president of research for the Urban Land Institute, said the development community welcomes the land acquisition and easement approach to conservation.

"There is much more respect for that approach . . . as opposed to surprising land owners by getting restrictions placed on property after it is already purchased. They are, in essence, paying for the right to protect the land," Black said.

Land trusts and developers are also starting to put aside longstanding animosity to cooperate on ventures that benefit both parties.

Known as limited development or compromise development, a land trust saves the most important part of a parcel, then sells off or forms a joint venture to develop the rest of the tract.

Generally, though, the trust places compatibility restrictions on the land, perhaps limiting development to low-density or cluster development projects.

"You simply can't buy and save every acre and there is a shortage of government and charitable dollars to do so," Propst said.

In Menden, N.J., for example, construction soon will begin on 70 houses on 20 percent of a 568-acre wooded site in the north central part of the state, Rosen said. The remaining land will endure as an important open space. The sale of the homes will cover the land trust's initial investment and provide an endowment to manage the open space.

However, limited development does carry some political risks, Propst added. "It is seen as facilitating development," he said. "It sounds like you are working for the wrong side."

Limited development can also establish important buffers for a preserve, Freedman said.

In the Monterey, Calif., area, the Nature Conservancy is seeking a developer to build luxury town houses with a good view of Monterey Bay at the site of a strawberry farm.

The organization bought the land to preserve a birding site threatened by the pesticides and herbicides used to farm the adjacent land.

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1990

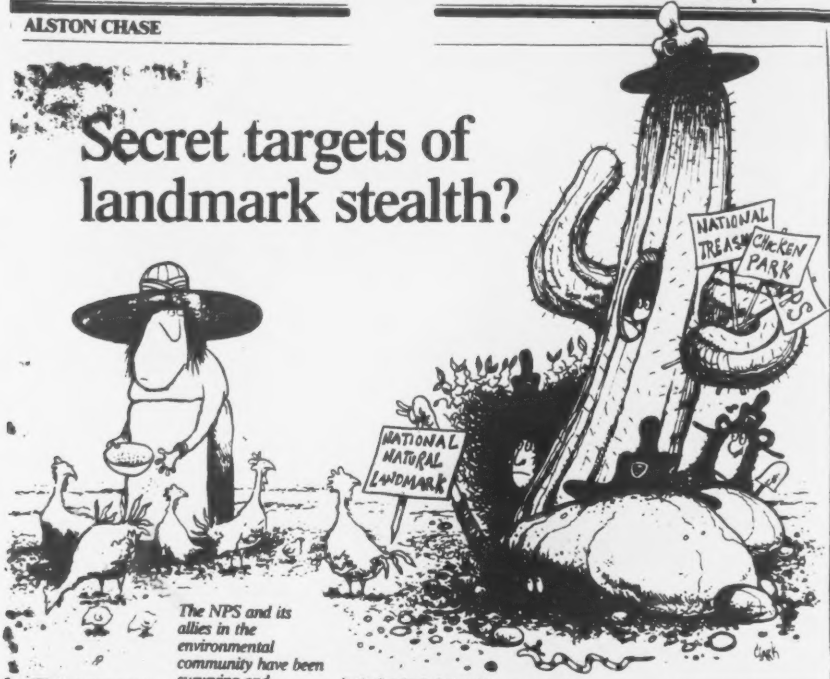
The Washington Times

COMMENTARY

EDIT

ALSTON CHASE

Secret targets of landmark stealth?



The NPS and its allies in the environmental community have been surveying and registering private properties as landmarks without their owners' knowledge or consent.

Call it "Greengate." Last month, the House Interior Committee reluctantly heard testimony that has federal bureaucrats running for cover, environmental groups red-faced with embarrassment, some congressmen looking at their shoes, and all of the above hoping the press will not notice.

Presented by Erich Veyhl, a soft-spoken man representing a citizen's group in Northeastern Maine called the Washington County Alliance, the testimony tells of collusion between the National Park Service and some state agencies and national environmental groups to target, secretly, the lands of thousands of ordinary Americans for possible federal control and takeover.

And as this scam comes to light, the NPS is actively engaged in a campaign of coverup and disinformation.

At issue is a little-known NPS activity called the "National Natural Landmark Program," started in 1961 to identify lands that are of "national significance." Today its registry contains 587 sites, including such places as Okefenokee Swamp, Ga., Franconia Notch, N.H., and Point Lobos, Calif.

To find landmarks, the NPS hires scholars to conduct secret "theme studies" of entire regions, cataloging critical natural features. From these catalogs, the NPS picks its candidates for landmarks and pays a state agency or environmental organization to conduct a "site evaluation" of each parcel. Those passing muster are then designated by the interior secretary for landmark status, and notice of this is posted in the Federal Register.

The process is supposed to be entirely voluntary. The NPS is required to notify the landowner three times before designation. But as the citizens of Northeastern Maine found to their chagrin, that is not the way the program works in practice.

Quite by accident, in 1988 Mr. Veyhl and his neighbors read in a Boston paper that the National Parks Conservation Association, an NPS booster group, had advocated turning much of Washington County — including the Maine coast from Cutler to Lubec — into a new national park. Investigating, they learned the agency had already done a theme study on their region and was currently reviewing the area for landmark status. Then they found that the government also was planning to make Great Wass Island, lying within the town of Beals — a national landmark.

No private landowners in the region had been told of these activities until they were nearly completed. Nor, they soon discovered, was their experience unique. Obtaining documents through the Freedom of Information Act, Mr. Veyhl and a colleague, Kraig Saunders, unearthed a nationwide pattern of skulduggery.

Throughout the country, the NPS and its allies in the environmental community have been surveying and registering private properties as landmarks without their owners' knowledge or consent. Indeed, I was able to confirm that the practice of secrecy was as old as the landmark program itself.

Many homeowners had experiences like that of Jim Shelly, a New Mexico rancher, who first learned his place was up for landmark designation when a friend noticed the nomination notification in the Federal Register. The Nature Conservancy had evaluated his land for the NPS without his knowledge.

Lucy Wheeler, a native of Northern Vermont, first suspected something was amiss when she discovered survey markers on her land. Officials had not told Mrs. Wheeler, because, they reported, the subject was "already sensitive."

Two Oregon ranchers, Duncan McKenzie and Andrew Greely, did not learn until after the fact that their land had been evaluated for landmark status by the Nature Conservancy. The reason for secrecy, explained the Conservancy report, was that "designating the site as a NNL would not greatly please either of these ranchers."

Within the NPS, this duplicity is well-known and extremely bothersome to many officials. Yet publicly, the agency is stonewalling. NPS Director James M. Ridenour and his subordinates do not merely deny they have been deceiving the public, in an attempt to minimize the issue, they also insist that landmark status does not curtail land owner rights. Nor, they say, are landmarks stalking horses for national park system expansion.

Such preposterous claims leave NPS insiders slack-jawed. In truth, once a property is a landmark, it is subject to a web of federal and state restrictions — and the number of these regulations grows with each session of Congress. The National Heritage Conservation Act, for example, drafted last year and likely to be submitted to Congress soon, would provide criminal penalties up to $25,000 a day for homeowners who dare do things that "affect (landmarks) adversely."

And to suggest landmarks are not candidates for future national parks is like saying chickens don't lay eggs. This program was established for the very purpose of "filling the gaps" in the national park system. That is why the NPCA calls landmarks "ladies in waiting."

It is time to bring these deceptions and abuses to an end. Mr. Ridenour should learn what his minions are doing behind his back. Then he should clean house. Otherwise, many of us may wake to find Uncle Sam at the door, with a condemnation notice in hand.

Alston Chase is a nationally syndicated columnist specializing in environmental issues.

The Washington Times LETTERS PAGE F4 / *FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1990*

Park service 'cover-up' called nonsense

Those of us in the environmental community can count on Alston Chase to raise issues that warrant public concern and attention. Sometimes his columns are well-researched and accurate. However, his recent column, "Secret targets of landmark stealth," March 5, in which he claims the National Park Service and the environmental community are engaged in a massive conspiracy to secretly take over lands of thousands of Americans, may read like a shocking expose, but it is so chockfull of factual inaccuracies, misstatements and misinformation that it warrants response.

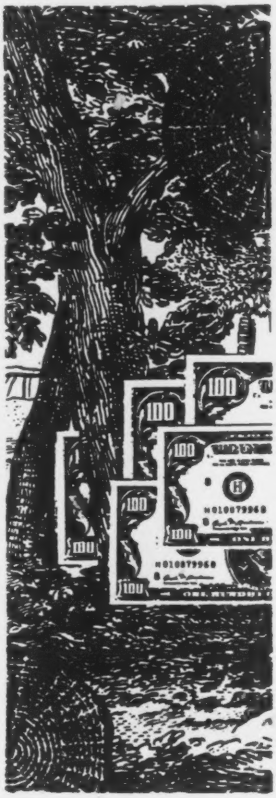
Mr. Chase's column is based on allegations made by Erich Veyhl of the Washington County Alliance, a small group of Maine landowners. The column fails to mention that Mr. Veyhl's group is strongly associated with an anti-national park group called the National Inholders Association. One of the more notable targets of this group has been the proposed American Heritage Trust Act, which seeks to provide a stable source of funding for local, state and federal conservation and recreation programs. This group also routinely disseminates false information and half-truths and distorts the facts in order to panic landholders, mostly those who live in the vicinity of national parks or other federal areas, into thinking that the federal government is out to "take" their land.

Mr. Vehyl's concern is not so much over the National Natural Landmarks Program as over a specific proposal advanced by National Parks and Conservation Association more than two years ago, which would establish a new national park in Maine. The proposal involved a National Natural Landmark, and it stirred up a hornet's nest of controversy, due largely to misinformation from Mr. Veyhl's organization. We believe, despite the scare tactics used by Mr. Veyhl's group, that the majority of the American people and Maine residents want to see their coastline preserved and not commercially exploited by land sharks and residential developers.

Mr. Chase takes issue with procedures of the NNLP and asserts that Mr. Veyhl has uncovered a "scam," which he, Mr. Chase, has dubbed "Greengate." Nonsense. For years, NPCA has raised concerns about the NNLP's management with the National Park Service. And we agree there indeed is need to reform designation procedures and administrative guidelines. However, there is no "scam," no "cover-up." Environmental groups certainly are not "red-faced with embarrassment" over the landmarks program, as Mr. Chase alleges.

Here are the facts regarding Mr. Chase's claims:

• First, the park service does not hire scholars to conduct "secret" theme-studies of geographic regions. Because they are government documents, all such studies are available to the public. Once areas are identified as worthy candidates for landmark designation, property owners are notified. There have been a few isolated cases in which the NPS inadvertently has neglected to give proper notification to a landowner; action has been taken to rectify these situations. But it is blatantly false to assert, as Mr. Chase does, that landmark properties are routinely designated without owners' knowledge or consent.



• Second, Messrs. Chase and Veyhl confuse the official park theme-study process with NPCA's recent 10-volume study, "The National Park System Plan: A Blueprint for Tomorrow." Contrary to Mr. Chase's innuendo that NPCA is a government "agency," NPCA is not. I repeat, it is *not* an "agency" of the federal government. NPCA is a national, non-profit organization with more than 100,000 active citizens who are concerned about our national park system. Our study received no federal funding. Furthermore, our "System Plan" report is not a "secret" document. It was released nearly two years ago with a great deal of national publicity. Anyone may purchase a copy from us or from any environmental publisher.

• Third, Mr. Chase asserts that our report describes landmark properties as "ladies in waiting," referring to a landmark's potential of someday becoming a national park unit. Mr. Chase doesn't state that the report consistently refers merely to the "potential" of the program to provide "candidates" for the national park system. There are more than 1,900 National Historical Landmarks and more than 600 National Natural Landmarks. All are deemed "nationally significant." Few are "suitable and feasible," to quote NPS guidelines, for national park designation.

Further, new national park units are created by act of Congress only after public and congressional hearings. They are not established by agency landmark designation.

• Fourth, Mr. Chase makes an erroneous claim that there is a "web" of federal and state restrictions on landmarks once they are designated. This is not the case: *No federal law affects a National Natural Landmark in private ownership.* Only a handful of states enacted regulations, usually voluntary tax incentives, designed to protect landmarks.

Finally, Mr. Chase makes a preposterous claim that the proposed National Heritage Conservation Act (which has yet to be introduced into Congress because conservationists still are exploring strategies to address the landmark and national park threat issue) would provide criminal penalties of $25,000 a day for homeowners who do things that "affect landmarks adversely." The legislation will avoid another crisis such as the one that occurred at the Manassas National Battlefield a few years ago when Congress had to step in to stop construction of a massive shopping mall next to the national battlefield.

Yes, members of the National Heritage Coalition are concerned about the growing list of federally designated "threatened" national parks and landmarks. We shall continue to work to find an agreeable, legislative solution to the plight of our national parks and landmarks.

PAUL PRITCHARD
President
National Parks and Conservation Association
Washington

The Washington Times WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1990 / PAGE F3

ALSTON CHASE

National landmark cover-up continues

I don't usually serialize columns like episodes of the "Perils of Pauline" — ending each week with a promise "to be continued." But my story on "Greengate" — written two weeks ago — warrants a follow-up. I had charged that the National Park Service was systematically designating properties of private citizens for so-called "National Natural Landmark" (NNL) status without landowners' knowledge or consent — a deception subjecting these lands to many federal and state restrictions and making them prime targets for federal takeover as part of national park system expansion.

The story, one NPS insider told me, "shot through the Park Service . . . like a bullet." But rather than admit it is abusing citizens' rights, the NPS and its allies are returning fire. Last week Universal Press Syndicate received a letter from Paul Pritchard, president of the National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA), charging that my column contained "inaccuracies, misstatements and misinformation."

It is appropriate that Mr. Pritchard should fetch Park Service chestnuts from the NNL fire. Although private, the NPCA has long been a Park Service cheerleader. And from 1977 to 1980 Mr. Pritchard was deputy director of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (within the Interior Department), which then ran the NNL "cover-up." NPS theme studies — used to identify potential landmarks — are not, he says, secret. While there were "a few isolated incidences" where the NPS "inadvertently" failed to notify landowners, these oversights have been "rectified." NNL designation entails no federal restrictions, and landmarks are not put on the list of potential park sites.

Well, Mr. Pritchard, are you ready for this?

- On secrecy: Read the 1982 New England-Adirondack Theme Study, which selected 144 national landmarks in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New York, New Hampshire and New Jersey: "Secrecy is probably one of the most frustrating aspects of our decision-making process . . . secrecy . . . is a hot topic which will undoubtedly come back to haunt us . . . if this document becomes generally available to the public."

- On deception: Documents obtained through the Freedom of Information Act reveal that rangers, working in NNL offices, often complained to their superiors that landowners are kept in the dark. Consider the following memo from a staffer to his bosses, dated July 19, 1989: "Several cases exist, and the list is rapidly growing, which clearly indicates many private landowners were never notified at any point (in the NNL selection process)."

In short, the NPS has been deceiving and injuring unwitting Americans for some time. But cover-up continues. The inspector general has yet to launch an investigation. Individuals most responsible remain at their jobs.

Indeed, an NPS document reveals, "we do not know what percentage of owners within designated NNLs are aware that their land has NNL status."

- On cover-up: NPS Director James Ridenour may be deceived by his own staff. Noting that a statement he had prepared to brief Mr. Riednour had been "modified," one program staffer wrote his superior last July: "I fail to see how you can parlay this bureaucratic BS much longer, circumventing the director or otherwise providing disinformation about this program for his signature."

Another memo: "I hereby categorically state that the director has been grossly misinformed" about the NNL program-designation process. The staffer then accuses his boss of "lying to Congress."

- On federal restrictions: Environmental law expert Russell A. Cohen wrote in 1982: "Designation of private land as an NNL triggers operation of several federal statutes." Also, many states, Mr. Cohen observes, have their own ways to restrict the use of landmarks. And while, Mr. Cohen concludes, "many of these techniques [of control] are relatively weak in themselves, when used in conjunction with other devices they can have a fairly strong cumulative effect."

- On landmarks as future national parks: A July 17, 1986, NPS document notes: "The National Natural Landmarks Program has been compiling new park recommendations derived from natural region theme studies since 1971. . . . This information, as you know, is very politically sensitive, which is why the enclosed compilation has never been distributed outside of NPS."

In short, the NPS has been deceiving and injuring unwitting Americans for some time. But cover-up continues. The inspector general has yet to launch an investigation. Individuals most responsible remain at their jobs, despite evidence suggesting that they hoodwinked Congress and their boss. Congressmen are being misled by Mr. Ridenour's announcement, last November, placing a "moratorium" on the program pending review. Yet this review is a farce — being little more than a revision of regulations that were never obeyed in the first place. According to an NPS memo dated last January, "Nothing . . . has happened to correct program deficiencies."

President Frankin D. Roosevelt said, "The function of government must be to favor no small group at the expense of its duty to protect the rights of personal freedom and of private property of all its citizens." But it seems times have changed. Today, inside the Beltway, things like the NNL fiasco are treated as business as usual.

Alston Chase is a nationally syndicated columnist specializing in environmental issues.

The Washington Times PAGE A6 / MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1990

'Natural landmark' status often a surprise to owners

By Joyce Price
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Nearly two years after spending $3.6 million for a 150-acre wooded tract in Norwood, N.J., where it planned to build luxury homes, a development firm was surprised to learn from the National Park Service that the site had been nominated as a federal "natural landmark."

After receiving this news in October 1988, John Mavroudis, attorney for the Norwood Easthill Association, which owned the land, contacted the park service on behalf of his client, expressing opposition to the proposed designation.

"We also presented scientific evidence — including an environmental report prepared by a naturalist — showing that such a designation would be wrong," Mr. Mavroudis said. The report pointed out that there had been logging operations on the land in the 1940s and that a large portion of it had been used for farming.

Mr. Mavroudis said he thought that was the end of it. But early in 1989, National Park Service Director William Penn Mott Jr. sent a letter to Sen. Bill Bradley, New Jersey Democrat, informing him the park service had recently completed an on-site evaluation of the Norwood Easthill property. "The report highly recommended it for addition to the Palisades of the Hudson National Natural Landmark, New York and New Jersey, designated in 1984," Mr. Mott wrote.

Mr. Mavroudis didn't find out what was going on until May 1989, when he was contacted by Kraig Saunders, founder of Allied Owners Inc., a non-profit group dedicated to protecting individual property rights. Mr. Saunders told him the park service had published a second notice in the Federal Register that the Norwood property appeared to meet its criteria for designation as a natural landmark and that it was proceeding toward that end.

Mr. Mavroudis fired off a letter to Mr. Mott, informing him of the owner's opposition. About a month later, he was informed the property would not be considered for landmark status.

Mr. Saunders says he monitors the Federal Register closely these days to ensure that the park service isn't trying to add a new natural landmark to its national registry without informing owners of the property or by ignoring their objections.

It was only through an article in a Boston newspaper that he learned that property he owned along the Maine coast — where he and others planned to build homes — was being eyed for landmark designation and possible inclusion in a new national park.

"It's standing operational procedure that whenever private land is involved, the National Natural Landmarks Program doesn't notify the owners," Mr. Saunders said recently. To make his point, he provided names of other landowners in Vermont, Oregon, New Mexico and Maine, who learned their properties had been recommended for landmark status from sources other than the park service.

Myron Ibell, Washington representative of the National Inholders Association, a group representing private property owners with holdings adjacent to or affected by federal land, said, "By not notifying private property owners, they've been infringing on people's rights."

He and Mr. Saunders expressed concern that landmark designations often result from nominations made by various environmental groups.

Duncan Morrow, a park service spokesman, conceded, "We've made mistakes." He said the landmark program "was not originally set up to have any particular say-so from property owners," but the rules were changed in 1980 to require that owners be notified in advance.

Outside groups are usually hired to identify prospective landmarks, he said, "because we don't have the money to go out and look at them ourselves."

"There seems to have been some inconsistencies in the way we've conducted business," said Anne Frondorf, who recently became acting chief of the Natural Resources Program Branch, which oversees the landmarks program, in a shake-up. "We want to look at our regulations and our procedures to make sure they are correct and clear."

The Washington Times

LETTERS

PAGE F4 / FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1990

'Not true, Mr. Pritchard.' Land-use plan is not available

Paul Pritchard defends his National Parks and Conservation Association (and the National Park Service) against charges of "secrecy" by stating, "Furthermore, our 'System Plan' report is not a 'secret' document... anyone may purchase a copy from us or from any environmental publisher."

Not true, Mr. Pritchard. I called the District office of NPCA months ago and asked to purchase that study. I was told, unequivocally, "No."

More recently, I made the same request at a March 22 hearing on Capitol Hill. Coincidentally, a portion of NPCA's study is referenced in the House bill (H.R. 3383) that seeks to study expansion of the national park system and which was the subject of the hearing that day. (This bill is pending in the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.)

Again, I was told no. I could receive only an executive summary. The reason given was that the study was being misused by those who had earlier received it and were scaring landowners.

"Scare landowners" — it should scare them. The study proposes expansion of the national park system by millions of acres. That land is owned by people, just regular people. Mr. Pritchard and his cronies would have you think that every inch of that land is owned by their bogeyman — the developer.

Based on the refusal to provide me a copy of the study, I can only conclude that it represents the next step in a concerted assault on private ownership of land.

ANN G. CORCORAN
Keedysville, Md.

Chase is 'telling the truth' about park report

Paul Pritchard of the National Parks and Conservation Association says (March 23, "Park service 'cover-up' called nonsense") that environmentalist Alston Chase makes a preposterous claim in his March 5 column in which he quotes from the draft of the National Heritage Conservation Act.

My draft of the proposed act reads the same way as does Mr. Chase's. On page 32, a private, taxpaying landowner whose property has been designated a Landmark, with or against his wish, is threatened with a $25,000-a-day criminal fine if he fails to conform with park service ideas of conservation. He also can be clapped in jail for a year.

Mr. Chase is telling the truth and Mr. Pritchard sees fit to lambaste him for that. Is he embarrassed that the public is learning about the excesses of the Greens?

Lately, the conservation movement we once knew has become radicalized; the enemies of freedom, private property and a free market have moved in. It has become increasingly difficult for our domestic leftists to continue praising socialism and governmental paternalism when we all see how the oppressed peoples around the world finally are able to throw off their yokes.

Fifty coastal landowners to the east of my property were never told that for 10 years they had been targeted by the Park Service. They have written me that they do not wish to have their land taken through secret schemes. Their houses would likely later be burned by the people with the wide-brimmed hats and the cellar holes would be bulldozed over to satisfy extremist landless urbanites.

BO THOTT
Cutler, Maine

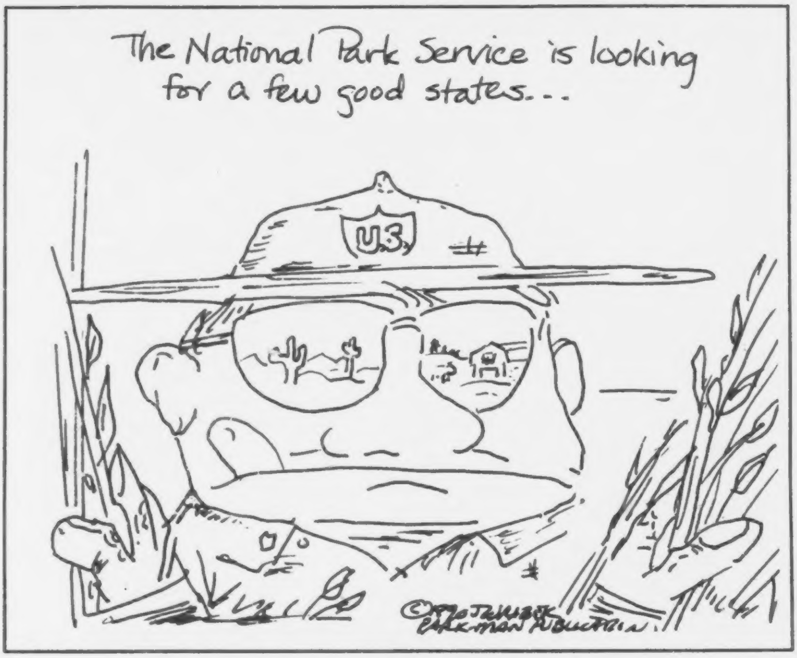
Paul Pritchard accuses the Washington County Alliance of disseminating "misinformation" and "scare tactics" about the National Landmarks Program. The information under question was taken from National Park Service documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act and from letters written by James M. Ridenour, director of the National Park Service; F. Eugene Hester, associate director of natural resources, NPS, and others within the park service.

The alliance received data that should have been made available to landowners involved. Instead, it was widely known to a tightly knit group of environmentalists in the NPS, the National Parks and Conservation Association and certain private environmental interest groups. No one else.

Those same documents admitted to the use of "secrecy" in acquisition of private land for public use. These people did withhold information from landowners that NPS regulations require be released.

R.O. VOIGHT
Member,
Washington County Alliance
Lubec, Maine

BIG PARK:


The National Park Service is looking for a few good states...
U.S.
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Parkman Publications

The Preservation Movement's New Park and Park-Expansion Priorities for the 1990s and Beyond

A report by the
National Inholders Assn. and Multiple-Use Land Alliance
30218 N.E. 82nd Ave. (P.O. Box 400), Battle Ground, WA 98604 -- Phone (206) 687-3087
January 1990

Edited by Joe Wrabek
Managing Editor, *National Inholder News and Multiple-Use Advocate*

Editor's Note

This report is a digest of the new-park and park-expansion proposals advanced by the National Park Service, National Parks & Conservation Assn., and other preservation groups in *Investing in Park Futures*, an 11-volume "study" published by NPCA in 1988.

The 11-volume NPCA "study" is detailed--and expensive, and generally unavailable except to supporters of park and wilderness expansion. NPCA has also threatened to prosecute any opponents who attempt to copy portions of their "study." This NIA/MULTA report is offered in an attempt to make the information available to more people.

This NIA/MULTA report is *our* review of two important aspects of the NPCA "study": the proposals for extensive new National Parks and other Park Service "units," and the proposals for large expansions of numerous existing National Parks and other NPS "units." The comments and judgments offered on these proposals are in all cases our own. For what the National Park Service, NPCA and other park-and-wilderness advocates think of their own "wish lists," we suggest contacting those parties.

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The NIA is a national, non-profit membership association dedicated to protecting the rights of those who live within or have an ownership interest in a Federally-managed area, or are impacted by the management of Federal land. MULTA is a national coalition formed to promote, preserve and enhance public use of and access to the nation's publicly-owned lands.

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Preface

Where Parks Come From

The inholder or potential inholder confronted with a seemingly endless spate of new park proposals often asks, "Where do they get these ideas?" It's actually done quite efficiently, and with a minimum of effort. There are a number of official "hit lists," some assembled by preservation lobbyists working for the Federal government, some by Federal park officials interested in the expansion of their agencies. These "hit lists" are the raw material from which parks are made. The major "hit lists" consist of:

(1) **RIVERS.**

The National Park Service's National Rivers Inventory, prepared by the Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service (HCRS) during the Carter Administration, lists 1,524 potential Wild & Scenic Rivers across the United States, taking in 61,700 mi.--1 out of every 50 miles of river, creek, and stream in the entire U.S. Most proposals for Wild & Scenic Rivers, National Rivers, and Natl. Scenic Riverways come from this list.

A new river "hit list" was stimulated by William Penn Mott Jr., Director of the National Park Service during the Reagan Administration. Mott announced a "search" for an entire watershed that could be turned into a National Park. The Park Service and preservation lobbying groups now have a"hit list" of 20 candidate WATERSHED NATL. PARKS that includes the Smith (Calif.), Sweetwater (Wyo.), Big Two-Hearted (Mich.), Suwannee (Ga./Fal.), Machias (Maine), Purgatoire (Colo.), Blackwater (Md.), Amicalola (Ga.), Escalante (Utah), St. John (Maine), Mississippi (Minn. to La.), and Gauley (W.Va.).

(2) **NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS** and sites on the **NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES.**

Under the 1935 Historic Sites Act, the National Park Service maintains a list of "recognized" historic buildings and districts to which it encourages nominations by offering rehabilitation loans and tax breaks. For property owners, being "on the National Register" is a source of pride; for the Park Service, it's a source of candidates for new "cultural" park units. The Park Service publishes an annual list of "threatened" Natl. Historic Landmarks recommemded for Park Service takeover.

(3) **NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARKS.**

Never authorized by Congress, this National Park Service "feeder program" for identifying new "natural area" Natl. Parks has operated since 1962. A private "spy network" of "Landmark Monitors" reports annually to the Park Service on "threats" to landmarks, which the Park Service uses as justification for adding the "threatened" landmarks to the Natl. Parks System. 28 Natural Landmarks were listed as "threatened" by the Park Service in 1987. 578 Natl. Natural Landmarks have been designated to date in 48 states. 30% are entirely in private ownership; another 20% include public as well as private land. Over 2,400 more have been nominated, but not yet designated. All are considered potential Natl. Parks ("ladies in waiting," NPCA calls them).

(4) **"SIGNIFICANT AREAS" MANAGED BY STATES OR OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.**

These include U.S. Forest Service Research Natural Areas and Special Interest Areas, Bureau of Land Management Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Outstanding Natural Areas, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's Natl. Wildlife Refuges, NOAA's Natl. Marine Sanctuaries and Estuarine Research Reserves, and the Natl. Science Foundation's Ecological Monitoring Sites. Being considered "significant" by another Federal agency makes an area a candidate for inclusion in the Park Service "empire."

Also included are National Natural Landmarks (above) designated or nominated on Federal land, with or without the consent or knowledge of the managing agency. Park and recreation areas, Scenic Areas, Wilderness Areas, Wild & Scenic Rivers, &c., managed by USFS, BLM or state governments are considered "preparatory stages" to "real protection" by the Park Service.

Part I:

New Parks

NPCA's "study" proposed creation of 130 new park areas, all to be managed by the National Park Service. Some are areas already managed by other Federal agencies or state parks departments, or preserved by private action of individuals, foundations, colleges, or land trusts. Many are not. Many of the proposed new parks are largely private land, proposed for various reasons to be "preserved" by Federal management--and, in most cases, Federal purchase or condemnation from its present owners.

The acreage desired is not specified for all the new park areas, but it is for some. In many cases, the proposed park is defined in terms of "This includes..." Many of the inclusions consist of large areas. For the 130 parks, the total of the acreage that *is* specified comes to nearly 58 million acres (57,955,910.8 ac.). The acreage of the 101 new park proposals designated "top priority" for which acreage is given totals more than 43 million acres (43,754,924.8 ac.).

The National Park System presently includes more than 79 million acres in 355 units. Enacting the 101 "top priority" new-park proposals in the NPCA "study" would increase the size of the National Park System by more than 50%. Enacting all 130 new-park proposals would increase the size by some 75%.

Many of the new-park recommendations advanced by NPCA were extracted from the "wish lists" of park and wilderness pressure groups from around the United States. Some ideas are NPCA's own--the series of proposed national parks commemorating the environmental movement, for example.

NPCA appears to have listed everyone's suggestions uncritically, concentrating on creating the largest possible list of proposed parks while making little attempt at investigation of what those proposals actually contained. Some proposed new parks overlap others: the SMITH RIVER NATL. PARK in northern California and southern Oregon (#84 on the NPCA list), proposed by a California group, takes in much the same area as the SISKIYOU NATL. PARK (#85) proposed by an Oregon group. As much as a third of the proposed CONNECTICUTT RIVER NATL. PARK (#28) would fall within the giant VERMONT & NEW HAMPSHIRE NATL. PARK (#129). There are several others.

Intent of the NPCA "Study"

NPCA's "study" was announced in 1988 immediately prior to introduction of the "American Heritage Trust Act" in Congress by Rep. Morris Udall (D-Tucson, Ariz.) and Sen. John Chafee (R-R.I.) The Udall-Chafee legislation would establish a perpetual, off-budget "slush fund" for Federal purchases and condemnations of privately-owned land for park and "open space" purposes that could be spent by Federal park agencies without Congressional appropriation. The American Heritage Trust Act would disburse $1 billion every year in Federal tax dollars, $800 million of it specifically targeted for land acquisition.

The Udall-Chafee legislation is a frank "end run" around the Congressional appropriation process by park and wilderness pressure groups, who had been frustrated by Congress' unwillingness to spend as much on acquisition of private land as the pressure groups have wanted.

The NPCA "study" was apparently intended to spur passage of the American Heritage Trust Act by Congress, by demonstrating a "demand" for new and expanded parks--requiring extensive land acquisitions--that could be accomodated only by providing land-acquisition money on the vast scale proposed in the Udall-Chafee legislation. NPCA, in other words, is demonstrating a demand for more Federal parks--by demanding them.

The incompleteness and inattention to detail noted in the NPCA document may result in large part from haste to get the "study" out before a bill was introduced, and the focus on generating the largest possible number of new park proposals, without paying much attention to what they consisted of. The 11-volume NPCA "study" is impressively bulky, and intimidatingly expensive. It may have been hoped that few would actually read it.

We did.

--J. Wrabek, *News/Advocate* Editor

Abbreviations Used in This Report

NPS -- National Park Service. Part of U.S. Interior Dept.; operates 355 National Parks and other preservation/recreation "units" nationwide, totalling over 79 million acres (1989).

HCRS -- Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service. Formerly the Interior Dept.'s Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (the new "moniker" was coined in the Carter Administration). Merged into NPS in 1981.

BLM -- Bureau of Land Management. Part of Interior Dept.; largest landowner in U.S., with over 336 million acres (1989) of generally arid rangeland located primarily in 11 Western states.

USFS -- U.S. Forest Service. Part of Agriculture Dept.; manages over 189 million acres (1989) of National Forests, National Grasslands, Wilderness Areas and other recreation areas. Most Wilderness since 1964 has been carved out of USFS land. Second-largest landowner in U.S., after BLM.

NASA -- National Aeronautics & Space Administration. Independent agency (not part of any Cabinet department) which is responsible for the U.S. space program.

NOAA -- National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration. Part of Commerce Dept. NOAA's "environmental connection" is its operation of National Estuarine Reserves and offshore National Marine Sanctuaries.

NHL -- National Historic Landmark. Ostensibly "honorific" designation conferred by NPS under 1935 Historic Sites Act on non-NPS sites of historic significance--often without owners' knowledge or consent.

NNL -- National Natural Landmark. "Parallel" designation to NHLs, concocted by NPS in 1962. Also ostensibly "honorific"--and also regularly designated without owners' knowledge or consent.

NRA -- National Recreation Area. One of more than 20 different types of Federal park that have been created by Congress, NRAs may be managed by either USFS or NPS, are intended for heavy visitor use, and permit continuance of low-intensity economic activities like farming, grazing, hunting and forestry. Often confused (by NPS) with more preservation-oriented National Parks.

NPCA -- National Parks & Conservation Assn. Not a government agency, but a private lobbying group attempting to dictate U.S. park and public-lands policy. Often confused with NPS.

UNESCO -- United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization. Famous for its program of "Biosphere Reserves," U.N. wilderness areas excluding human use and requiring extensive buffer zones. U.S. withdrew from this international agency in 1984, but NPS continues to add U.S. park areas to the Biosphere Reserve program; 78% of UNESCO's Biosphere Reserves are in U.S.

About This Report

Our digest of the NPCA list of new park proposals lists first, in alphabetical order, the 101 areas (totalling more than 43 million acres) declared "top priority" for addition to the National Parks System. The remaining 29 areas (totalling more than 14 million acres) are listed immediately following, also in alphabetical order.

For each proposed park, we have endeavored to include the following information:

(1) the designation recommended by NPCA;
(2) whether proposed by the Park Service, NPCA, or another lobbying group;
(3) acreage, if given;
(4) ownership, if given;
(5) what the area would ostensibly "contribute" to the Natl. Parks System;
(6) whether the Park Service has ever made an investigation, and when;
(7) whether the site is known to be designated or nominated as a Natl. Natural Landmark (NNL) or Natl. Historic Landmark (NHL); and
(8) the threats, if any, cited by NPCA as justification for a Park Service takeover.

Because NPCA apparently accepted all recommendations uncritically and without investigation, and because the recommendations came from a wide variety of sources, not all of the above information exists for each proposed park.

From the "Hit List" to the Park System: NPCA Parks Designated by Congress

Seven proposed new park areas on the "hit list" were added to the National Park System by Congress before the end of 1988:

(a) CITY OF ROCKS Natl. Reserve, Idaho (#24)
(b) GAULEY Natl. Recreation Area, W.Va. (#36)
(c) HAGERMAN FOSSIL BEDS Natl. Monument, N.M. (#42)
(d) MISSISSIPPI RIVER Natl. River & Recreation Area, Minn. & Wis. (part of #58)
(e) POVERTY POINT Natl. Monument, La. (#72)
(f) SAMOA Natl. Historical Park, American Samoa (#2)
(g) ZUNI-CIBOLA Natl. Historical Park (#101)

These seven were among 13 new NPS units designated by Congress in 1988. (Congress had also designated a "JIMMY CARTER NATL. HISTORIC SITE" in Georgia (#19) the previous year.) These Congressional designations are noted in our digest of the "hit list."

Pending before the 101st Congress are bills creating MOJAVE Natl. Park in California (#60), and a PETROGLYPHS Natl. Monument in New Mexico (#1). Both follow the recommendations contained in the "study" published by NPCA.

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ALABAMA
Mobile-Tensas Natl. Preserve, #59

ALASKA
Arctic Natl. Wildlife Refuge Natl. Park, #7
Attu Island Natl. Hist. Park, #9
Mt. Edgecumbe Natl. Monument, #32
Misty Fiords Natl. Park, #115
Wood-Tikchik (unspecified designation), #130

ARKANSAS
[No new NPS units proposed in Arkansas.]

ARIZONA
Sinaguan Culture Sites Natl. Hist. Park, #83
Sonoran Desert-Pinacate Natl. Park, #86
Yuma Crossing Natl. Hist. Park, #100 (portions in Calif.)
Secret Mountains-Red Canyons (unspecified designation), #124

CALIFORNIA
Big Sur Natl. Park (or Natl. Preserve), #11
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Mojave Desert Natl. Park, #60
Nipomo Dunes Natl. Seashore, #64
Richard M. Nixon Natl. Hist. Sites, #65
Sharktooth Hill Natl. Monument, #81
Smith River Watershed Natl. Park, #84 (portions in Ore.)
Siskiyou Natl. Park, #85 (portions in Ore.)
Lake Tahoe (unspecified designation), #92 (portions in Calif.)
Tule Lake Relocation Center (unspecified designation), #95
Yuma Crossing Natl. Hist. Park, #100 (portions in Calif.)
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Anza-Borrego Natl. Monument, #105
Mono Lake Natl. Monument, #117
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San Juan Mountains Natl. Park, #78
Georgetown-Silver Plume Mining Districts (unspecified designation), #82
Denver & Rio Grande R.R./Animas River Valley Natl. Recreation Area, #110
Pawnee Buttes Natl. Monument, #121
Raton Pass & Mesa Natl. Monument, #122

CONNECTICUTT
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Mark Twain Natl. Hist. Site, #96

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Suwannee River Natl. Wild & Scenic River, #88 (portions in Fla.)

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Owyhee Canyonlands Natl. Park, #68 (portions in Nev. and Ore.)
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Great Divide Natl. Park, #111 (portions in Mont.)
Lemhi Mountains-Lost River Range Natl. Park, #113

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John Deere House Natl. Hist. Site, #30
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INDIANA

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Potomac River Natl. River, #71 (portions in D.C., Pa., Va., and W.Va.)
Principio Iron Works Natl. Hist. Site, #73

MASSACHUSETTS

Connecticutt River Valley Natl. Rec. Area (or Natl. River), #28 (portions in Conn., N.H., and Vt.)

MICHIGAN

Huron Mountains (unspecified designation), #44
Kewenaw Peninsula (unspecified designation), #47
Big Two-Hearted River Natl. Park, #97

MINNESOTA

Mississippi River Natl. River & Recreation Area, #58 (portions in Wis.)
Itasca Park (unspecified designation), #58c
Sioux Uprising Sites (unspecified designation), #126
Upper Red Lake Peatland Natl. Monument, #128

MISSISSIPPI

Champion Hill Natl. Battlefield, #22

MISSOURI

Anhauser-Busch Brewery Natl. Hist. Site, #6
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Bald Eagle Natl. Reserve, #58b (portions in Ill. and Iowa)

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Missouri Breaks Wild & Scenic River, #114

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NEVADA

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Monitor & Big smoky Valleys Natl. Park, #62
Owyhee Canyonlands Natl. Park, #68 (portions in Idaho and Ore.)
Ruby Mountains Natl. Park, #76
Lake Tahoe (unspecified designation), #92 (portions in Calif.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Connecticutt River Valley Natl. Rec. Area (or Natl. River), #28 (portions in Conn., Mass., and Vt.)
Vermont & New Hampshire Natl. Park, #129 (portions in Vt.)

NEW JERSEY

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NEW MEXICO
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Casas Grandes Culture Sites Natl. Monument, #20
Glorieta Pass Natl. Battlefield, #37
Jemez Mountains-Valle Grande Natl. Park, #45
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NEW YORK
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Montauk Peninsula Natl. Ecological Reserve, #63
Adirondack Natl. Park, #102
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NORTH CAROLINA
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Currituck Banks Natl. Seashore, #29
Green Swamp Natl. Monument, #41
Cape Fear Natl. Monument, #106
Mt. Mitchell Natl. Park (or Natl. Preserve, or Natl. Monument, or Natl. Recreation Area), #116

NORTH DAKOTA
[No new NPS units proposed in North Dakota.]

OHIO
[No new NPS units proposed in Ohio.]

OKLAHOMA
Caddo Culture Sites Natl. Monument (or Natl. Hist. Park), #15 (portions in Texas)
Tallgrass Prairie Natl. Preserve, #91 (addl. site in Kans.)

OREGON
Hells Canyon Natl. Park, #43 (portions in Idaho and Wash.)
Oregon Coast Natl. Seashore (or Natl. Rec. Area), #67
Owyhee Canyonlands Natl. Park, #68 (portions in Idaho and Nev.)
Smith River Watershed Natl. Park, #84 (portions in Calif.)
Siskiyou Natl. Park, #85 (portions in Calif.)
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PENNSYLVANIA
Bushy Run Battlefield (unspecified designation), #14
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Potomac River Natl. River, #71 (portions in D.C., Md., Va., and W.Va.)

RHODE ISLAND
Rhode Island Battlefield (unspecified designation), #75

SOUTH CAROLINA
[No new NPS units proposed in South Carolina.]

SOUTH DAKOTA
Great Plains Natl. Park, #39 (portions in Kans., Neb., and Wyo.)
Wounded Knee Natl. Hist. Site, #99

TENNESSEE
James K. Polk Home (unspecified designation), #70

TEXAS
Caddo Culture Sites Natl. Monument (or Natl. Hist. Park), #15 (portions in Okla.)
Caverns of the Sonora (unspecified designation), #108

UTAH
Dirty Devil River Canyons Natl. Park, #31
Escalante River Canyons Natl. Park, #34
Grand Gulch Plateau/Cedar Mesa/San Juan River Natl. Park, #38
Great Salt Lake Natl. Monument, #40
San Rafael Swell & Reef Natl. Park, #79
Uinta Mountains Natl. Park, #127

VERMONT
Connecticutt River Valley Natl. Rec. Area (or Natl. River), #28 (portions in Conn., Mass., and N.H.)
Robert Frost Farm Natl. Hist. Site, #35
Vermont & New Hampshire Natl. Park, #129 (portions in N.H.)

VIRGINIA
Chesapeake Bay Natl. Park, #23 (portions in Del., Md., and Pa.)
John Marshall House (unspecified designation), #56
Potomac River Natl. River, #71 (portions in D.C., Md., Pa., and W.Va.)

WASHINGTON
Hells Canyon Natl. Park, $#43 (portions in Idaho and Ore.)
Columbia River Gorge Natl. Scenic Area, #109 (portions in Ore.)

WEST VIRGINIA
Gauley River Natl. Recreation Area, #36
Potomac River Natl. River, #71 (portions in D.C., Md., Pa., and Va.)

WISCONSIN
Aldo Leopold Farm Natl. Hist. Site, #50
Mississippi River Natl. River & Recreation Area, #58 (portions in Minn.)
Taliesin (unspecified designation), #90

WYOMING

Great Plains Natl. Park, #39 (portions in Kans., Neb., and S.D.)

South Pass-Sweetwater Basin (unspecified designation), #87

Upper Green River Wild & Scenic River, #112

AMERICAN SAMOA

Samoa Natl. Historical Park, #2

PUERTO RICO

Caribbean Forest Natl. Park (or Natl. Monument), #19

Mona & Monita Islands Natl. Monument, #61

U.S. PACIFIC TRUST TERRITORIES

Micronesia Natl. Park(s), #57 (portions not in U.S.)

Truk Lagoon (unspecified designation), #94

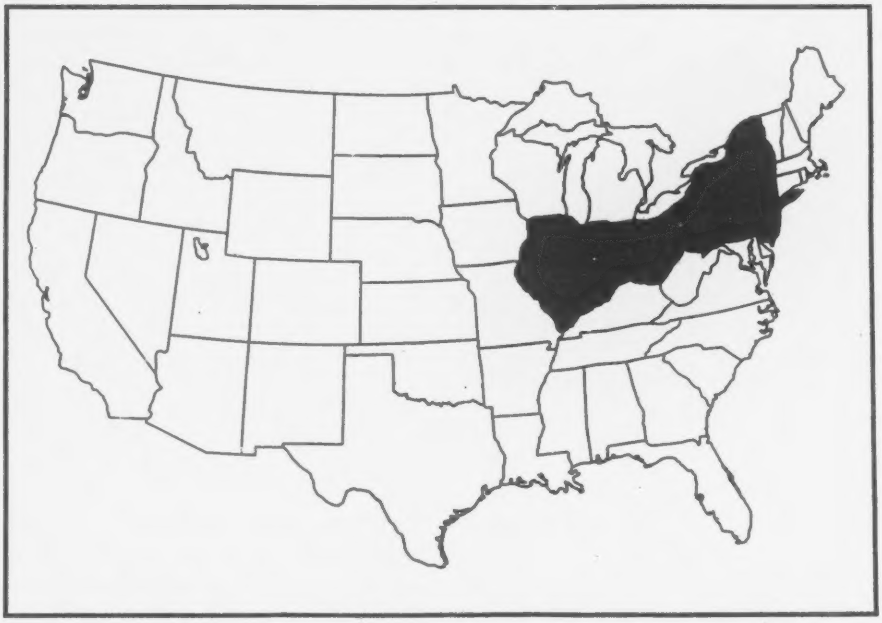
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

Salt River Bay Natl. Monument (or Natl. Hist. Park), #77

NOT PART OF U.S.

Antarctica Intl. Park, #4

Micronesia Natl. Park(s), #57 (portions in U.S. Trust Territories)



NEW PARK AND PARK-EXPANSION PROPOSALS in the NPCA document would add more than 71 million acres to the National Park System--an area larger than the states of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey combined. The resulting Park Service empire would take in more than 235,000 square miles--an area larger than the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois combined.

The NPCA New Park "Hit List"

The 101 "Top Priority" Areas: Over 43.7 Million Acres

Alaska Resource Development Council photo

ALASKA: Kaktovik, one of 11 native villages in the 16-million acre Alaska Natl. Wildlife Refuge, has been relocated four times by agencies of the U.S. government. Conversion of refuge into a National Park would close off subsistence hunting and fishing on which all 11 villages depend for survival.

1. ***ALBUQUERQUE PETROGLYPHS Natl. Monument****, N.M. (outskirts of Albuquerque).* Draft study by NPS 1987 proposed 8,740-ac. monument; NPCA wants 13,000 ac. Would preserve additional samples of Indian petroglyphs and desert land replicated elsewhere in Natl. Park System. ***ZUNIS-MANN SITE***, abandoned pueblo also proposed by NPCA as a park, is 1.5 mi. away. 5,300 ac. state and local parks in area; remainder of land private. Threatened by nearby residences and ORV use.

** 2. ***AMERICAN SAMOA Natl. Park****, American Samoa.* Follows 1987 NPS study: 2,100 ac. on Tutuila Island, 7,000 ac. on Ta'u Island. Would be only U.S. natl. park containing both coral reefs and rain forest simultaneously. Also proposed as NNL. All land private, but communally owned. Threatened by American civilization. [CONGRESS DESIGNATED A "NATL. PARK OF AMERICAN SAMOA" IN 1988.]

3. ***AMICALOLA CREEK Natl. River****, Georgia (Dawson Co.).* Follows 1978 HCRS study; 16,550 ac. (31 mi.) from headwaters to Etowah River. Undeveloped southeastern U.S. watersheds are unrepresented in Natl. Park System; big block of NPS-acquired property would also make S. end of Appalachian Trail look more important. 10,000 ac. owned by City of Atlanta (city watershed?); remainder private. Threatened by second-home development, lack of local zoning code.

4. ***ANTARCTICA International Park****, Antarctica.* Proposed by Greenpeace, 1986. Would take in entire continent (14 million sq. km.) plus 60 million sq. km. surrounding ocean. Largest of several proposed "national" parks on NPCA list which are not on U.S. soil. U.S. claims no Antarctic territory, but does operate a research station. No NPS studies. Threatened by human activity.

5. ***ANASAZI CULTURE SITES Natl. Historical Park****, Colo. (Montezuma Valley)*. Would "link administratively" NPS' existing Yucca House & Hovenweep Natl. Monuments with 5 other archaeological sites (2 BLM, 1 private, 2 Archaeological Conservancy), for a total of 5,000 ac. Anasazi ruins are scattered throughout southwest U.S., but not all have yet been made part of Natl. Parks System. Proposed by Archaeological Conservancy. Threatened by exposure and vandalism.

6. ***ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWERY Natl. Historic Site****, Mo. (St. Louis)*. Proposed by NPCA. Acreage unspecified; would take in both historic and modern brewery buildings to create monument to Prohibition Era. Entire complex still in use as a brewery; Anheuser-Busch Co. gives tours. No threats cited.

7. ***ARCTIC NATL. WILDLIFE REFUGE Natl. Park*** *(or Intl. Park)*, ***Alaska***. Proposed by NPS, Alaska Coalition. Would take entire 16.9 million ac., including the 1.5 million ac. proposed for oil and gas exploration. 8 million ac. of ANWR is currently Wilderness. 11 villages in area; one, Kektovik, has been relocated 4 times by various agencies of U.S. government. Threatened by legalization of oil and gas exploration. Natl. Park status would also eliminate native fishing and hunting on which all 11 of the villages depend for existence.

8. ***ATCHAFALAYA BASIN Natl. Preserve****, La. (N. of New Orleans)*. 100,000 ac. along entire 41 mi. of river, an "overflow" tributary of the Mississippi. Would preserve levees, dams, channel work by Corps of Engineers to control flooding since 1917. NPS proposed Natl. Recreation Area here in 1960s. Most land privately owned; some being purchased by U.S. Fish & Wildlife, Corps of Engineers. Threatened by slow pace of Federal acquisition.

9. ***ATTU ISLAND Natl. Historical Park****, Alaska*. In Bering Strait; island has been U.S. wildlife refuge since 1913, with Coast Guard station. Historical significance consists of Japanese capture in WWII. NPS study of alternatives 1968. Threatened by adverse weather conditions.

10. ***CENTRAL MAINE Natl. Park****, Maine*. Proposed by The Wilderness Society. 2 million ac. "Northwoods ecosystem" park would be created out of 200,000-ac. Baxter State Park, and surrounding private land. Over 90% of New England is in private ownership, a level considered unacceptable by NPCA. No NPS studies. Threatened by high land values.

11. ***BIG SUR Natl. Park*** *(or Natl. Preserve), Calif. (Monterey Co.)* Proposed by NPCA. 139,000 ac., presently owned by USFS (75,000 ac.), state parks (9,000), private landowners (55,000 ac.). Would be only Natl. Park on Pacific coast between San Francisco and Los Angeles (a distinction of sorts). Previously proposed as Natl. Park (1977) and USFS-run Natl. Scenic Area (1980). Threatened by recreational and residential use.

12. ***BLACK RIVER Natl. Wild & Scenic River****, N.C. (Sampson & Pender Co's.)*. Acreage unspecified; river is 66 mi. long. Has distinction of being a once-busy commercial waterway through once-active lumber and farming area which has returned to a natural state without the heavy hand of the Federal government--a situation that demands NPS management. Proposed to be controlled from nearby Moore's Creek Natl. Battlefield. Most land privately owned, some by The Nature Conservancy. No NPS studies. No threats cited.

13. ***BLACKWATER RIVER (unspecified designation)****, Md. (Dorchester Co.)*. Proposed by NPCA. Acreage unspecified; river is 28 mi. long. Proposal would take in existing Blackwater Natl. Wildlife Refuge (15,600 ac.), plus private land. East Coast swampland is under-represented in Natl. Park System. No NPS studies. Threatened by erosion and rising water levels in Chesapeake Bay.

14. ***BUSHY RUN BATTLEFIELD (unspecified designation)****, Penna. (Westmoreland Co.)*. NPS would take over 162-ac. Bushy Run Battlefield State Park, which includes 1763 French & Indian War site. No NPS studies. Threatened by recreational use.

15. ***CADDO CULTURE SITES Natl. Monument*** *(or Natl. Historical Park), NE Texas & SE Oklahoma (Red River Valley)*. Proposed by Archaeological Conservancy. Acreage unspecified. Texas Dept. of Parks & Wildlife owns 1 of 6 clusters of burial mounds; rest are in private ownership. NPS would take over all 6. Threatened by agricultural use.

16. ***CAHOKIA MOUNDS Natl. Historic Site*** *(or Natl. Monument), Illinois (near E. St. Louis)*. Proposed by NPCA. 1,800-ac. state-owned Historic Site of Indian burial mounds is only UNESCO World Heritage Site in U.S. not owned by NPS--a situation demanding NPS attention. Threatened by erosion; NPCA not convinced state can ensure "protection of the highest level."

17. ***CAPE KENNEDY LAUNCH SITES (unspecified designation)****, Fla. (near Titusville)*. Proposed by NPS, 1983. Acreage unspecified. Would consist of 6 launch pads, launch tower and Mission Control Room reportedly replaced by more modern facilities nearby. Owned by NASA. Threatened by deterioration of the unused facilities.

18. ***CARIBBEAN FOREST* Natl. Park *(or Natl. Monument), Puerto Rico.*** Would consist of USFS' 27,846-ac. Caribbean Natl. Forest & Loquillo Experimental Forest, with 165 ac. of private inholdings. Would be the only U.S. Wilderness on Puerto Rico. NPS proposed Natl. Monument in 1947. Threatened by recreational use.

** 19. ***JIMMY CARTER BIRTHPLACE Natl. Historic Site, Georgia (Plains).*** 125 ac., 40 presently Federally-owned, rest owned by private individuals or City of Plains. Would take Carter's present home, boyhood home, local school and railroad station, downtown Plains. Part of NPCA goal to establish at least one NPS unit commemorating each President. [A CARTER NHS WAS DESIGNATED IN THE 100TH CONGRESS.]

20. ***CASAS GRANDES CULTURE SITES Natl. Monument, New Mexico (southwest).*** Acreage unspecified; would include 25 archaeological sites, 9 on state or Federal land. Phelps-Dodge Corp., which owns 15 of the 16 sites on private land, wants to trade for Federal property in downtown Phoenix, Ariz. Threatened by erosion and vandalism.

21. ***WILLA CATHER HOUSE Natl. Historic Site, Neb. (Red Cloud).*** Proposed by NPCA. Would include nearby 640-ac. Willa Cather Memorial Prairie as well as the house Cather lived in for 6 years. Owned by Neb. Historical Society. Part of NPCA goal to create a new category of NPS areas created out of the former homes of writers, poets and painters. No threats cited.

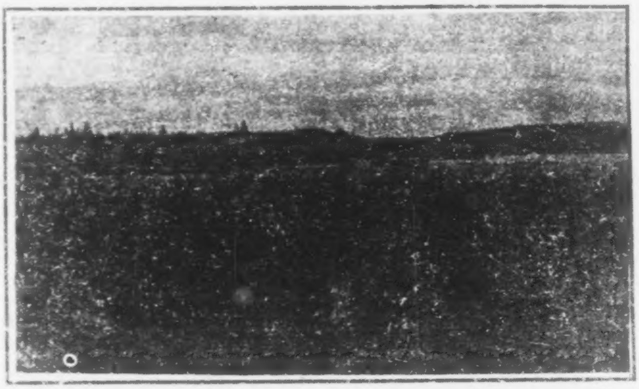


Photo courtesy of Erich Veyhl

MAINE: Proposed Cobscook Bay and Cutler Coast Natl. Park would take in 17 miles of Atlantic shoreline, plus inland ares--displacing communities dating back to the 1700s.

22. ***CHAMPION HILL Natl. Battlefield, Miss. (Hind Co.).*** Proposed by NPCA. 4,000 ac., all private, has been NHL since 1976. Site of 1863 battle during Vicksburg campaign. One historic home (there are several) is deteriorating.

23. ***CHESAPEAKE BAY Natl. Park (or parks), Md./Va./Pa./Del.*** Acreage unspecified; might include existing park areas such as Ft. McHenry, Yorktown battlefield, and Pinelands Natl. Reserve (N.J.), and other proposed areas such as Blackwater Natl. River (Md.). Private, county, state and Federal ownerships, plus The Nature Conservancy and Chesapeake Bay Foundation. Portions have been nominated for a Natl. Estuarine Research Reserve. Threatened by agricultural runoff, sewage.

** 24. ***CITY OF ROCKS Natl. Monument, Idaho (near Utah border).*** 30,000 ac., roughly following 1979 NPS proposal. NNL since 1974. Majority private land, some BLM land, portions of Sawtooth Natl. Forest--acreages unspecified. Threatened by vandalism. [CONGRESS DESIGNATED A "CITY OF ROCKS NATL. MONUMENT" IN 1988.]

25. ***COBSCOOK BAY & CUTLER COAST Natl. (or Intl.) Park, Maine (Washington Co.).*** Acreage unspecified. Proposed by Maine Coast Heritage Trust. Would include Cobscook Bay, Quoddy Head, inland areas and lakes as well as 17 mi. of Atlantic shoreline areas south of Quoddy Head. Estimated 90% in private ownership. Maine coast, with only one Natl. Park (Acadia), is under-represented in Natl. Park System. Threatened by sale of private land, "misunderstanding" of marine resources.

26. ***LEVI COFFIN HOME Natl. Historic Site, Ind. (Fountain City).*** Proposed by NPCA. Acreage unspecified. Way-station on pre-Civil War Underground Railroad, owned and operated as historic site by Ind. Dept. of Natural Resources. NHL since 1965. No threats cited.

27. ***THOMAS COLE HOUSE Natl. Historic Site**, N.Y. (Catskill).* Proposed by NPCA; NPS rejected idea in 1980. 3.4-ac. site would commemorate influence of landscape painters on environmental movement. NHL since 1965. Threatened by present owner's (the private Thomas Cole Foundation) insufficient resources to "appropriately" protect the site. (The Thomas Cole Foundation recently completed major restoration work on the property.)

28. ***CONNECTICUTT RIVER VALLEY Natl. Recreation Area** (or Natl. River), Conn./Mass./N.H./Vt.* Acreage unspecified; valley is 280 mi. long and up to 26 mi. wide, bisecting New England. 100 communities in valley. 150 mi. of river is on NPS' Natl. Rivers Inventory; Bureau of Outdoor Recreation proposed 3 Natl. Recreation Areas in area in 1968. Estimated 96% of area privately owned. Threatened by development.

29. ***CURRITUCK BANKS Natl. Seashore**, N.C. (just S. of Va. border).* 2,087 ac., including present 350-ac. Natl. Wildlife Refuge. All undeveloped land on Atlantic coast is not yet part of Natl. Parks System. Threatened by "uncontrolled visitation." NPCA recommends 11,343 ac., most state or privately-owned, portions of which are NOAA Estuarine Research Reservese. Threatened by "inadequate" legal protection, presence of private land.

30. ***JOHN DEERE HOUSE Natl. Historic Site**, Ill. (Grand Detour).* 4-ac. site owned and operated as museum by private John Deere Foundation includes original house, reconstructed blacksmith shop. Deere's famous plow was invented and produced later at a different location. No threats cited.

31. ***DIRTY DEVIL RIVER CANYONS Natl. Park**, Utah (south-central).* Proposed by Utah Wilderness Coalition (UWC). Would include 254,000 ac. of BLM land UWC wants designated Wilderness, unspecified acreage along river and tributaries. Some state-owned land intermixed with BLM. Threatened by a "low to moderate" possibility that minerals exist.

32. ***MT. EDGECUMBE Natl. Monument**, Alaska (Sitka Sound).* Acreage unspecified; may include entire Kruzof Island, USFS-owned as part of Tongass Natl. Forest. Would add another inactive Alaska volcano to the park system. No threats cited.

33. ***EMIGRANT TRAIL-BLACK ROCK DESERT Natl. Monument**, Nev. (Pershing, Humboldt, & Washoe Co's.).* 750,000 ac. viewshed would establish a "*de facto* desert nature preserve" under guise of commemorating a "cut-off" trail occasionally used by California-bound settlers over a 20-year period. Estimated 95% of acreage is BLM land. Rejected by NPS in 1980 study. Threatened by geothermal exploration.

34. ***ESCALANTE RIVER CANYONS Natl. Park**, Utah (south-central).* Proposed by Utah Wilderness Coalition. 1,200,000 acres, all to be designated Wilderness, owned presently by BLM, USFS, and state of Utah. Adjoins NPS' Glen Canyon Natl. Recreation Area. One of several new NPS units proposed as an "end run" around possibility Congress might not designate as much Wilderness as preservation groups would like. Threatened by grazing and road building.

35. ***ROBERT FROST FARM Natl. Historic Site**, Vt. (Ripton).* 1,000 ac., including 300-ac. farm (presently owned by local college) where Frost rented a summer cabin, 344 ac. USFS land. Follows 1965 NPS proposal. Threatened by vandalism.

** 36. ***GAULEY RIVER Natl. Recreation Area**, W.Va. (Pocohontas & Greenbrier Co's.).* Acreage unspecified; 112 mi. of river and tributaries was studied by NPS 1978-83 as potential Wild & Scenic River. Would adjoin NPS' New River Gorge Natl. River. Nearly all land privately owned. (Bill designating smaller area was proposed in 100th Congress.) Threatened by coal mining. [CONGRESS DESIGNATED A "GAULEY NATL. RECREATION AREA" IN 1988.]

37. ***GLORIETA PASS Natl. Battlefield**, N.M. (SE of Santa Fe).* 600 ac., including parts of 3 ranches with artifacts from 1862 Civil War battle. Might be administered from NPS' nearby Pecos Natl. Monument to save money and personnel. No NPS studies; bill introduced in 100th Congress. Threatened by vibrations from nearby U.S. highway.

38. ***GRAND GULCH PLATEAU/CEDAR MESA/SAN JUAN RIVER Natl. Park**, Utah (S. of NPS' Natural Bridges Natl. Monument).* Proposed by Utah Wilderness Coalition (UWC). Acreage unspecified; would include 282,280 ac. of UWC-proposed Wilderness, BLM-proposed archaeological district. Owned by BLM, state of Utah. Adjoins NPS' Glen Canyon Natl. Recreation Area, Natural Bridges Natl. Monument, Navajo Indian Reservation. Threatened by vandalism.

39. ***GREAT PLAINS Natl. Park** (or Natl. Preserve), Kans./Neb./S.D./Wyo.* Two different areas proposed by NPCA; acreage unspecified. Would preserve additional samples of "mixed-grass" prairie, the most common variety in the U.S., 238,400 ac. of which are already preserved in 32 different NPS units. Threatened by agricultural use.

40. ***GREAT SALT LAKE Natl. Monument,*** *Utah (north-central).* Acreage unspecified; would take in all of lake (960,000 ac.), plus Antelope Island, and shorelines owned by military, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and private owners. NPS proposal 1966. Threatened by development and flooding.

41. ***GREEN SWAMP Natl. Monument,*** *N.C. (Brunswick Co.).* 26,300-ac. proposal follows NPS study of alternatives 1980. Would protect habitat for all 14 species of carnivorous plants found in N.C. Owned primarily by The Nature Conservancy (13,850 ac.) and a paper company (10,950 ac.). 24,800 ac. designated NNL in 1974.

** 42. ***HAGERMAN FOSSIL BEDS Natl. Monument,*** *Idaho (Snake R. Valley).* Acreage unspecified. West side of river Federal; east side private. Proposed by NPS 1975. Designated NNL (date unspecified). Threatened by irrigation. [CONGRESS DESIGNATED A "HAGERMAN FOSSIL BEDS NATL. MONUMENT" IN 1988.]

43. ***HELLS CANYON Natl. Park,*** *Ore./Idaho/Wash. (Snake R. Valley).* Proposed by Ore. Natural Resources Council. Present USFS Natl. Recreation Area would not change in size, but would be transferred to NPS and closed to grazing and timber harvest (both currently allowed). Majority of land is USFS; some private inholdings. Threatened by current uses.

44. ***HURON MOUNTAINS (unspecified designation),*** *Mich. (Upper Peninsula).* Proposed by Great Lakes Camp & Trail Assn. 33,000 ac. proposal includes highest mountains in N. Michigan (1,000'). 800 ac. state-owned; rest private. Threatened by vacation home development.

45. ***JEMEZ MOUNTAINS-VALLE GRANDE Natl. Park,*** *N.M.* NPS proposal 1979. Would enlarge existing Bandelier Natl. Monument by adding 30,745 ac. (up to 100,000 ac.) private land, plus part of Santa Fe Natl. Forest. Includes ***VALLES CALDERA***, a collapsed volcano proposed on occasion as a separate Natl. Park; Valles Caldera is NNL (date of designation unspecified). Threats cited are all dim possibilities; what rankles most is that the area's private landowners dislike trespassers.

46. ***KAUAI Natl. Park,*** *Hawaii (Kauai Island).* 97,000 ac. mirrors 1965 NPS proposal. 35,000 ac. private; rest state forest (55,650 ac.) or parks (6,350). Hawaiian Islands, except for Oahu and Hawaii, are under-represented in Natl. Parks System. Threatened by overflights, motorized rafts, and second home development.

47. ***KEWENAW PENINSULA (unspecified designation),*** *Mich. (Upper Peninsula).* Would take 23,000 ac. of Lake Superior shoreline, plus old copper-mining town of Calumet (pop. 1,000). NHL proposal 1987 (not acted upon). Private land, some public land; amounts unspecified. Threatened by deterioration of historic structures.

48. ***KEY LARGO Natl. Park,*** *Florida (Florida Keys).* Proposed by NPCA. Acreage unspecified. Would transfer NOAA's existing Natl. Marine Sanctuary to NPS as "buffer zone" for adjacent Biscayne Natl. Park. Federally owned. Could be part of Natl. Park taking in all of Florida Keys (acreage unspecified). Threatened by "insufficient management resources."

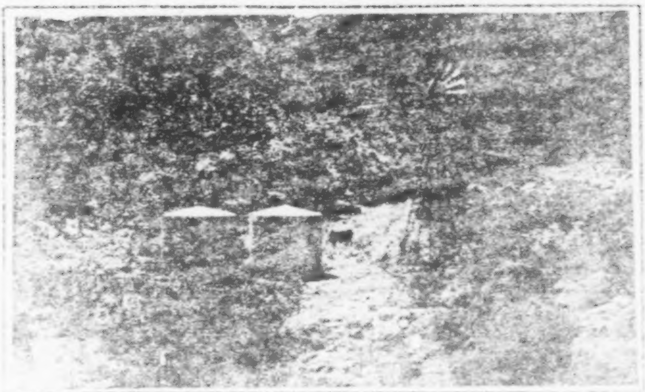
49. ***KING RANGE Natl. Park & Preserve,*** *Calif. (Mendocino Co.).* 44,500 ac. was proposed by NPS as Natl. Recreation Area in 1969. NPCA's "expanded" proposal (acreage unspecified) would include BLM's 31,500-ac. King Range Conservation Area, Sinkyone Wilderness State Park, private inholdings. Threatened by private ownership, mining claims. Nearby ***BEAR HARBOR RANCH*** of 4,000 ac. (3,850 ac. private, 150 ac. BLM) recommended for inclusion to protect various kinds of run-of-the-mill wildlife habitat; studied by NPS, 1971. Threatened by residential development.

50. ***ALDO LEOPOLD FARM Natl. Historic Site*** *(or Natl. Historical Park), Wis. (Baraboo).* Proposed by NPCA. Would consist of weekend hobby farm owned by environmental writer Leopold and surrounding 1,000-ac. private farmland. Natl. Parks System does not yet contain any units commemorating environmental writers--a serious deficiency. No NPS studies. No threats cited.

51. ***LINDENMEIER Natl. Monument,*** *Colo. (N. of Ft. Collins).* Proposed by NPCA. 180 ac. with Stone Age Indian archaeological sites. NHL since 1961. Owned by local grazing association. No NPS studies. Threatened by grazing.

52. ***LOESS HILLS Natl. Monument,*** *Iowa/Neb. (Missouri Bluffs).* 40,390 ac. proposed by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), which owns 789.6 ac. in the area. Would take all land designated as NNLs in 1986 (10,720 ac.) and 1987 (28,880 ac.), plus TNC's parcel. Would be the first Natl. Monument created to protect deposits of wind-blown glacial silt. All land privately owned. No threats cited.

53. ***LOOE KEY (unspecified designation),*** *Florida (Florida Keys).* Proposed by NPCA. 3,392 ac. including island and offshore waters is presently NOAA Natl. Marine Sanctuary. Would be transferred to NPS, possibly combined with proposed KEY LARGO Natl. Park (#48). Present ownership unspecified. Threatened by recreational use.



California Desert Coalition photo

CALIFORNIA: Eight ranching operations would be terminated by establishment of proposed Mojave Desert Natl. Park in arid souteastern part of state. BLM has maintained 1.5 million acre area as a limited-use Natl. Scenic Area since 1980. Bills to create Mojave Desert Natl. Park have been introduced repeatedly since 1986.

54. ***LOWER ALTAMAHA RIVER Natl. Scenic & Recreational River***, *Ga. (southeast)*. Proposed by The Georgia Conservancy. 320,000 ac. including 76 mi. of river (all privately owned), portions of Atlantic Coast, state-owned Lewis Island, Wolf Island Natl. Wildlife Refuge. No NPS studies. Threatened by high property taxes, resistance of landowners to land-use controls.

55. ***MACHIAS RIVER Natl. Park*** *(or Natl. Wild River), Maine (Washington, Hancock, & Arostook Co's.)*. Proposed by Maine Coast Heritage Trust. Acreage unspecified; area in NPS' Natl. Rivers Inventory is 77 mi. Most land private. Threatened by development pressure.

56. ***JOHN MARSHALL HOUSE (unspecified designation)***, *Virginia (Richmond)*. Proposed by NPS, 1972. Two downtown buildings, home and adjacent Courts Bldg., presently maintained as museum by City of Richmond. Natl. Parks System does not include any parks devoted to lawyers. No threats cited.

57. ***MICRONESIA Natl. Park(s)***, *U.S. Trust Territories (Pacific)*. Acreage unspecified; some is on islands no longer part of the U.S. "Multi-unit" park would commemorate numerous WWII battles on Saipan, Peleliu, Palau Islands, Truk (Truk is also proposed as separate park area), plus parts of Marshall Islands and Marianas, which are "unrepresented" in Natl. Park System (they are part of an independent nation). Ownership unspecified. Threatened by impacts from industrialized nations to east and west.

** 58. ***MISSISSIPPI RIVER (unspecified designation)***, *Minn. to La.* Most ambitious scheme would make 660 mi. (of 2,350 mi.) a Natl. Recreation Area taking in 623,000 ac.; bills in 100th Congress would have (1) turned 69 mi. of river in Minn. & Wis. over to NPS, (2) directed NPS to identify potential Natl. Park areas along river, (3) created a Natl. Heritage Corridor along entire length of river. 2,000-mi. Natl. Parkway was proposed by NPS in 1951. Threatened by everything from physical decay to toxic waste. [CONGRESS DESIGNATED A "MISSISSIPPI NATL. RIVER & RECREATION AREA" IN 1988, believed to correspond roughly to proposal (1) above.] Related to this ambitious park project are:

(a) a ***GREAT CONFLUENCE Natl. Preserve*** proposed by Sierra Club, which would take in 83 mi. of Mississippi R., 67 mi. of Missouri R., and 29 mi. of Illinois R., and the area where the three come together.

(b) a ***BALD EAGLE Natl. Reserve*** proposed by NPCA along 250 mi. of Mississippi R. from Davenport, Iowa, to St. Louis, Mo.; would include Mark Twain Natl. Wildlife Refuge (23,500 ac.), plus private land and Corps of Engineers land adjacent to several lock-and-dam projects.

(c) ***NPS takeover of 32,000-ac. ITASCA STATE PARK***, Minn., plus adjacent private land, Univ. of Minn. Forestry & Biological Station. Would give NPS, instead of State of Minn., the distinction of owning the headwaters of the Mississippi R. Threatened by visitation.

59. ***MOBILE-TENSAS Natl. Preserve***, *Ala. (Mobile & Baldwin Co's.)*. 189,000 ac., following NPS study of alternatives, 1979. 184,000 ac. designated NNL, 1974. Eastern deciduous-forest bottomlands on the Gulf coast of Alabama are under-represented in the Natl. Park System. 3,000 ac. state-owned; remainder private. Threatened by existing industry, timber harvesting, uncontrolled hunting.

60. ***MOJAVE DESERT Natl. Park, Calif. (southeast).*** Proposed by Sierra Club, The Wilderness Society, & NPCA. 1,500,000 ac., as proposed in bills in 98th, 99th & 100th Congress. 163,000 ac. privately owned; remainder BLM (1,275,000 ac.) or state (62,000 ac.). Would take all of present BLM-operated Natl. Scenic Area. Threatened by ORV use, mining, road construction, degradation of Wilderness Study Areas, and existing BLM management.

61. ***MONA & MONITA ISLANDS Natl. Monument, Puerto Rico (off west coast).*** Proposed by NPCA. 13,723 ac., consisting of all of two islands. Owned by P.R. Dept. of Natural Resources; managed as wildlife refuge, except for 209-ac. Coast Guard light station. Designated NNL, 1975. Would increase NPS' Caribbean empire. Threatened by exotic pigs and goats.

62. ***MONITOR & BIG SMOKY VALLEYS Natl. Park, Nev. (Nye Co.).*** 734,200 ac. originally proposed as part of Great Basin Natl. Park, but rejected. 17,280 ac. private; remainder USFS (481,280 ac.) or BLM (235,640 ac.). 4 suggested NNLs (none designated). Argument is that since U.S. government owns 87% of Nevada, one Natl. Park in state is insufficient. No threats cited.

63. ***MONTAUK PENINSULA Natl. Ecological Reserve, N.Y. (southern Long Island).*** Proposed by The Nature Conservancy. Acreage unspecified; would include 2,039-ac. Nature Conservancy tract, Montauk Point State Park, Big Reed Pond (designated NNL, 1973), numerous other wetland, pond, and swamp areas. Threatened by groundwater depletion and development pressure.

64. ***NIPOMO DUNES Natl. Seashore, Calif. (Santa Barbara & San Luis Obispo Co's.).*** Proposed by Sierra Club, California Native Plant Society. Would include 18 mi. of Pacific shoreline, 18,000 ac. of dunes & wetlands. Portions state-owned, portions private; amount unspecified. Designated NNL (date unspecified). No NPS studies. Threatened by ORV use on 400 ac., oil exploration, agriculture, mining, and presence of nearby Vandenberg Air Force Base.

65. ***RICHARD M. NIXON Natl. Historic Sites, Calif. (Yorba Linda & San Clemente).*** Proposed by NPCA 22.4 ac. Yorba Linda site suggested by Calif. Dept. of Parks & Recreation in 1969 would include home where Nixon was born and lived for 9 years, local elementary school, second house desired by NPS for unspecified reasons. Original proposal came from Nixon himself. Would involve razing of a Los Angeles subdivision to re-create 1912 conditions. Nixon's San Clemente "Western White House" would have to be re-acquired from present owners. Yorba Linda site threatened by urbanization; no threats cited at San Clemente.

66. ***U.S.S. OLYMPIA (unspecified designation), Penna. (Philadephia).*** Still-floating 1883 naval vessel docked in Philadelphia is maintained as tourist attraction. Owner unspecified. Spanish-American War relics are unrepresented in Natl. Park System. Threatened by lack of NPS interpretation.

67. ***OREGON COAST Natl. Seashore (or Natl. Recreation Area), Ore. (Pacific coast).*** 44,000 ac., as proposed by NPS in 1960s. Would turn over to NPS present 32,000-ac. USFS-run Natl. Recreation Area (which still includes private inholdings), plus 3 state parks, portions of Siuslaw Natl. Forest. Would be only NPS unit on Pacific Coast in Oregon (a distinction of sorts). NPCA still incensed that USFS "got" this park area instead of NPS. Threatened by ORV use.

68. ***OWYHEE CANYONLANDS Natl. Park, Ore./Idaho/Nev.*** Proposed by Committee for Idaho's High Desert. 10,000,000 ac. surrounding Duck Valley Indian Reservation, and including Owyhee R. drainage (portions already Wild & Scenic River). Amount of private land unspecified; majority probably BLM, with private grazing rights. No NPS studies. Threatened by grazing, military overflights, Indian pollution.

69. ***PERRYVILLE Natl. Battlefield, Ky. (Perryville).*** Proposed by NPCA. 3,850 ac. Would include 196-ac. Perryville Battlefield State Shrine; remainder private. Site of generally-forgotten Civil War battle which was most important skirmish fought in Kentucky in 1862 (a distinction of sorts). No NPS studies. No threats cited.

70. ***JAMES K. POLK HOME (unspecified designation), Tenn. (Columbia).*** Proposed by NPCA. Acreage unspecified. Home is state-owned, maintained as museum by James K. Polk Assn. Argument for NPS management is that NPS doesn't own any property with a James K. Polk "theme." No NPS studies. No threats cited.

71. ***POTOMAC RIVER Natl. River, Pa./W.Va./Md./D.C./Va.*** Acreage unspecified. Would take south shore of 191-mi. stretch upstream from D.C. (north shore is already NPS-managed as 20,781-ac. C&O Canal Natl. Historical Park), perhaps also 42,000 ac. downstream from D.C. NPS also owns Harpers Ferry Natl. Historical Park (2,238 ac.) and George Washington Memorial Pkwy. (7,146 ac.) in the area, but some privately-owned land remains. NPS studies 1975, 1979. Threatened by development pressure from Washington, D.C.

** 72. ***POVERTY POINT Natl. Monument** (or Natl. Historical Park), La. (West Carroll Parish).* Proposed by NPCA. Acreage unspecified; would include 2 Indian burial mounds on state land (managed as 400-ac. State Commemorative Area), plus 2 more on private land. No NPS studies. Non-state owned sites are threatened by private ownership. [CONGRESS DESIGNATED A "POVERTY POINT NATL. MONUMENT" IN 1988.]

73. ***PRINCIPIO IRON WORKS Natl. Historic Site**, Md. (Cecil Co.).* Proposed by NPCA. Acreage unspecified; would include all land and buildings still owned by the Principio Co. (now Wheeling Pittsburgh Steel), which operated the iron works 1715-1891. Older than and different from NPS' other iron foundry, Hopewell Furnace Natl. Historic Site. Threatened by decay and vandalism.

Joe Wrabek photo

IDAHO: Lower Stanley (above) is one of three communities in the USFS-run Sawtooth National Recreation Area due to be displaced if the 754,000-ac. NRA is made a National Park.

74. ***PURGATOIRE RIVER Natl. Park** (or Wild & Scenic River), Colo. (southeast).* Proposed by Colorado Environmental Coalition. Acreage unspecified; 154 mi. of river and tributaries appear on NPS' National Rivers Inventory. Shortgrass prairie in Colorado is under-represented in the Natl. Park System. Some land owned by military agencies, remainder private; amounts unspecified. No NPS studies. No threats cited. NPCA recommends including ***CIMMARON & COMANCHE NATL. GRASSLANDS***, 1,000,000 ac. in SE Colo., SW Kans., N.M. & Okla., of which 420,000 ac. is USFS, remainder private. Would protect still more shortgrass prairie by ending grazing, hunting and mineral exploration.

75. ***RHODE ISLAND BATTLEFIELD** (unspecified designation), R.I. (Portsmouth).* Proposed by NPCA. Acreage unspecified. Would include several sites--one currently maintained as an historic landmark--of 1778 skirmishes between American-French allies and British troops (British won). Unspecified acreage privately owned and in industrial or commercial use. Threatened by encroaching development.

76. ***RUBY MOUNTAINS Natl. Park**, Nev. (Elko & White Pine Co's.).* 288,480 ac., originally proposed as part of Great Basin Natl. Park by NPS, 1979, but rejected. 10,880 ac. private; remainder BLM (16,320 ac.) or USFS (261,280 ac.) with grazing rights. Terrain replicates that found in present Great Basin Natl. Park. No threats cited.

77. ***SALT RIVER BAY Natl. Monument** (or Natl. Historical Park), Virgin Islands (St. Croix).* Proposed by NPCA. Would include 5-ac. V.I. government historic landmark, 5.4-ac. Nature Conservancy tract, Sandy Point Natl. Wildlife Refuge (acreage unspecified), 690 ac. private land designated NNL, plus privately-owned coastline, sugar plantations, and resort areas. Threatened by new and expanded marina projects.

78. ***SAN JUAN MOUNTAINS Natl. Park**, Colo. (southwest).* Proposed by NPCA. Acreage unspecified. Would take in 4 USFS Wilderness Areas totalling 737,225 ac. Rocky Mountains in S. Colorado are inadequately represented in Natl. Park System. USFS largest landowner, with inholdings and active mining claims. No NPS studies. Threatened by proposals to expand local ski area.

79. ***SAN RAFAEL SWELL & REEF Natl. Park**, Utah (Emery Co.).* Proposed by Utah Wilderness Coalition (UWC). Acreage unspecified; would include 490,500 ac. desired by UWC as Wilderness. Would be Utah's 6th Natl. Park. Owned primarily by BLM & State of Utah, with private grazing rights & mining claims. No NPS studies. Threatened by ORV use.

80. ***SAWTOOTH Natl. Park**, Idaho (north).* Proposed by Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition. Would turn existing 754,000-ac. USFS-run Natl. Recreation Area (NRA), with private inholdings and 216,000 ac. of wilderness, over to NPS and designate more wilderness. Argument is that Idaho has no Natl. Park (there are NPS units with other titles in Idaho, however). No NPS studies. Threatened by timber harvest and hunting, both legal in NRAs.

81. ***SHARKTOOTH HILL Natl. Monument**, Calif. (Kern Co.).* Proposed by NPCA. 640 ac., all privately owned, designated NNL 1976. Would be first deposit of fossilized shark's teeth in Natl. Park System. NPS study of alternatives (date unspecified). Threatened by excavation of fossils.

82. ***GEORGETOWN-SILVER PLUME MINING DISTRICTS (unspecified designation), Colo. (Georgetown & Silver Plume).*** Acreage unspecified; would take two small mining towns, 2 mi. apart, with numerous historic buildings, all privately owned; Natl. Historic District, 1966. NPS presently has no parks specifically dedicated to preserving historic mining towns in Colorado. No NPS studies. Threatened by "alteration of historic scene."

83. ***SINAGUAN CULTURE SITES Natl. Historical Park, Ariz. (N. of Flagstaff).*** Proposed by The Archaeological Conservancy. 3,000 ac. located in between Tuzigoot & Montezuma Castle Natl. Monuments, would preserve still more ruins of the same Sinaguan Indian culture. All acreage owned by The Archaeological Conservancy. No NPS studies. One site is threatened by its location in an urban residential neighborhood in Lake Montezuma, Ariz.

84. ***SMITH RIVER WATERSHED Natl. Park, Calif./Ore.*** Proposed by Save-the-Redwoods League. One of several responses to NPS Dir. William Mott's idea for a Natl. Park encompassing the entire watershed of a river system. Acreage unspecified; 329 mi. of Smith R. & tributaries are already designated Wild & Scenic Rivers. Would take in portions (acreage unspecified) of Six Rivers Natl. Forest (Calif.) & Siskiyou Natl. Forest (Ore.), some of which are also proposed to be made part of a Siskiyou Natl. Park (#85., below), plus state land (Calif.) and private land. No NPS studies. Threatened by logging.

85. ***SISKIYOU Natl. Park, Ore./Calif.*** Proposed by Ore. Natural Resources Council. 750,000 ac. Would take 490,000 ac. of Siskiyou & Rogue River Natl. Forests (Ore,.), Six Rivers Natl. Forest (Calif.), existing 488-ac. Oregon Caves Natl. Monument, 3 existing Wild & Scenic Rivers. Some private land (acreage unspecified). Would provide further samples of an ecosystem NPS claims is already over-represented in Natl. Parks System. No NPS studies. Threatened by possible timber harvest in roadless areas if roads are ever built.

86. ***SONORAN DESERT-PINACATE Natl. Park, Ariz. (near Mexican border).*** 1,270,000 ac., following 1965 NPS proposal. Would take in NPS' existing Organ Pipe Cactus Natl. Monument (330,000 ac.), 860,000-ac. Cabeza Prieta Natl. Wildlife Refuge, 80,000 ac. of state land; 70,000 ac. of nearby Mexican natl. parkland proposed to be added as part of a U.N. Biosphere Reserve reportedly being pursued by NPS. Threatened by grazing, prospecting, mining, ORV use, and insufficient resources of Mexican government.

87. ***SOUTH PASS-SWEETWATER BASIN (unspecified designation), Wyo. (Carbon, Natrona, Fremont, & Sweetwater Co's.).*** Proposed by Colorado Environmental Coalition. Acreage unspecified. Would include private ranchlands, BLM Wilderness Study Areas, 89 mi. of Sweetwater R. on NPS' Natl. Rivers Inventory, 236 ac. state lands, cutting a 100-mi. swath through central Wyo. Most land privately owned. Central Wyoming basin is unrepresented in Natl. Parks System. Threatened by mining and private ownership.

88. ***SUWANNEE RIVER Natl. Wild & Scenic River, Fla./Ga.*** 50,000 ac. Would include Okefenokee Swamp Natl. Wildlife Refuge, 2 Florida state parks (3,637 ac.), 35,596 ac. owned by The Nature Conservancy, other private lands--including several NNLs designated since 1971. No NPS studies. Threatened by encroaching development.

89. ***ST. JOHN RIVER Natl. Park (or International Park), Maine (Canadian border).*** 2,000,000 ac. Another response to former NPS Dir. Mott's "river watershed park" idea. 413 mi. of river & tributaries on NPS Natl. Rivers Inventory. Potential for adding land on Canadian shore to park has not been discussed with Canada. Nearly all land privately owned. Threatened by timber harvesting.

90. ***TALIESIN (unspecified designation), Wis. (Iowa Co.).*** Acreage unspecified; would take 4 privately-owned structures designed by Frank Lloyd Wright and maintained by private architectural institute. Natl. Parks System does not yet include any parks with a Frank Lloyd Wright "theme." No NPS studies. Threatened by deterioration.

91. ***TALLGRASS PRAIRIE Natl. Preserve, Okla. (Osage Co.)/Kans. (Flint Hills).*** 2 separate sites have been proposed alternately as park for over 15 years, and repeatedly rejected. Okla. site totals 100,000 ac., all privately-owned ranchland. 94,600 ac. of tallgrass prairie are already preserved in other NPS units, but this would be the first NPS area devoted exclusively to that purpose. NPS Study of Alternatives, 1987. Threatened by oil & gas exploration.

92. ***LAKE TAHOE (unspecified designation), Calif./Nev.*** Acreage unspecified; would take in area presently managed by bi-state Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (where USFS has been actively acquiring private land), plus portions of adjacent Eldorado Natl. Forest. Extensive lakefront residential and commercial property; several resort communities in area. Eastern slopes of Sierra Nevada are not adequately represented in Natl. Parks in California (eastern slopes of Sierra Nevada lie largely in Nevada). No NPS studies. Threatened by overcrowding and development.

93. ***TRINITY TEST SITE Natl. Historic Site, N.M. (near Los Alamos).*** Acreage unspecified; would include 1600'-diameter crater which was Ground Zero of first atomic explosion. Owned by Defense Dept. as part of White Sands Missile Range (which also includes NPS' 144,000-ac. White Sands Natl. Monument). No NPS studies. Threatened by "modern intrusions into the historic scene."

94. ***TRUK LAGOON (unspecified designation)***, *Micronesia (Caroline Islands)*. Acreage unspecified; much of proposed park would be underwater, protecting 100 species of algae and various Japanese Navy ships sunk by U.S. in WWII. NPS currently has no parks in Caroline Islands, and no parks preserving either algae or WWII Japanese naval bases; proposed Truk Lagoon facility would fill all 3 needs. Presently owned by U.S. government "in trust" for native population. No NPS studies. Threatened by leaking oil from the sunken ships and unexploded bombs.

95. ***TULE LAKE RELOCATION CENTER (unspecified designation)***, *Calif. (Modoc & Siskiyou Co.'s)*. 5,500 ac. One of 10 internment camps for Japanese U.S. citizens during WWII, still owned by Bureau of Reclamation. Little left of buildings. NPS does not own any internment camps (some inholders would disagree). No NPS studies. Threatened by neglect and "intrusions on the historic scene."

96. ***MARK TWAIN Natl. Historic Site***, *Conn. (Hartford)*. Acreage unspecified. Would include house where author Sam Clemens lived for 5 years; might include other homes in same neighborhood occupied for varying periods by other writers as well. Former homes of American authors are under-represented in Natl. Parks System. Owned by Mark Twain Memorial and maintained as historic landmark. No NPS studies. No threats cited.

97. ***BIG TWO-HEARTED RIVER Natl. Park***, *Mich. (Upper Peninsula)*. Another response to former NPS Dir. Mott's "river watershed park" idea. 115,000 ac. is about 50% State Forest, remainder private land; part of Michigan Scenic Rivers program. River systems on Michigan's Upper Peninsula are under-represented in Natl. Parks System. No NPS studies. Threatened by private ownership of some lands.

98. ***WALT WHITMAN HOUSE (unspecified designation)***, *N.J. (Camden)*. Acreage unspecified; would include house where Whitman lived for 8 years (he wrote most of his work elsewhere). House has been remodeled and modernized, but still has original floorboards. State-owned, maintained as historic site. No threats cited.

99. ***WOUNDED KNEE Natl. Historic Site***, *S.D. (near Pine Ridge)*. Acreage unspecified, all part of Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. All Indian land, some tribal, some owned by individuals. Site of 1890 massacre of Indians by U.S. troops trying to take part of the reservation. NPS would be directed to commemorate the massacre by taking part of the reservation. NPS rejected similar proposals in 1952, 1955, 1959, 1961, 1965 and 1968. Threatened by development.

100. ***YUMA CROSSING Natl. Historical Park***, *SW Ariz./SE Calif.* Acreage unspecified; would take in present Natl. Historic Landmark Park operated by state on Ariz. bank of Colorado River in downtown Yuma, which includes extensive private land. Might also include part of Ft. Yuma Indian Reservation on Calif. shore. No NPS studies. No threats cited.

** 101. ***ZUNI-CIBOLA Natl. Historic Site*** *(or Natl. Historical Park), N.M. (on Zuni Indian Reservation)*. Acreage unspecified; reservation covers 408,404 ac. All land tribally owned. Would be one of 2 NPS facilities in southwestern U.S. devoted to Indian life at time of first European contact (other is existing Pecos Natl. Monument). NPS Study of Alternatives, 1980. Threatened by grazing. [CONGRESS DESIGNATED A "ZUNI-CIBOLA NATL. HISTORICAL PARK" IN 1988.]

Other New Park Proposals, of Not-so-top Priority: Over 14.2 Million Acres

102. ***ADIRONDACK Natl. Park,** N.Y. (northern).* 6,000,000 ac. State Park (established 1885 in state constitution) is 40% state-owned, rest private. Designation as Natl. Park would give NPS, instead of New York State, the largest Wilderness Area east of Mississippi R. No NPS studies. Threatened by slow pace of state acquisition of private land.

103. ***ALLAGASH WILDERNESS WATERWAY Natl. River,** Maine (north).* 296,000 ac., following early-1960s NPS study. 92-mi. river was first state scenic river to be added to Federal Wild & Scenic Rivers System while continuing state management, 1970. This situation is no longer considered acceptable by NPCA. Threatened by visitors.

104. ***AMERICAN RIVER Natl. Wild & Scenic River** (or Natl. Recreation Area), Calif. (Lake Tahoe to San Francisco).* 43,000 ac., following 1984 proposal by California Planning & Conservation League. Majority of land Federal (BLM, USFS, Bureau of Reclamation). Portions already designated Wild & Scenic. "Federalizing" entire river would stop construction of dam to provide water and power to Sacramento.

105. ***ANZA-BORREGO Natl. Monument,** Calif. (southeast).* 400,000-ac. Desert Wilderness Park operated by State of California. NNL since 1974. Would add to NPS' desert "empire," which presently includes 2,068,000-ac. Death Valley Natl. Monument & 560,000-ac. Joshua Tree Natl. Monument. Threat consists of 68,000 ac. of private inholdings not yet acquired by state.

106. ***CAPE FEAR Natl. Monument,** N.C. (Brunswick & New Hanover Co's.).* 13,000 ac., following 1967 NPS proposal. 9,000 ac. claimed by state, 1,000 ac. owned by Defense Dept., remainder private. Another undeveloped piece of Atlantic shoreline not yet owned by NPS. Threatened by commercial development.

107. ***CATSKILL PARK (unspecified designation),** N.Y. (southeast).* Present Catskill State Forest Preserve was established in state constitution, 1904. 272,000 ac. (38%) is state-owned, 247,000 ac. of which is Wilderness or Wild Forest. "Themes" in Catskill Preserve are under-represented in Natl. Parks System. Threat consists of existence of private land, which state regulates but has for the most part not tried to acquire.

108. ***CAVERNS OF THE SONORA (unspecified designation),** Tex. (Sutton Co.).* 18 ac., privately operated as tourist attraction, leased from local rancher. NPS study 1965. NNL since 1965. NPS owns a lot of caves in U.S., but not yet this one. NPCA does not trust private preservation efforts.

109. ***COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE Natl. Scenic Area,** Ore./Wash.* 320,000 ac. proposal would take existing USFS-run 250,000-ac. Natl. Scenic Area, additional private, state and USFS land, and turn it all over to NPS, which wanted it in the first place. NPS Study of Alternatives, 1979. Threatened by local governments and private ownership.

110. ***DENVER & RIO GRANDE R.R./ANIMAS RIVER VALLEY Natl. Recreation Area,** Colo. (Rocky Mtns.).* Acreage unspecified; would take valleys served by 216-mi. railroad, which still operates. Railroad designated NHL 1967. Land owned by USFS, BLM, private individuals, 2 state railroad agencies. NPS Study of Alternatives (date unspecified). Threatened by weather conditions.

Joe Wrabek photo

OREGON: Tiny community of Dodson, in the Columbia River Gorge. Natl. Scenic Area created in 1986 took in 23 towns and population of over 40,000. Park Service had proposed large-scale depopulation of area, 1979, but Congress turned area over to U.S. Forest Service instead--and provided little land-acquisition money.

111. ***GREAT DIVIDE Natl. Park, Idaho/Mont.*** Proposed by Idaho Wildlands Defense Council. Acreage unspecified; NPCA describes it only as "huge." Would take wide swath of USFS & BLM lands along Idaho/Mont. border, which roughly follows Continental Divide, as "backdrop" for proposed trail. Most land would be designated Wilderness. No NPS studies. Threatened by logging and roadbuilding.

112. ***UPPER GREEN RIVER Wild & Scenic River**, Wyo. (Sublette Co.)* 83-mi. stretch of river, plus existing USFS Jim Bridger Wilderness (428,169 ac.). 64% of land owned by USFS or BLM, 31% private, 5% state or local government. Threatened by possible water withdrawals.

113. ***LEMHI MOUNTAINS-LOST RIVER RANGE Natl. Park**, Idaho (central).* Proposed by Idaho Wildlands Defense Council (IWDC). Acreage unspecified; would include 416,000 ac. of wilderness desired by IWDC in Challis & Salmon Natl. Forests. All land USFS. Designation of "Wilderness Natl. Park" would solve problem of getting Congress to designate sufficient Wilderness in region. No NPS studies. Threatened by logging.

114. ***MISSOURI BREAKS Wild & Scenic River**, Mont. (near Great Falls).* 131,838-ac. Wild & Scenic River managed by BLM would be transferred to NPS, which originally thought up the idea in 1969. Lewis & Clark slept here. 85,946 ac. is BLM land. Most would be designated Wilderness. No threats cited.

115. ***MISTY FIORDS Natl. Park**, Alaska (southeast).* 2,294,343-ac. USFS Natl. Monument, once part of Tongass Natl. Forest, proposed to be turned over to NPS. Threatened by mineral development of 151,832-ac. molybdenum & borax deposit specifically designated non-Wilderness by Congress in 1980.

116. ***MT. MITCHELL Natl. Park** (or Natl. Preserve, or Natl. Monument, or Natl. Recreation Area), N.C. (S. Appalachians).* 245,000 ac., following joint NPS-USFS study 1978. Would include 1,500-ac. Mt. Mitchell State Park (NNL since 1974), 142,000 ac. private, 22,000 ac. municipal watersheds, 75,000 ac. USFS' Pisgah Natl. Forest, 4,500 ac. of NPS' Blue Ridge Pkwy. Would give NPS, instead of state, the highest mountain E. of Mississippi R. No threats cited.

117. ***MONO LAKE Natl. Monument**, Calif. (Mono Co.).* Acreage unspecified; would presumably include all of present USFS-run Natl. Forest Scenic Area established 1984. Some land owned by private individuals, BLM and City of Los Angeles Dept. of Water & Power (acreage unspecified). Suggested as NNL, 1975. Threatened by Los Angeles city water withdrawals, which were specifically allowed to continue under USFS Scenic Area.

118. ***NASSAU RIVER VALLEY Nat'l. Cultural Park**, Fla. (Nassau, Duval, & St. Johns Co's.).* 57,000 ac. proposal mirrors 1973 NPS study; would connect Castillo de San Marcos Natl. Monument (20 ac.), Ft. Matanzas Natl. Monument (228 ac.), & Ft. Caroline Natl. Memorial (138 ac.), taking in several state parks, historic sites & recreation areas (8,279 ac. total), 46,859 ac. private land. Would preserve several ruins of unimportant Revolutionary War skirmishes. Alternative proposal would expand Ft. Caroline Natl. Memorial to include essentially the same area. Threatened by agricultural use, dredging.

119. ***NEW CASTLE Natl. Historic Site**, Del. (New Castle).* Acreage unspecified. Would take downtown historic district with several 18th-century buildings, some privately owned, some public. Delaware, one of smallest states, is unrepresented in Natl. Parks System. No NPS studies. No threats cited.

120. ***OKEFENOKEE SWAMP Natl. Park** (or Natl. Preserve), Fla./Ga.* Acreage unspecified; would include existing 377,528-ac. Natl. Wildlife Refuge (353,981 ac. Wilderness), which would be turned over to NPS along with 2 state parks. No NPS studies. No threats cited.

121. ***PAWNEE BUTTES Natl. Monument**, Colo. (NE of Ft. Collins).* 190,000 ac. of USFS Natl. Grassland and private land would be taken by NPS to preserve 2 rock formations occupying 40-50 ac. of USFS land. Would eliminate multiple use of the USFS land. No NPS studies. No threats cited.

122. ***RATON PASS & MESA Natl. Monument**, Colo. (near Trinidad).* 31,370 ac., following NPS proposal (date unspecified). All privately owned. Would add to Natl. Parks System more samples of geological features of nearby Capulin Mtn. Natl. Monument (N.M.). No threats cited.

123. ***WILL ROGERS Natl. Historic Site**, Calif. (Pacific Palisades).* Acreage unspecified. Would include 186-ac. family ranch (a State Historical Park since 1944), plus sites in nearby Santa Monica Mtns. Natl. Recreation Area. Natl. Parks System does not yet include any sites commemorating development of talking movies--a serious deficiency. No NPS studies. No threats cited.

124. ***SECRET MOUNTAINS-RED CANYONS (unspecified designation)**, Ariz. (Coconino & Yavapai Co's.).* NPS proposed taking over 74,713 ac. in 1979 from USFS (73,342 ac.) and private landowners (1,371 ac.); transfer not considered as "critical" by NPCA now that bulk of the area has been designated USFS Wilderness (1984). Threatened by visitor use.

125. ***MT. SHASTA Natl. Park**, Calif. (north-central).* 200,000 ac., including Mt. Shasta, surrounding USFS and private land. Would add another extinct volcano to the Natl. Park System, and stop attempts to rebuild a local ski area for which 2,000 ac. were specifically designated non-Wilderness by Congress in 1984. Proposed by Sierra Club, Mt. Shasta Resource Council. No NPS studies. Threatened by possibility ski area will be rebuilt in spite of preservationist lawsuits.

126. ***SIOUX UPRISING SITES (unspecified designation)**, Minn. (Minnesota R.).* Acreage unspecified. Would turn over to NPS 3 state battlefield parks commemorating Indian battles in 1862. No NPS studies. No threats cited.

127. ***UINTA MOUNTAINS Natl. Park**, Utah (northeast).* Acreage unspecified; would include 460,000 ac. of USFS Wilderness in Ashley & Wasatch Natl. Forests. Western half of Uinta Mtns., which is heavily mineralized, is unrepresented in Natl. Park System (east half is part of NPS' Dinosaur Natl. Monument). No NPS studies. Greatest threat, according to NPCA, is visitor use.

128. ***UPPER RED LAKE PEATLAND Natl. Monument** (or Natl. Preserve), Minn. (Beltrami Co.).* 130,000 ac., taking in parts of 3 State Forests, Indian reservation, private lands. NNL since 1975. Midwestern peat bogs are under-represented in Natl. Park System. No NPS studies. ORV use cited as a possible threat.

129. ***VERMONT & NEW HAMPSHIRE Natl. Park**, Vt./N.H. (northern half of both states).* Proposed by NPCA, The Wilderness Society. Acreage unspecified; would include parts of 4 State Forests in Vermont, 350,000 ac. "left out" of Green Mt. Natl. Forest (Vt.), 150,000-ac. White Mt. Natl. Forest and 150,000 ac. of surrounding private land (N.H.), plus portions of the Connecticutt R., which separates the 2 states. (Connecticutt River is also proposed as a separate--and less ambitious--Natl. Park). Because most land in area is privately owned, "Northeastern Kingdom" is under-represented in Natl. Park System. Threatened by acid rain, ski areas, possibility of new roads, "unknown timber industry plans," and Congressional failure to designate enough Wilderness to satisfy preservation groups.

130. ***WOOD-TIKCHIK (unspecified designation)**, Alaska (inland from Bristol Bay).* 1,600,000 ac. Alaska State Park with 14 lakes, 5 lodges, is reportedly the most popular park in Alaska--and therefore, presumably, should not continue to be run by the state. No NPS studies. No threats cited.

The Totals

101 "Top Priority" Park Proposals	43,754,924.8 ac.
29 Other Park Proposals	14,200,986 ac.
GRAND TOTAL	57,955,910.8 ac.

Notes on the Totals

Acreage is not given for all the NPCA proposals. These are the totals for proposed parks where either total acreage or a large proportion of "included" acreage was specified. Large as they are, these figures are *partial* only. A number of the park proposals where acreage was unspecified appear to total in the millions of acreage apiece.

Acreage has *not* been deducted from totals for the EIGHT new NPS units on the "hit list" which were designated by Congress in 1987 and 1988. The Park Service has provided no figures to indicate how large the new areas actually are.

Part II:

Park Expansions

The 11-volume NPCA "study" did more than recommend new parks. It also advocated *expansion* of 178 of the 355 *existing* units of the National Park System.

(NPCA prefers to use the term "boundary adjustments," claiming that not all of the proposals in its "study" involve expansions. That is correct. The "study" does propose a *reduction* in the size of *one* park--Valley Forge Natl. Historical Park in Pennsylvania--by 4 acres.)

Our digest of NPCA's park-expansion recommendations lists *numbers* only: the present size of the Park Service "unit," and the acreage (where given) NPCA is proposing be added. The NPCA document offered detailed maps in most cases, showing the parcels to be added, and in many cases, even offered reasons why the proposed addition was being recommended. Those curious about either item should contact NPCA.

Acreage of the additions was not given in all cases. No acreage figures were specified for 31 of the 178 parks proposed to be expanded. Among the additions proposed for the other 147 NPS units are 32 parcels of unspecified size; some--like the Royal Teton Ranch, proposed to be added to Yellowstone Natl. Park--are substantial in size.

The acreage figures that *are* specified total more than 13 million acres (13,483,961.7 ac.). Enactment of these proposals would amount to a 16% increase in the size of the National Park System.

The Park Expansions: Over 13 Million Acres

Notes

Acreage of proposed additions was not given for 31 of the 178 parks which NPCA has proposed enlarging. Where no acreage was given, it is indicated by **.

The designation (+ 1), (+ 2), &c., following an acreage figure indicate ***specific parcels*** of ***unspecified size*** that NPCA is recommending adding to the park ***over and above*** the acreage figure listed.

Numerous parks on the NPCA list are paired; while the Park Service does manage some pairs of parks as administrative units (Sequoia/Kings Canyon Natl. Parks, for instance, or the Natl. Park/Preserve units in Alaska), pairing does not take place on the grand scale suggested in this list. The pairings here are all by NPCA, and are not administrative groupings. In numerous instances, NPCA recommended adding a specified acreage jointly to two parks in close proximity, and provided no information about how much of the acreage was being added to each one.

NPS Unit	*Present Size (acres)*	*Proposed Addition*
BERING LAND BRIDGE NATL. PRESERVE, *Alaska*	2,784,760	241,000
DENALI NATL. PARK/	4,716,726	234,000
DENALI NATL. PRESERVE, *Alaska*	1,311,365	(both)
GATES OF THE ARCTIC NATL. PARK/	7,523,888	1,235,000
GATES OF THE ARCTIC NATL. PRESERVE, *Alaska*	948,629	(both)
KATMAI NATL. PARK/	3,716,000	319,000
KATMAI NATL. PRESERVE, *Alaska*	374,000	(both)
KENAI FJORDS NATL. PARK, *Alaska*	669,541	10,000
KOBUK VALLEY NATL. PARK, *Alaska*	1,750,421	30,000
LAKE CLARK NATL. PARK/	2,636,839	718,000
LAKE CLARK NATL. PRESERVE, *Alaska*	1,407,209	(both)
NOATAK NATL. PRESERVE/	6,574,481	1,410,000
CAPE KRUSENSTERN NATL. MONUMENT, *Alaska*	659,807	(both)
WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS NATL. PARK/	8,331,604	100,000
WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS NATL. PRESERVE, *Alaska*	4,856,720	(both)
YUKON-CHARLEY RIVERS NATL. PRESERVE, *Alaska*	2,523,509	191,000
PEA RIDGE NATL. MILITARY PARK, *Ark.*	4,300	**
CASA GRANDE NATL. MONUMENT, *Ariz.*	473	7.5
CHIRICAUA NATL. MONUMENT, *Ariz.*	11,985	7,000
CORONADO NATL. MEMORIAL, *Ariz.*	4,750	700
FT. BOWIE NATL. HISTORIC SITE, *Ariz.*	1,000	1,000
GRAND CANYON NATL. PARK, *Ariz.*	1,218,975	232,850
MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATL. MONUMENT, *Ariz.*	858	807
ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATL. MONUMENT, *Ariz.*	330,689	1,020,000
PETRIFIED FOREST NATL. PARK, *Ariz.*	93,533	25,420
SAGUARO NATL. MONUMENT, *Ariz.*	83,574	58,120
TONTO NATL. MONUMENT, *Ariz.*	1,120	800
TUZIGOOT NATL. MONUMENT, *Ariz.*	801	110
WALNUT CANYON NATL. MONUMENT, *Ariz.*	2,249	6,700
WUPATIKI NATL. MONUMENT/	35,253	73,520
SUNSET CRATER NATL. MONUMENT, *Ariz.*	3,040	(both)

NPS Unit	*Present Size (acres)*	*Proposed Addition*	
CHANNEL ISLANDS NATL. PARK, *Calif.*	249,354	861,080	*
DEATH VALLEY NATL. MONUMENT, *Calif.*	2,067,628	1,240,000	
DEVIL'S POSTPILE NATL. MONUMENT, *Calif.*	798	38,000	
GOLDEN GATE NATL. RECREATION AREA/	73,117	48,097	(+ 2)
POINT REYES NATL. SEASHORE, *Calif.*	71,046	(both)	
JOHN MUIR NATL. HISTORIC SITE, *Calif.*	9	**	
JOSHUA TREE NATL. MONUMENT, *Calif.*	559,955	164,000	
LAVA BEDS NATL. MONUMENT, *Calif.*	46,560	12,300	
LASSEN VOLCANIC NATL. PARK, *Calif.*	106,732	37,940	
PINNACLES NATL. MONUMENT, *Calif.*	16,265	8,100	
SANTA MONICA MTNS. NATL. RECREATION AREA, *Calif.*	150,000	31,200	(+ 2)
SEQUOIA NATL. PARK/	402,482	707,353	
KINGS CANYON NATL. PARK, *Calif.*	461,901	(both)	
YOSEMITE NATL. PARK, *Calif.*	761,170	**	
BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON NATL. MONUMENT, *Colo.*	20,766	21,850	
COLORADO NATL. MONUMENT, *Colo.*	20,454	90,000	
CURECANTI NATL. RECREATION AREA, *Colo.*	42,114	12,180	
DINOSAUR NATL. MONUMENT, *Colo./Utah*	211,142	364,640	
FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS NATL. MONUMENT, *Colo.*	5,998	4,100	
HOVENWEEP NATL. MONUMENT, *Colo./Utah*	785	6,366	
MESA VERDE NATL. PARK, *Colo.*	52,085	10,600	
ROCKY MOUNTAINS NATL. PARK, *Colo.*	265,200	18,900	
BISCAYNE NATL. PARK, *Fla.*	173,039	2,900	
CANAVERAL NATL. SEASHORE, *Fla.*	57,627	**	
EVERGLADES NATL. PARK/	1,398,938	519,000	
BIG CYPRESS NATL. PRESERVE, Fla.	570,000	(both)	
GULF ISLANDS NATL. SEASHORE, Miss./Fla.	139,775	600	
CHATAHOOCHEE RIVER NATL. RECREATION AREA, *Ga.*	9,200	**	
CHICKAMAUGA & CHATTANOOGA NATL. MIL. PK., *Ga./Tenn.*	8,103	**	
CONGAREE SWAMP NATL. MONUMENT, *Ga.*	15,138	11,000	
FT. FREDERICA NATL. MONUMENT, *Ga.*	216	325	
FT. PULASKI NATL. MONUMENT, *Ga.*	5,623	263	
KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATL. BATTLEFIELD PARK, *Ga.*	2,884	**	
OCMULGEE NATL. MONUMENT, *Ga.*	683	19.2	
WAR IN THE PACIFIC NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, *Guam*	1,960	56	
HALEAKALA NATL. PARK, *Hawaii*	28,655	18,913	
HAWAII VOLCANOES NATL. PARK, *Hawaii*	229,177	208,000	
KALAUPAPA NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, *Hawaii*	10,779	180	
PU'UHONUA O HONAUNAU NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, *Hawaii*	182	45	
PUUKOHOLA HEINAU NATL. HISTORIC SITE, *Hawaii*	80	**	
CRATERS OF THE MOON NATL. MONUMENT, *Idaho*	53,545	200,000	
NEZ PERCE NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, *Idaho*	2,109	165.7	

NPS Unit	*Present Size (acres)*	*Proposed Addition*	
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, *Ind.*	25	**	
INDIANA DUNES NATL. LAKESHORE, *Ind.*	13,832	1,652	(+ 1)
LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATL. MEMORIAL, *Ind.*	200	100	
EFFIGY MOUNDS NATL. MONUMENT, *Iowa*	1,481	352	
FT. LARNED NATL. HISTORIC SITE, *Kans.*	718	4,020	
FT. SCOTT NATL. HISTORIC SITE, *Kans.*	17	325	
MAMMOTH CAVE NATL. PARK, *Ky.*	52,428	**	
CUMBERLAND GAP NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, *Ky./Tenn./Va.*	20,274	10,031.5	
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATL. HISTORIC SITE, *Ky.*	117	200	
JEAN LAFITTE NATL. HISTORICAL PARK & PRESERVE, *La.*	20,000	7,555	
ACADIA NATL. PARK, *Maine*	41,357	**	
CATOCTIN MOUNTAINS PARK, *Md. (Capitol Park)*	5,770	5,500	
C & O CANAL NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, *Md./W.Va./D.C.*	20,781	200	(+ 3)
GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY, *Md./Va.*	7,146	68	(+ 2)
GREENBELT PARK, *Md. (Capitol Park)*	1,176	7.5	(+ 1)
MONOCACY NATL. BATTLEFIELD, *Md.*	1,647	950	
PISCATAWAY PARK, *Md. (Capitol Park)*	4,263	100	
SALEM MARITIME NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, *Mass.*	9	**	
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NATL. HISTORIC SITE, *Mass.*	55	35	
CAPE COD NATL. SEASHORE, *Mass.*	43,556	2,590	
LOWELL NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, *Mass.*	136	**	
MINUTEMAN NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, *Mass.*	749	**	
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NATL. LAKESHORE, *Mich.*	71,132	94,666	
GRAND PORTAGE NATL. MONUMENT, *Minn.*	710	**	
VICKSBURG NATL. MILITARY PARK, *Miss.*	1,620	**	
BRICES CROSS ROADS NATL. BATTLEFIELD SITE, *Miss.*	1	600	
WILSON'S CREEK NATL. BATTLEFIELD, *Mo.*	1,750	1,440	
BIGHORN CANYON NATL. RECREATION AREA, *Mont./Wyo.*	120,296	**	
CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATL. MONUMENT, *Mont.*	765	11,800	
FT. UNION TRADING POST NATL. HISTORIC SITE, *Mont./N.D.*	434	2,500	
HOMESTEAD NATL. MONUMENT OF AMERICA, *Neb.*	195	4,400	
SCOTTS BLUFF NATL. MONUMENT, *Neb.*	2,997	**	
GREAT BASIN NATL. PARK, *Nev.*	76,109	**	

NPS Unit	***Present Size (acres)***	***Proposed Addition***	
MORRISTOWN NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, *N.J.*	1,671	503	
DELAWARE WATER GAP NATL. RECREATION AREA, *N.J./Pa.*	66,650	2,450	
AZTEC RUINS NATL. MONUMENT, *N.M.*	27	580	
BANDELIER NATL. MONUMENT, *N.M.*	32,737	117,234	
CAPULIN VOLCANO NATL. MONUMENT, *N.M.*	775	3,400	
CARLSBAD CAVERNS NATL. PARK, *N.M./*	46,755	47,530	
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NATL. PARK, *Texas*	76,293	(both)	
CHACO CULTURE NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, *N.M.*	33,974	5,880	(+ 1)
EL MORRO NATL. MONUMENT, *N.M.*	1,279	800	
SALINAS NATL. MONUMENT, *N.M.*	1,077	1,550	(+ 1)
WHITE SANDS NATL. MONUMENT, *N.M.*	143,733	4,810	
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT NATL HISTORIC SITE/	290	502.2	
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NATL. HISTORIC SITE, *N.Y.*	191	(both)	
MARTIN VAN BUREN NATL. HISTORIC SITE, *N.Y.*	40	765	
SARATOGA NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, *N.Y.*	3,389	1,605	
UPPER DELAWARE SCENIC & RECREATIONAL RIVER, *N.Y./N.J*		**	
VANDERBILT MANSION NATL. HISTORIC SITE, *N.Y.*	212	**	
CAPE HATTERAS NATL. SEASHORE, *N.C.*	30,319	3,000	
GUILFORD COURTHOUSE NATL. MILITARY PARK, *N.C.*	220	220	
KNIFE INDIAN VILLAGES NATL. HISTORIC SITE, *N.D.*	1,293	320	
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATL. PARK, *N.D.*	70,416	56,950	
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATL. RECREATION AREA, *Ohio*	32,460	**	
MOUND CITY GROUP NATL. MONUMENT, *Ohio*	270	1,820	
CRATER LAKE NATL. PARK, *Ore.*	183,224	113,590	
OREGON CAVES NATL. MONUMENT, *Ore.*	488	600	
FT. NECESSITY NATL. BATTLEFIELD, *Pa.*	903	150	
GETTYSBURG NATL. MILITARY PARK, *Pa.*	3,896	**	
HOPEWELL FURNACE NATL. HISTORIC SITE, *Pa.*	848	9,152	
COWPENS NATL. BATTLEFIELD, *S.C.*	842	22	
BADLANDS NATL. PARK, *S.D.*	243,302	**	
JEWEL CAVE NATL. MONUMENT, *S.D.*	1,274	20,000	
MT. RUSHMORE NATL. MEMORIAL, *S.D.*	1,278	32.5	
WIND CAVE NATL. PARK, *S.D.*	28,292	12,800	
FT. DONELSON NATL. BATTLEFIELD, *Tenn.*	537	**	
SHILOH NATL. MILITARY PARK, *Tenn.*	3,838	2,073	
STONES RIVER NATL. BATTLEFIELD, *Tenn.*	331	71.5	

NPS Unit	*Present Size (acres)*	*Proposed Addition*	
BIG BEND NATL. PARK, *Texas*	735,416	120,597	
BIG THICKET NATL. PRESERVE, *Texas*	85,774	13,050	
FT. DAVIS NATL. HISTORIC SITE, *Texas*	460	65	
RIO GRANDE WILD & SCENIC RIVER, *Texas*	9,600	**	
ARCHES NATL. PARK, *Utah*	73,379	73,320	
BRYCE CANYON NATL. PARK, *Utah*	35,835	27,370	
CANYONLANDS NATL. PARK, *Utah*	337,570	554,000	
CAPITOL REEF NATL. PARK, *Utah*	241,904	81,700	
CEDAR BREAKS NATL. MONUMENT, *Utah*	6,155	6,000	
NATURAL BRIDGES NATL. MONUMENT, *Utah*	7,636	30,000	
TIMPANOGOS CAVE NATL. MONUMENT, *Utah*	250	1,000	
ZION NATL. PARK, *Utah*	146,598	238,480	
COLONIAL NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, *Va.*	9,316	4,420	
FREDERICKSBURG & SPOTSYLVANIA CO. NATL. MIL. PK., *Va.*	5,909	540	(+ 9)
GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE NATL. MONUMENT, *Va.*	538	1,245	
PETERSBURG NATL. BATTLEFIELD, *Va.*	2,735	95	
RICHMOND NATL. BATTLEFIELD PARK, *Va.*	771	545	
SHENANDOAH NATL. PARK, *Va.*	195,382	121,553	
MANASSAS NATL. BATTLEFIELD PARK, *Va.*	769	543	(+ 1)
PRINCE WILLIAM FOREST PARK, *Va. (Capitol Park)*	18,572	5,000	
BUCK ISLAND REEF NATL. MONUMENT, *V.I.*	880	**	
VIRGIN ISLANDS NATL. PARK, *V.I.*	14,689	**	
FT. VANCOUVER NATL. HISTORIC SITE, *Wash.*	209	18 .67	
MT. RAINIER NATL. PARK, *Wash.*	235,404	57,631 .5	
NORTH CASCADES NATL. PARK, *Wash.*	504,781	**	
OLYMPIC NATL. PARK, *Wash.*	921,935	166,600	
SAN JUAN ISLANDS NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, *Wash.*	1,752	250	
WHITMAN MISSION NATL. HISTORIC SITE, *Wash.*	98	85	
NEW RIVER GORGE NATL. RIVER, *W.Va.*	62,024	10,083	
HARPERS FERRY NATL. HISTORICAL PARK, *W.Va.*	2,238	85	(+ 10)
APOSTLE ISLANDS NATL. LAKESHORE, *Wis.*	8,085	10,370	
LOWER ST. CROIX NATL. SCENIC RIVERWAY/	9,475	500,000	(a)
ST. CROIX NATL. SCENIC RIVERWAY, *Wis./Minn.*	67,434	(both)	(a)
FT. LARAMIE NATL. HISTORIC SITE, *Wyo.*	833	65	
GRAND TETON NATL. PARK, *Wyo.*	310,521	**	
YELLOWSTONE NATL. PARK, *Idaho/Mont./Wyo.*	2,219,785	**	(b)
GRAND TOTAL, ALL EXPANSION ACREAGE LISTED:		13,483,961.77	

* -- 1,292 sq. nautical miles converted to acres. Much of the proposed addition is underwater.

(a) -- Plus unspecified additional river miles.

(b) -- Only one parcel involved--the huge Royal Teton Ranch, adjacent to the park.

The Totals

New Parks:	
101 New Areas Considered Top Priority by NPCA	43,754,924.8 ac.
29 Other New Area Proposals, of Not-So-Top-Priority	14,200,986.0 ac.
Subtotal	57,955,910.8 ac.
Park Expansions:	
178 Existing NPS Units Proposed to Be Enlarged	13,483,961.77 ac.
GRAND TOTAL	**71,459,872.57 ac.**

The above grand total amounts to an approximate *doubling in size* of the National Park System (which covered 79 million acres in 1989).

However, we must emphasize that this total is *partial only*. No acreage was specified for 31 of the 178 NPS units proposed to be enlarged; no acreage was specified for many of the 130 proposed new National Parks, Monuments, Seashores, Preserves, Reserves, and Recreation Areas (to name a few) proposed to be created--though from their descriptions, many of those appear to be quite large.

We therefore urge caution in dealing with these numbers. The *actual* acreage which the NPCA study is proposing to add to the National Park System is substnatially larger than these totals--large as they are--suggest. *How much* larger, it is impossible to tell.

Afterword

What Makes a National Park?

No standards exist for what should or should not be in the National Park System; none ever have. The National Parks System consists of whatever Congress (or in some cases, the President) have been persuaded to include in the National Parks System since the Park Service was created in 1916.

Revisions to the Park Service's basic policy manual in 1988 did not attempt to answer the question of what should or should not be in the National Park System, but did attempt for the first time to define standards for "national significance," one of the major criteria for turning an area over to NPS management. However, the standards are vague. "National significance," too, remains whatever Congress and the President say it is.

While the Park Service may not have any standards of its own, it is apparent that the preservation lobby does. Several broad "themes" pervade the "hit list" of 130 new parks:

(1) ***SUPERLATIVES OF ALL KINDS MUST BE OWNED BY THE PARK SERVICE.*** Whether it be the largest park or highest mountain east of the Mississippi, the most popular park in Alaska, or the largest collection of sunken WWII Japanese Navy ships, anything that's "first," "biggest," or "unique" must be owned by NPS. NPS' reputation as the premier U.S. preservation agency demands that NPS own the biggest and best of everything.

(2) ***THE ONLY "REAL" PROTECTION IS NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNERSHIP.*** From Indian burial mounds to Presidential residences, from wetlands to habitat for North Carolina carnivorous plants, any private, local, or state preservation--even preservation by another Federal agency--is considered inadequate, even when successful. NPS' reputation as the premier U.S. preservation agency demands an absence of competition.

(3) ***THE PARK SERVICE MUST OWN SOMETHING OF EVERYTHING.*** Something in every state, even tiny states like Delaware & Rhode Island. Representative "ecosystems" in each of 39 "natural regions" in the U.S., some very narrowly defined (there are 4 "natural regions" in Hawaii, for instance). NPS units commemorating each of 34 "themes" of U.S. history and culture (including the environmental movement). "Adequacy of representation" ratios demand that NPS own at least as much East Coast swampland (for instance) as Douglas-fir forests in the Western Cascade Range (which NPS owns quite a lot of). NPS' reputation as the premier U.S. preservation agency demands that NPS own more than just one of everything; NPS must own some tallgrass prairie everywhere it occurs in the U.S., for example.

(4) ***THE PARK SERVICE MUST OWN EVERYTHING OF SOME THINGS.*** Everything "national" belongs in the Natl. Park System: every Presidential residence; every known battlefield in which U.S. troops fought on U.S. soil, whether with Indians, British, Spanish, or Confederate soldiers--no matter how obscure, and no matter whether U.S. troops won or lost. NPS' reputation as the premier U.S. preservation agency demands that NPS get custody of everything "national."

(5) ***THE PARK SERVICE MUST DESTROY HISTORY TO RE-CREATE HISTORIC LANDSCAPES.*** Richard Nixon's boyhood neighborhood must look the way it did in 1912, even if it means razing a section of Los Angeles; populous Salt River Bay (V.I.) must look the way it did when Columbus stumbled on it in 1493 (without, of course, restoring the local Indians); 750,000 ac. must be converted to Wilderness to make the view from the Emigrant "cut-off" Trail what it was in 1840. And so forth. NPS' reputation as the premier U.S. preservation agency demands that it demonstrate the power to re-establish whatever "history" it desires to preserve, to the exclusion of any history that may have happened since.

PRO BIKE®
BICYCLE FEDERATION OF AMERICA

April 18, 1990

The Honorable Dale Bumpers
Sub-committee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bumpers:

AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST ACT, S.370

The Bicycle Federation of America is a national non-profit organization established in 1977 to promote the increased safe use of bicycles for both transportation and recreation.

One of the greatest needs of bicyclists is to have safe places to ride, both on roads and trails. Facilities in the Washington D.C. area such as the C&O canal towpath and Capital Crescent Trail are prime examples of the kind of trail facilities that are very popular among bicyclists.

We believe the Land and Water Conservation Fund has been an excellent mechanism for funding and promoting recreational facilities such as those mentioned above -- but that appropriations from the fund have fallen way short of authorization levels and of what is necessary to fulfill the original mandate of the program.

As a means of ensuring that the money raised is spent on resource preservation, acquisition and recreational development we support the American Heritage Trust Act introduced by Senator Chafee (S.370), and hope your committee will support its passage.

The mechanism proposed by the Act does not establish any new programs or authorize any new funding. It would, however, create a trust to ensure a return to the principle of natural resource reinvestment originally promised twenty five years ago.

continued...

A NONPROFIT, TAX-EXEMPT ORGANIZATION WORKING TO INCREASE BICYCLE USE
1818 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20009 (202) 332-6986

As an organization dealing with bicycling we are acutely aware that more people are participating in active recreational pursuits, and that they want opportunities close to home where they can experience and enjoy America's rich natural heritage. Facilities such as multi-use trails for bicyclists, hikers and others are perfect to meet this demand, and state and local governments are best placed to provide those opportunities.

As a "stateside" funding mechanism the Land and Water Conservation Fund has been unique in prompting and supporting state action and more than 36,000 projects have been funded since 1965. Over 23,000 local parks sites have been developed to meet these close-to-home recreation needs.

As the funds appropriated to the LWCF have diminished through the 1980's so the threats to our natural and historic resources have grown. Urban and rural development consume 500,000 acres of wetland alone every year and countless thousand more acres of open space. In that context it is more critical than ever that the original mandate of the Land and Water Conservation Fund is followed.

Thank you for your attention to this issue, and I hope our comments can be added to the official record to record our support for S. 370.

Yours sincerely,

Andy Clarke

Andy Clarke
Project Manager

Va TRAILS ASSN

VIRGINIA TRAILS ASSOCIATION
13 West Maple Street
Alexandria, Va. 22301
703-548-7490

Please reply to:

April 1990

Senator Dale Bumpers, Chairman
Subcommittee Public Lands, National Parks and Forests
U. S. Senate
Wsashington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Bumpers:

I am writing on behalf of the Virginia Trails Association urging your support for the American Heritage Trust.

It does three things which are of importance to us. It creates a true trust with only the interest to be used annually so that the availability of future funds will be assured. It ensures an equitable allocation of the funds with an adequate proportion going to the states and local communities where the need for it is greatest. It increases the leverage effect of the fund by encouraging contributions from the private sector.

What we need is a Land and Water Consevation Fund that adequately meets the protection needs of our natural resources and quality of life. That is what this bill does. We realize that there is a budget deficit and it may not be possible to distribute all of the income immediately. But this is provided for in the law with the Appropriations Committee putting a cap on the distribution whenever it feels this is necessary.

We hope very much that your committee will report this bill out favorably and work for its adoption.

Sincerely
Jeannette Fitzwilliams
Jeannette Fitzwilliams, President

P.S. We know about your hearing because we are located here in Alexandria, Virginia. I can only speak for the Virginia Trails Association but I am sure that our opinion is shared by most of the state and local trails groups working to create greenways (trails and open space), parks, forests and refuges.

Western Regional Council

STATEMENT OF
THE WESTERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
ON
S. 370, THE AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST
April 25, 1990

The Western Regional Council (WRC) appreciates the opportunity to provide written testimony to the Senate Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee concerning the establishment of a self-sustaining fund to eventually provide one billion dollars per year for federal, state and local land acquisition.

The Western Regional Council is an organization of the chief executive officers of fifty companies with significant operations in the Western United States, including mining, utility, financial, transportation, energy, manufacturing, accounting, engineering, and other enterprises. One of the primary purposes of the Council is to establish a balanced viewpoint between the need for a safe and clean environment in which to live in the West and the need for a healthy and active economy in our region.

This statement will concentrate on several areas, including: the recreation needs of Americans, the principle of multiple-use, public/private partnerships, and the report of the President's Commission on American Outdoors (PCAO).

The WRC agrees with the need to provide recreation opportunities for Americans. Research at the Department of Agriculture shows that overall demand for outdoor recreation is slowing and is expected to increase at only about 1 percent a year. This same research shows the pattern of recreation pursuits has changed to reflect more frequent vacations of less duration. People prefer services that optimize trip convenience. We also have an increasing preference for recreation closer to home, especially Americans living in urban areas.

The Council is concerned about the potential impact a billion dollar trust fund and other related PCAO recommendations in S. 370 could have in the West. In 11 Western states, between 29 and 87 percent of the total land acreage is in federal ownership. Because of this predominent federal ownership, any legislation focusing significantly on public lands would have the greatest impact in our region. The greatest need for open space is probably in the East where the percentage of public land is much less, the population higher, and a more acute desire is felt for urban recreation. The solution is not quantitative, demanding the acquisition of vast acreage but qualitative, requiring the type of amenities urban recreationists demand.

Qualitative recreation means recreation that is well maintained and, if required, rehabilitated to meet customer standards. We would like to emphasize that S. 370 contains no authorization for monies for the National Park Service or Forest Service to conduct maintenance or rehabilitation. The General Accounting Office (GAO) just completed a study (RCED-88-91BR) where Park Superintendents reported a $1.9 billion shortfall in maintenance funding. We question the appropriateness of a new, billion dollar land acquisition trust fund when we cannot maintain or upgrade the recreation facilities we already have.

Our greatest concern with any federal trust fund to purchase public lands centers around the principle of "multiple use." One of the primary land use and management concepts supported by WRC is the concept of "multiple use" as defined in the Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA). Under this principle, recreation is considered equally in making land use and management plans. Other uses included under multiple use are timber, range, forage, minerals, etc. We are concerned that any legislation advocating a trust fund without specific oversight provisions would stray from private or local land use plans and possibly convert multiple-use lands into single purpose restricted areas.

For instance, besides recommending the large trust fund, the President's Commission on American Outdoors also recommended attaining 2,000 Wild and Scenic River segments by the year 2000, and establishing nationwide networks of greenways. Those placed in the position of prioritizing the use of funds in the trust could very simply follow such recommendations. Consequently, their decisions could override many individual rights and regional needs. No individual or regional government agency could realistically compete with the federal government and its money. If a trust fund such as is contemplated under S. 370 is established, other programs suggested in the PCAO report could very well provide "veto levers" for anyone wishing to stop multiple use, i.e. pipelines, power, water, roads, or any other development extending over a specific area.

S. 370 does not specify what type of purchasing power the trust fund would have over private lands. Would acquisition from landowners be voluntary or would the trust fund exercise eminent domain and invoke condemnation proceedings? According to GAO reports CED-81-135 and RCED-86-18, the National Park Service has a record of failing to consider the legislative history of a particular area and is just as likely to purchase unneeded land as land that is critical for its needs. The court system usually does not provide sufficient oversight for possible abuses. Courts adjudicate the legal question of whether eminent domain can be exercised and then determine fair market value of lands, but do not address the need for the land or project.

Declarations of Taking are a dangerous tool in that they give the federal government immediate title to property and force the landowner off the land in 90 days. The WRC recommends that the government make use of other voluntary alternatives to provide recreation and protected lands rather than rely on the judicial system and involuntary acquisitions.

Finally, where it is determined absolutely that specific lands must be acquired, first recourse should be to consider exchanges for existing federal lands. Such exchanges could be direct or, where a current landowner prefers cash to land, a third party could purchase the desired lands and then complete the exchange.

While the PCAO report and trust funds are proposed as a way of enhancing outdoor recreation, additional federally-owned land is unlikely to increase recreational opportunities. Instead, it would crowd out private sector initiative and opportunities. Currently, the private sector must compete with zero-priced or low-priced recreation provided by the federal government. It often does so, but usually where the private sector owns a particularly outstanding natural landmark, such as Mount Vernon in Washington, D.C., where overcrowding on public lands has encouraged people to look for alternatives, or where recreation is in adjunct to the primary goal of preservation, as at Pine Ute Reserve in Northern Montana.

The PCAO report and the actions and policies of federal agencies show that the development of recreation must be a voluntary partnership between government and the private sector. Recreation 2000, announced last year by the Bureau of Land Management, is a tool that maintains the partnership and the principle of multiple use. The need for "permit certainty" on federal lands and an adequate fee structure which is returned to the land for maintenance will provide for more improved recreation than Congress throwing large sums of money into competition for purchases of the decreasingly available lands of this country.

Local government and the private sector have and can continue to create new opportunities in outdoor recreation. Substantial new acquisitions to the "federal estate" will preempt local and private recreation efforts. Numerous examples of private enterprise in recreation are contained in Chapter 9 of the 1984 Council of Environmental Quality Annual Report. One example in the West is in the states of Colorado, California, and Utah where they have developed "ranching-for-wildlife" programs that encourage landowners to invest in improving wildlife habitat on their properties in return for certain benefits.

The Western Regional Council supports the need to address recreation for all Americans. However, implementation of a trust fund as provided in S. 370 could unnecessarily and negatively impact other important activities, particularly in the West. Congress can provide enhanced recreation opportunities by funding under existing law and authority and by supporting administrative agencies in fulfillment of their multiple use land management obligations. We should use existing law and the private sector to plan and provide for the future in partnership with federal land agencies in meeting our recreation needs. Thank you for your consideration of our views in this important matter.

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF DONALD J. HELLMANN, THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY, SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS, AND FORESTS, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, U.S. SENATE, APRIL 25, 1990.

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of The Wilderness Society and its over 360,000 members, I am pleased to submit this statement in support of the American Heritage Trust Act. We commend Senator Chafee for its introduction in the Senate (S. 370) and Representative Morris Udall for its introduction in the House of Representatives.

The objective of this legislation is clear: to establish the existing Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Historic Preservation Fund as self-perpetuating, productive trust funds, thereby restoring the effectiveness of these vital environmental programs. The legislation comes at a critical time, as the LWCF and the HPF are in danger of becoming mere promises rather than working realities.

Created a quarter century ago, the LWCF was intended to provide a predictable and steady source of funds for critical acquisition in national parks, forests, recreation and wildlife refuges. It also was to be a source of matching grants to states and localities for recreation planning, acquisition, development and protection of open spaces. The HPF, created a few years later on the LWCF model, was to help states and communities identify, protect and restore unique historic resources.

Since their inception, the LWCF and HPF have been extraordinarily successful:

- The LWCF now receives up to $900 million a year in revenues, primarily from offshore oil and gas leasing and from sales of surplus public lands. The HPF receives up to $150 million a year;
- $7.1 billion has been invested throughout the nation, including projects of states ($3.1 billion) ; National Park Service ($2.4 billion) ; Fish and Wildlife Service ($516 million) ; and BLM ($53 million) ;
- LWCF local, state, and federal projects, a list which fills 468 pages, have helped to acquire some 5.5 million acres of recreation and park lands including seashores, critical habitats, scenic rivers, and trails;

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- LWCF grants have contributed to the development of almost 20,000 local park facilities;
- HPF grants have helped states identify and protect historic resources and restore over 6,000 historic sites;
- LWCF and HPF 50 percent matching grants have prompted localities and states to double the federal investment to a total of almost $7 billion.

Despite this remarkable growth and success, LWCF and HPF are no longer functioning effectively. Through the 1970's, there was strong bipartisan support and commitment to appropriate most or all of the authorized funds. As you will see from the attached chart, in FY '77 we had a $0 reserve in the Land and Water Conservation Fund. At that point , Congress had appropriated the total amount of receipts that had come into the Fund.

However, starting in FY '78 when the authorization ceiling was increased, and continuing until the present, the surplus in the Fund has increased dramatically, and the commitment to land acquisition had deteriorated. Appropriations have gone from a high of $805 million in FY '78 to an average of $200 million in the 1980's. HPF appropriations have averaged under $30 million during this period.

As a result, the surplus in the LWCF has now grown to $7.3 billion and the hope that this money credited to the LWCF account will ever be appropriated becomes more and more remote each year.

The reason for this failure can be placed squarely where it belongs - with the Reagan Administration. During his presidency, President recommended that no new funds be appropriated for land acquisition and that only small amounts be provided for running the land acquisition offices at the various federal agencies. It was easier to use this surplus to help offset the massive defense buildup and the resulting budget deficit.

Congress wisely rejected the past Administration's requests for no new land acquisition funds and kept the LWCF and HPF programs functioning. However, with the continuing budget problems, there is little hope that we will be able to get any new funds for land acquisition beyond the current levels of spending. To resolve this dilemma, we believe the proposed legislation successfully addresses the problem by establishing a self-perpetuating Trust.

The initial funding of the Trust would come through the investment of the $7.3 billion authorized but unappropriated balance to date in the LWCF. The money would be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury into interest-bearing public debt securities. The $900 million credited each year into LWCF and the $150 million credited to HPF, would be invested the same way.

The fund's principal would be set aside solely for LWCF and HPF use, and only annual deposits and the interest generated would be available for appropriation. When interest generated by the fund reaches $1 billion a year, the fund would become completely self-sustaining, the $900 million and the $150 million going into the fund would terminate, and any further government allocations would cease.

As the committee considers this critical legislation, it may rest assured that the need for fully operational LWCF and HPF funding programs is greater than ever. For the past three years, I have coordinated the annual submission to Congress of a report that outlines land acquisition needs across the country. This year 20 national organizations presented Congress with The Conservation Alternative for FY 1991, which lists over 300 land acquisition opportunities across the country totaling $799 million. We also documented the need for $200 million in state grants in FY 1990.

The projects that were listed in this report are not just a wish list compiled to get federal spending for LWCF as high as possible. Most of the projects are on lands imminently threatened with some type of development or use that is incompatible with our efforts to protect our natural resources and preserve something for future generations. Each year we must turn down projects to be included in the report. Each year we also find that we lose some of the lands for which we request funds because there are too many competing projects for limited federal dollars. I have attached a news article that shows an example of a missed opportunity that is having severe consequences now for people who live near the site. This site was once available for purchase by the Forest Service but funds were not available.

I have visited a number of land acquisition sites over the past two years, and I often hear the same thing from the local people I meet on my trips. They sincerely tell me of the need for immediate federal funding. They are not just crying wolf -- the sites that I have seen tell the story better than I can of how our lands are being lost right before our eyes.

A couple of examples will illustrate this point. The Santa Monica Mountains National Recreational Area faces severe development threats. Right now plans are being made to turn Jordan Ranch into a golf course and home development. We are fighting this proposal very hard so that this pristine area with large stands of native oak trees can be preserved. Unfortunately, prices for land in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area are high and appropriations, while generous for this area, have not been adequate to allow for its purchase to date.

Another place facing similar pressures is the Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge. I visited this area in February, 1989 and found that their problems are tremendous. The proposed wildlife corridor that forms the refuge runs 200 miles along the Lower Rio Grande River from Falcon Dam to the Gulf of Mexico. The valley is losing its tree-covered land and wildlife habitat at such an alarming rate that now less than 10 percent remains. Once again, land acquisition must be done on a piece by piece basis and if federal funds do not come soon, the hope of this area remaining a spectacular birding and wildlife sanctuary will be gone.

Concerns have been expressed that this legislation will result in nothing more than a federal land grab. However, I think our annual report shows this to be wrong. Few, if any, parcels of land we have recommended for acquisition would come through condemnation. Most of the projects were brought to our attention when willing-sellers expressed an interest in having the federal government buy their land. Unfortunately, we too often find that we have to tell them to wait another year to see if some new funds can be provided.

I also checked with the federal land management agencies to see at what rate they condemn land for purchases through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Interestingly, eminent domain authority is used sparingly by the federal government. The Park Service rate is approximately 20% overall and has declined to about 10% in the past eight years. The Forest Service rate is approximately 5.3%. This rate includes both easements and fee purchase.

For the BLM, I was told that the agency has limited eminent domain authority through section 205 of FLPMA. Individual bills passed by Congress have also provided the authority (i.e., the authorization for the Pacific Crest Trail) ; however, the BLM authority is narrow and is not often used. For the Fish and Wildlife Service, 5.1% of the land has been acquired through condemnation.

The fear that this legislation will be a budget buster is also erroneous. The Congressional Budget Office reported last year in their analysis of the same bill in the last Congress that "The interest, which would be available for obligation under the bill, represents income to the federal government, but it would be exactly offset by increased interest payments on the public debt. Such intragovernmental transfers have no net impact on the federal budget."

We support the division of funds recommended by this legislation which allows 30 percent for federal purposes, 30 percent for state purposes, 10 percent for the Urban Park and Recovery Act purposes, and 10 percent for state trusts. The remaining amounts would be available for any of the purposes if the Act.

We also support the use of a third of the funds provided for prior acquisitions to help reduce the existing backlog of federal acquisition.

Mr. Chairman, The Wilderness Society supports this legislation as a timely and critical enhancement to the LWCF and the HPF, two of the nation's most farsighted and successful environmental programs.

01/12/90

LWCF FUNDING BY AGENCY AND YEAR

Millions of Dollars

FY	TOTAL STATE	NPS	FS	FWS	BLM	OTHER	TOTAL FEDRL	TOT. LWCF
1965	$10.4	$4.8	$0.8	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$5.6	$16
66	$84.4	$21.4	$16.9	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$38.3	$125
67	$65.7	$20.2	$15.6	$0.1	$0.0	$0.0	$35.9	$110
68	$65.0	$32.5	$14.4	$1.8	$0.0	$0.0	$48.7	$119
69	$45.0	$37.4	$12.4	$1.3	$0.0	$65.5	$116.6	$165
1970	$62.0	$51.1	$13.7	$1.0	$0.0	$0.0	$65.8	$131
71	$185.4	$119.3	$39.9	$8.0	$0.6	$0.0	$167.8	$357
72	$255.0	$68.0	$29.7	$3.5	$0.5	$0.0	$101.7	$362
73	$181.8	$76.8	$29.6	$4.6	$1.8	$0.0	$112.8	$300
74	$66.0	$0.9	$4.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$4.9	$76
1975	$180.0	$80.2	$30.9	$9.5	$0.5	$0.0	$121.1	$308
76	$219.8	$105.8	$44.5	$12.6	$2.4	$0.0	$165.3	$393
77	$175.5	$253.3	$71.3	$29.0	$2.0	$0.0	$355.6	$538
78	$305.7	$366.8	$90.0	$31.3	$2.1	$0.0	$490.2	$805
79	$369.8	$253.7	$71.4	$33.4	$1.5	$0.0	$360.0	$737
1980	$300.0	$152.9	$22.4	$11.8	$2.8	$9.0	$198.9	$509
81	$173.7	$65.4	$34.5	$9.3	$1.0	$0.0	$110.2	$289
82	$0.0	$123.2	$26.3	$16.5	$3.7	$5.9	$175.6	$180
83	$110.6	$116.5	$63.1	$35.2	$0.3	$5.0	$220.1	$335
84	$72.9	$122.5	$38.6	$52.3	$1.4	$6.2	$221.0	$296
1985	$71.9	$102.7	$43.6	$64.2	$2.7	$0.0	$213.2	$287
86	$47.6	$46.0	$26.9	$38.7	$2.2	$0.0	$113.8	$161
87	$35.0	$52.3	$52.2	$42.4	$6.5	$0.0	$153.4	$188
88	$20.0	$40.7	$49.1	$51.8	$8.9	$0.0	$150.5	$171
89	$20.0	$52.5	$64.2	$57.5	$12.3	$0.0	$186.5	$207
1990	$20.0	$68.6	$63.4	$68.0	$12.6	$0.0	$212.6	$233
TOT.	$3,143	$2,435	$969	$584	$66	$92	$4,146	$7,396

NOTE 1: AGENCY DOLLARS ADJUSTED BY DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR; THUS, TOTALS MAY DIFFER FROM APPROPRIATIONS TOTALS

NOTE 2: OTHER INCLUDES REDWOODS AND PINEBARRENS ACQUISITIONS

NOTE 3: RECISSIONS & SUPPLEMENTALS ARE INCLUDED EACH YEAR

NOTE 4: 1986 DATA SHOW 4.9% ACROSS-THE-BOARD REDUCTIONS

AP PHOTO

Ron Jones, a fisheries biologist with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, collects a sample of water from Mol Heron Creek near Corwin Springs, Mont. on Sunday.

Land once eyed for Yellowstone fouled

31,000 gallons of fuel leaked from the underground tanks of survivalist sect

By Jim Robbins
SPECIAL TO THE GLOBE

HELENA, Mont. – The rambling 12,000-acre Royal Teton Ranch, where more than 31,000 gallons of fuel has leaked from underground tanks this week, was once eyed as an addition to adjacent Yellowstone National Park.

But the property that financier Malcolm Forbes sold to the Church Universal and Triumphant at the base of jagged, snow-capped peaks that is home to grizzly bear and elk, is anything but parklike now.

The church, a survivalist sect, has cut new roads through the land, dumped raw sewage on the property and brought in as many as 5,000 people, who built homes and fences and added mobile homes. Believing that a nuclear war could be imminent, they built a bomb shelter complex, along Mol Heron Creek, which is big enough to house 750 people. To fuel generators and automobiles after the anticipated holocaust, the church stored gasoline and diesel fuel in more than 30 huge underground tanks.

Last week, the first of three fuel storage tanks ruptured. State environmental officials estimate that more than 31,000 gallons of diesel fuel and gasoline have leaked through the once-pristine ground. Officials are worried the fuel will destroy important fish spawning habitat in Mol Heron Creek and could end up in the Yellowstone River, a stream world famous as a fly-fishing mecca.

"It's going to be a miracle if it doesn't get into the creek," said Ron Jones, a fisheries biologist with the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Officials do not know where the thick, black fuel will end up, or even where it went. "The entire site has been disturbed because of bomb shelter construction," said Steve Pilcher, head of the Montana Water Quality Bureau. "We don't really know which way the stuff will move. It's out of the tanks and in the environment. That's all we know."

By yesterday afternoon, the church had drained 115,000 gallons of the 600,000 gallons left in the tanks. Oil trucks from around the region were summoned to Montana to carry the oil to empty tanks as far away as Salt Lake City.

Church spokesman Murray Steinman said the church was using all its resources to clean up the oil. "Protection of the ecosystem is more important than our shelters," he said. Steinman said he thinks the fuel tanks were defective. State officials say they do not know why the tanks ruptured.

As the church continues to develop the environmentally sensitive property, those who hope that land may someday be added to Yellowstone Park are upset.

"People are mad, they're outraged," said Julia Page, president of the Upper Yellowstone Defense Fund, a local environmental group. "That whole meadow near Mol Heron is essential to survival of the grizzlies in the park. It provides food year round and has the highest cub-producing rates in the ecosystem. The meadow is essentially gone."

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Wind River
Multiple Use Advocates
P.O. Box 1126, Riverton, Wyoming 82501

April 20, 1990

U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests
308 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Official Statement on S.370, American Heritage Trust Act

The American Heritage Trust Act, S.370, by creating a perpetual trust fund for the purpose of land acquisition and historic preservation tends to disregard the realities of land distribution and historical acquisitional channels for the U.S. Government. It also neglects the need and monetary consequences of upkeep, maintenance, additional agency manpower, and the yearly increase of these factors with additional lands.

The probabilities of ignoring these realities will be a reduction in productivity of raw materials from the Federal Lands, increase in imported goods (raw and finished), an increase in the Federal manpower with a decrease in the private sector hiring and jobs. These will lead to an increase in the Federal Debt while decreased receipts and returns to the U.S. Government by the private sector.

The amount of lands owned by the Federal Government, at present time is 727 million acres. The majority of this land is situated in the Western half of the nation. This large concentration of lands in the hands of the Federal Government has restricted the western states to be dependent on the use of those lands for the Economic Stability. These lands and uses have been drastically cut over the last ten years resulting in decreased receipts, increasing litigation costs both for the private sector and the government, and increased import of the necessary products.

There have been two methods of governmental land acquisition in the past. The first is the purchase from a willing seller, with the oversight, or vote, of the congressional body. The second has brought loud, and enraged opposition throughout the years, this is the method of condemnation. The most just and equal method is willing buyer/willing seller in an open market.

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This trust sets up large amount of monies available to the government agencies, state and local governments, and even to NONPROFIT organizations, for the purpose of land acquisition. This changes the purpose of land acquisition from those lands that will benefit the country at large to lands that may possibly only benefit a few individuals.

The ability of the governmental offices and even non-government organizations to depend on a large pool of monies reduces the ability of the private sector to compete and therefore the market is closed -- not open. The open market system is the basis of the growth for our country. The use of the Fund will ultimately inflate the land costs and change the open market system, and reduce the private sector productivity in many unseen ways.

The money spent on the land acquisition places the burden for maintenance on no one agency or even on the government itself. The government is taking lands out of the private sector, for the purpose of non-use. The lands will be targeted not by an actual need for preservation but by the perceived need for protection. The development of the preservation system in the United States has taken over 25 years, time which was necessary to use factual data, not perception.

The ability of non-elected organizations to spend the tax and revenue monies of the citizens of the United States is a extreme deviation from the Constitution of the United States. The responsibility to utilize this money is strictly the responsibility of the Congress. Also to allow special interest groups, a term which can describe most non-profit organizations, should not have the ability to chose the private lands to be nationalized. These organizations rarely provide for the citizens, only the plants and wild creatures. The emphasis away from citizens rights, liberty, freedom and the pursuit of happiness, can be very detrimental to the constituents throughout the country.

The Federal Agencies already managing our Federal Lands have repeatedly reported to Congress on the lack of funding for the maintenance of Federal Lands. This maintenance includes, upgrading wildlife habitat, trails and roads, studies on the biological changes or non-changes, as well as many others. Maintenance on Federal Lands does not normally mean upkeep of buildings, except those used by the agencies themselves. The majority goes into understanding the land and its interaction with man, who is a part of the natural cycle. The increased load of additional lands without the funding for maintenance is irresponsible to the citizens of this nation.

We believe this legislation is very detrimental to the very heart of the American System of free markets, private property rights, and the economic health of the government and the private sector. Please defeat this legislation.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund has worked relatively well throughout the years and should have many more productive years helping the natural scheme. The projects incorporated by the Land and Water Conservation Fund have often benefited man also; this dual benefit of conservation and utilization should always be the direction our country follows.

Sincerely,
Wind River Multiple Use Advocates

George Reynolds
George Reynolds
President

cc: U.S. Chamber of Commerce
Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senator Alan Simpson
Representative Craig Thomas

WE CARE

WEST COAST ALLIANCE FOR RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
P.O. Box 1333 Eureka, CA 95501 - (707) 445-3448

April 23, 1990

The Honorable Tom Williams
Majority Senior Professional Staff
Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests
308 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Honorable Tom Williams,

West Coast Alliance for Resources and Environment (WeCARE) is a grass-roots organization with over 4,500 members living on the North Coast of California. The members are vitally concerned with issues affecting their livelihoods in fishing, agriculture, timber, mining and the use of natural resources.

Senate Bill 370 which is to come before the Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests is of particular concern to us. This bill is titled the American Heritage Trust Act.

Our economy has been seriously impacted by legislation, regulations, and restrictions to the point where some of us are having serious difficulties in making a living. Land withdrawals and set=asides have reduced the land base from which we derive our resources. How much is enough?

Our members seriously doubt that sufficient independent study has been given to the serious economic consequences that this bill will have on local economies and communities. We are certain that pressures for the passage of this legislation are based on the current hysteria to preserve the environment at all costs. We that live and work in rural America are paying the price for the abuses that are evident in urban America. Since the majority of the legislators are from urban areas we are being buried by their perceived need to legislate a solution.

Please do not allow S. 370 out of committee and do not permit it to pass if it comes to the Senate floor.

Sincerely,

Marilee M. Hadley

Marilee M. Hadley
President, W.E. C.A.R.E.

cc: [redacted]
Senator Timothy Wirth
Senator Williams Bradley
Senator Jeff Bingaman
Senator Kent Conrad
Senator Jay Rockefeller
Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senator Mark Hatfield
Senator Conrad Burns
Senator Jake Garn
Senator Pete Domenici
Congressman Douglas H. Bosco
State Assemblyman Dan Hauser
State Senator Barry Keene

TuCARE

Wise use is multiple use

TUOLUMNE COUNTY
ALLIANCE FOR RESOURCES
AND ENVIRONMENT, INC.

April 17, 1989

Tom Williams
Majority Senior Professional Staff
Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests
308 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

For the Hearing Record: S. 370, American Heritage Trust Act

Dear Mr. Williams:

The Tuolumne County Alliance for Resources and Environment, Inc. opposes S. 370 as introduced and urges that action be taken by the Congress to continue the program authorized by the Land and Water Fund Act of 1965 with some modification.

The authorizations proposed in S. 370 are totally unrealistic for the 1990's and on into the early 2000's. The United States is in dire trouble on many financial fronts. The Administration and the Congress must take action to get the country's priorities in order. S. 370 ranks at the bottom of the scale in consideration compared with the importance of successfully dealing with issues such as the national debt, health and education needs, toxic wastes, acid rains and ozone depletion and even maintenance and rehabilitation of present public lands, among others.

The history of appropriations is interesting. The 1965 Act, as amended, called for an authorization of $300 million in 1977 escalating to $900 million by 1989. S. 370 calls for $500 million in 1990 to be increased to $1 billion by 1995 and thereafter. It is obvious that appropriations have been much lower, which is as it should be if the Congress so decides. The proposed Bill seems to be designed to get around the congressional road block through the mechanics of Sec. 203. INTEREST. This income appears to be controlled by the TRUST and then turned over to various departments of government without going through the congressional appropriations route.

There is a grand plan to expand Yosemite National Park located in the counties of Tuolumne, Mariposa, Merced and Mono. It is proposed by the National Parks and Conservation Association, a special interest group. There seems to be some correlation between the Association's goal and the role to be played by the proposed "American Heritage Trust Act of 1989". Such expansion may only occur at the expense of the adjacent multiple use national forests. Tuolumne and Mariposa counties would lose some 335,000 acres of national forest lands severely curtailing present economic and social benefits which come from dispersed outdoor recreation, timber harvesting and manufacturing,

P.O. BOX 3361 • Sonora, California 95370 • 209/533-1662

livestock grazing, water development, hunting and mining, among others. In addition, nearly 27,000 acres of private land in these two counties would be lost to private enterprise and the tax base. Jobs, shared counties receipts, schools and roads would suffer. An adverse domino effect throughout the business and professional communities would be evident.

S. 370 proposes many new procedural requirements at federal, state and local levels--so much so that it appears to be a bureaucratic nightmare. Should it be enacted, there will be need for staff at every level with less money reaching the ground if the past appropriation history continues to be repeated in the future.

We ask that Congress update the 1965 Act in lieu of S. 370 and authorize an appropriation equal to the amount of money made available in 1989 with increases equivalent to the annual rate of inflation thereafter. Considering the land purchases and other assistance of which we are aware locally and statewide, such action would seem to be consistent with recent years.

We appreciate the courtesy of permitting this letter to be a part of the Hearing Record for S. 370.

Respectfully,

Shirley Campbell

Shirley Campbell, President

THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
1620 EYE STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
TELEPHONE (202) 293-7330

President:
KATHRYN J. WHITMIRE
Mayor of Houston

Vice President:
ROBERT M. ISAAC
Mayor of Colorado Springs

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Executive Director:
J. THOMAS COCHRAN

April 23, 1990

The Honorable Dale Bumpers
Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands,
National Parks & Forests
United States Senate
308 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

On behalf of The United States Conference of Mayors, I submit the attached statement for the record of your subcommittee's April 25, 1990, hearing on the establishment of the American Heritage Trust Fund. The Conference has had long standing policy in support of the AHT.

I also submit, for the record, a copy of each of the 103 proclamations issued by Mayors to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Land & Water Conservation Fund. If I can provide you with any further information regarding Mayors' policy on the AHT or activities in celebration of the LWCF's 25th anniversary, please do not hesitate to contact me at The Conference's offices.

Thank you for your attention in this matter.

Sincerely,

Judith A. Burrell
Assistant Executive Director

cc: Tom Williams, Subcommittee Staff

Attachments

Testimony
Submitted For the Record of
April 25, 1990

By the

THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

For the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS & FORESTS
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
1620 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
(202) 293-7330

The United States Conference of Mayors supports S. 370, the American Heritage Trust Act.

LAND & WATER CONSERVATION FUND

The former Executive Director of the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors, Knoxville Mayor Victor Ashe, is Chair of The Conference's Subcommittee on Parks. He contributed greatly to the findings of the President's Commission, which ultimately led to the proposal resulting in the legislation before you. The Commission created this proposal after much research and thought about how to respond to the nation's needs for recreation both near and far from the homes of our fellow citizens.

The Commission's members travelled extensively across this country and found that virtually every site visited, from the smallest inner-city athletic field to the greatest expanse of wilderness the nation has to offer, had a common link to the oldest environmental funding program -- the twenty-five year-old Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). As this nation celebrates the twentieth anniversary of the first Earth Day, it should be remembered that the LWCF was already in place and buying park land five years before the first Earth Day in 1970. It is a tried-and-true program that has worked and worked well for the past twenty-five years. Congress, in its wisdom, has shown that it supports the program by extending it until the year 2015.

Authorization is only half the battle. Since the peak year in 1979, appropriations for the Fund have steadily gone down to the current state-side of the Fund appropriation of $16.7 million. This is substantially less than the $421 million in projects that were requested for funding by states and their local governments in 1989. This question takes on additional urgency when one considers that Congress designed the main sources of funding for the LWCF, (namely OCS oil revenues and sales of federal surplus property) to guarantee continued and stable funding for the program. The design simply called for the reinvestment of some of the proceeds of resource sales into permanent recreation and conservation assets.

Mayors are well aware of the need to balance our government's budget, but the primary funding source for LWCF is royalties from the receipts of oil and gas produced from the lands on the outer continental shelf. Using this dedicated funding for deficit reduction is not only a contradiction, but also the obvious removal of an essential protection for needed funds. This action leaves little confidence in the viability of federal trust funds.

The creation of the American Heritage Trust Fund would fulfill a twenty-year-old promise with minimal impact on annual deficits or the national debt. It would also serve to put greater "trust" in the use of national trust funds in this country. It will be used to acquire and develop permanent recreation assets that will appreciate in value as time passes. Mayors seek a stable funding source to ensure that these assets will be there when our children and grandchildren need them. You Senators can assist mayors in leaving this legacy to our mutual constituencies.

Since 1965, the LWCF has awarded $3.1 billion to states and local governments for the acquisition of land and the development of recreation facilities. The federal government was not alone in this program; there was a matching of funds from the states and local governments through appropriations, bond issues, and volunteer fund-raising drives. All of these funds combined bring the original federal and its matching state/local amount to more than $6 billion.

About 75 percent of these funds have been spent on local projects which supply recreation opportunities for the residents of cities and towns across our nation. Provision of available recreation where people reside was a recommendation of the PCAO and the ORRRC which preceded the most recent President's Commission. People seek close-to-home recreation, and the nation has made a commitment to devising it by providing a reasonable means for affording it.

The LWCF also encourages planning and prioritizing and considers those factors in awarding grants, but what good is planning if the funding is unstable on nonexistent? Mayors urge Congress to reaffirm its statutory intent to provide consistent funding for the LWCF. S. 370 represents the best vehicle for moving that reaffirmation into law in 1990.

Prime targets for funding include: open spaces, river fronts and oceans, beaches, forest, wetlands, mountains, and plains. Areas that have received grants must by law be made available to all people for recreation, including fishing, picnicking, swimming, nature study, and just plain relaxing.

The Fund also helps provide amenities, historic and archaeological sites, and contributes to the protection of fragile and rare resources which might be damaged or destroyed by over use.

URBAN PARK AND RECREATION RECOVERY PROGRAM

Recreation is important to all cities, and recreation programs, especially at the local level, are in grave jeopardy because of the shifting of funds to combat mounting social problems. Cities need a stable source of funding; one that does not increase one year and dramatically decrease the next. Across this country, local recreation facilities are closing in order to pay for more jails, more social workers, and more corrections staff. These programs are important, but they are essentially reactive in nature, trying to solve problems after the fact. Recreation programs, on the other hand, can work positively to prevent problems at a much lower cost. But such prevention cannot work without a consistent level of funding.

In Newark, New Jersey, Mayor Sharpe James has reported that in his city of 316,280 people, most of the recreation centers had been closed before he took office in the mid-1980's. Mayor James, Chair of The Conference's Subcommittee on Recreation, has stated many times that in Newark, youth had no place to spend their hours outside of school or work. This problem adds to the crime and drug situations facing many inner-city residents. There are not many current avenues available for reopening facilities with local funding. Neither can states offer much hope for this. The federal government has left massive holes in its recreation safety net.

Despite these shortcomings, Mayor James focused great attention and energy on his concern over the lack of recreation outlets, and reopened 25 formerly-closed recreation sites. This program, called Newark's After School Recreation, Tutorial and Youth Development Program, is a joint public/private venture designed to give inner-city youth supervised after-school activities. With more stable funding at the federal and state levels, many more needed facilities could be opened.

The Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program (UPARR) was a vital component of youth recreation programs for Newark and all other cities in the late 1970's. It is an excellent model upon which to rethink and rebuild this country's shattered urban recreation programs. It should be remembered that even in an economically thriving urban center the amount of wear and tear that heavily-used urban recreation center receive causes them to be "used up" faster.

The tools of the UPARR program could be effectively and creatively used by targeting Innovation Grants as a way to support local anti-drug efforts for our youth. As the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Jack Kemp, has said, "Sports and other competitive activities can be important in preventing children from being lured into drugs and crime. Too often, children in public housing communities are exposed to the destructiveness of drugs and violent gangs, and too infrequently exposed to the challenge of sports and team activities." What Mr. Kemp did not point out is that in the long history of urban recreation programs, going back as far as the 19th century's settlement houses, these programs have shown again and again that they can be meaningful alternatives to anti-social activities, including drug abuse.

The major thrust of the UPARR program was to rehabilitate existing recreation facilities and return them to full use. Prior to UPARR funding, many urban recreation facilities located in economically hard-pressed neighborhoods were closed or activities were curtailed due to unsafe or hazardous conditions. Rehabilitation of these facilities returned them to full use and often led to expansion of a site through redesign and relocation of various activities.

Making more effective use of the existing space relieved many jurisdictions from the pressure of having to acquire additional hard-to-find and harder-to-finance urban park land. In many instances, an expanded facility led to an increase in new recreation programs offered or stimulated new programming. As a result, many recreation centers experienced an increase in new recreation users or a change in user type. Another outcome was that many recreation facilities hired and trained additional staff to meet increased demand for recreation; therefore employment opportunities were available to local residents, including those in low-income and minority groups.

The real importance of urban recreation to our cities' residents will become even more apparent in the next century as urbanization increases and the American population ages.
The American Heritage Trust (AHT) bill would answer the needs of the American urban citizenry, now 75 percent of the population of the country. Census expert estimate that the percentage of Americans living in major metropolitan areas will reach 80 percent by the end of this decade.

Local and state governments must look to the federal government to continue the partnership begun 25 years ago with LWCF and continued for a short time by the UPARR program. The American Heritage Trust legislation will provide an important way to meet some of cities' most pressing needs.

In summary, the overall objectives of the LWCF and UPARR programs must continue to be met. With enactment of the AHT, the federal, state and local government partnership will be enhanced, and thereby increase the delivery of quality, vital, and much-needed recreation for the good of all our residents.

THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

The Honorable Eddie Frost
Mayor of Florence
P.O. Box 98
Florence, AL 35631
(205) 760-6400

The Honorable Peggy Rubach
Mayor of Mesa
P.O. Box 1466
Mesa, Arizona 85211-1466
(602) 644-2388

The Honorable Harry E. Mitchell
Mayor of Tempe
P.O. Box 5002
Tempe, Arizona 85280
(602) 350-8225

The Honorable Hubert A. Brodell
Mayor of Jonesboro
314 West Washington Avenue
Jonesboro, Arkansas 72401
(501) 932-1052

The Honorable F. G. "Buddy" Villines
Mayor of Little Rock
City Hall
Markham and Broadway Streets
Little Rock, AR 72201
(501) 371-4510

The Honorable Patrick Henry Hays
Mayor of North Little Rock
300 Main Street
North Little Rock, AR 72114
(501) 374-2233

The Honorable Ronald Bird
Mayor of Bell Gardens
7100 Garfield Avenue
Bell Gardens, CA 90201
(213) 927-8301

The Honorable John Ansdell
Mayor of Bellflower
16600 Civic Center Drive
Bellflower, CA 90706
(213) 804-1424

The Honorable Carrey J. Nelson
Mayor of Brea
No. One Civic Center Circle
Brea, CA 92621
(714) 990-7701

The Honorable Jeanette Watson
Mayor of Campbell
70 North First Street
Campbell, CA 95008
(408) 866-2100

The Honorable Michael Mitoma
Mayor of Carson
701 E. Carson Street
Carson, CA 97049
(213) 830-7600

The Honorable Joselle Smith
Mayor of Culver City
City Hall, Box 507
Culver City, CA 90230
(213) 202-5695

The Honorable Nathan A. Simon
Mayor of Fontana
8353 Sierra Avenue
Fontana, CA 92335
(714) 350-7601

The Honorable Alex Giuliani
Mayor of Hayward
22300 Foothill Boulevard
Hayward, CA 94541
(415) 581-2345

The Honorable Larry Agran
Mayor of Irvine
17200 Jamboree Street
Irvine, CA 92713
(714) 660-3614

The Honorable Art Leslie
Mayor of La Mirada
13700 La Mirada Blvd.
La Mirada, CA 90638
(213) 943-0131

The Honorable Nick Maluccio
Mayor of Lancaster
44933 N. Fern Street
Lancaster, CA 93534
(805) 945-7811

The Honorable Maureen O'Connor
Mayor of San Diego
202 "C" Street, MS 11B
San Diego, CA 92101
(619) 236-6330

The Honorable Gary L. Hausdorfer
Mayor of San Juan Capistrano
32400 Paseo Adelanto
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675
(714) 493-1171

The Honorable Susan Van Dyke
Mayor of Englewood
3400 S. Elati Street
Englewood, Colorado 80521
(303) 761-1140

The Honorable R. T. Mantlo
Mayor of Grand Junction
250 North 5th Street
Grand Junction, CO 81501-2668
(303) 244-1511

The Honorable Gene Moore
Mayor of Boynton Beach
211 S .Federal Highway
Boynton Beach, FL 33425
(407) 734-8111

The Honorable Joseph M. Mazurkiewicz, Jr.
Mayor of Cape Coral
P.O. Box 150027
Cape Coral, FL 33915-0027
(813) 574-0485

The Honorable George M. Corrigan
Mayor of Coral Gables
P.O. Drawer 141459
Coral Gables, FL 33114
(305) 442-6463

The Honorable Stephen P. Clark
Mayor of Dade County
111 Northwest 1st, #230
Dade County, FL 33128
(305) 375-5305

The Honorable Manuel Koutsourais
Mayor of Dunedin
P.O. Box 1348
Dunedin, FL 34697-1348
(813) 738-1801

The Honorable Gilber B. Stein
Mayor of Hallandale
308 S. Dixie Highway
Hallandale, FL 33009
(305) 458-3251

The Honorable Raul L. Martinez
Mayor of Hialeah
501 Palm Avenue
Hialeah, FL 33010
(305) 883-5816

The Honorable Thomas L. Hazouri
Mayor of Jacksonville
220 E. Bay Street
Jacksonville, FL 32202
(904) 630-1776

The Honorable Joseph F. Mullins, Jr.
Mayor of Melbourne
900 E. Strawbridge Ave.
Melbourne, FL 32901
(407) 727-2900

The Honorable Stephen P. Clark
Mayor of Miami
111 NW 1st Street, #230
Miami, Florida 33128
(305) 375-5305

The Honorable Vicki Coceano
Mayor of Miramar
6700 Miramar Parkway
Miramar, FL 33023
(305) 989-6200

The Honorable Christine M.
Moreno
Mayor of North Miami
776 Northeast 125th Street
North Miami, FL 33161
(305) 893-6511, ext 105/106

The Honorable Lou Ann R.
Palmer
Mayor of Sarasota
P.O. Box 1058
Sarasota, FL 34230
(813) 954-4115

The Honorable Dan Pearl
Mayor of Sunrise
10770 W. Oakland Park Blvd.
Sunrise, FL 23351
(305) 741-2652

The Honorable Joe Mack Wilson
Mayor of Marietta
P.O. Box 609
Marietta, Georgia 30061
(404) 429-4205

The Honorable William Maki
Mayor of Arlington Heights
33 S. Arlington Heights Rd.
Arlington Heights, IL 60005
(708) 253-2340, ext. 205

The Honorable Fred Kimble
Mayor of Galesburg
City Hall
161 S. Cherry Street
Galesburg, IL 61402-1387
(309) 343-4181

The Honorable Al Lawson
Mayor of Schaumburg
101 Schaumburg Ct.
Schaumburg, Illinois 60193
(312) 894-4500

The Honorable Robert Stewart
Mayor of Columbus
123 Washington Street
Columbus, Indiana 47201
(812) 376-2510

The Honorable Pete Chalos
Mayor of Terre Haute
17 Harding Avenue
Terre Haute, Indiana 47808
(812) 232-9467

The Honorable William H.
Hudnut, III
Mayor of Indianapolis
2501 City-County Building
Indianapolis, IN 42604
(317) 236-3610

The Honorable John McDonald
Mayor of Iowa City
410 E. Washington Street
Iowa City, Iowa 52240
(319) 356-5000

The Honorable Denny Bowman
Mayor of Covington
303 Court Street
Covington, Kentucky 41011
(606) 292-2265

The Honorable Jerry E.
Abramson
Mayor of Louisville
601 W. Jefferson Street
Louisville, KY 40202-2728
(502) 625-3061

The Honorable Bobby Bodin
Mayor of New Iberia
City Hall, Room 300
457 E. Main Street
New Iberia, Louisiana 70560
(318) 365-2498

The Honorable Sidney J.
Barthelemy
Mayor of New Orleans
City Hall
1300 Perdido Street, #2W17
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112
(504) 565-6400

The Honorable Charles Lyons
Mayor of Arlington
730 Massachusetts Avenue
Arlington, MA 02174
(617) 646-1000

The Honorable Kai Shang
Mayor of Attleboro
77 Park Street
Attleboro, MA 02703
(617) 222-9610

The Honorable Jim A. Plakas
Mayor of Garden City
6000 Middlebelt
Garden City, MI 48135
(313) 525-8829

The Honorable Charlotte M.
Rothstein
Mayor of Oak Park
13600 Oak Park Boulevard
Oak Park, MI 48237
(313) 398-5968

The Honorable Mary J. Brooks
Mayor of Port Huron
100 McMorran Boulevard
Port Huron, MI 48060
(313) 987-6000, ext. 401

The Honorable Jeanne Riesterer
Mayor of Roseville
29777 Gratiot Avenue
Roseville, MI 48066
(313) 445-5410

The Honorable Henry H.
Nickleberry
Mayor of Saginaw
1315 South Washington Avenue
Saginaw, MI 48601
(517) 759-1400

The Honorable Donald F.
Fracassi
Mayor of Southfield
26000 Evergreen Road
Southfield, MI 48060
(313) 987-6000

The Honorable Ronald L.
Bonkowski
Mayor of Warren
29500 Van Dyke Avenue
Warren, MI 48093
(313) 574-4520

The Honorable Robert T. Thomas
Mayor of Westland
36651 Ford Road
Westland, MI 48185
(313) 722-7620

The Honorable Charles B.
Winkleman
Mayor of St. Cloud
400 Second Street South
St. Cloud, MN 56301
(612) 255-7201

The Honorable Jimmy Kemp
Mayor of Meridian
P.O. Box 1430
Meridian, MS 39302-1430
(601) 485-1818

The Honorable Ken Combs
Mayor of Gulfport
P.O. Box 1780
Gulfport, MS 39502
(601) 868-5810

The Honorable Barbara J. Potts
Mayor of Independence
955 Rue St. Francois
Independence, MO 64051
(816) 836-7175

The Honorable Bill Harris
Mayor of Lincoln
555 South 10th
Lincoln, NE 68508
(402) 471-7511

The Honorable Pete Sferrazza
Mayor of Reno
490 South Center Street
Reno, Nevada 89501
(702) 785-2311

The Honorable James L. Spoo
Mayor of Sparks
98 Richards Way
Sparks, NV 89431
(702) 353-2310

The Honorable Jack Sinagra
Mayor of East Brunswick
P.O. Box 218
East Brunswick, NJ 08816-0218
(201) 390-6810

The Honorable Walter Jonkoski
Mayor of Irvington
Civic Square
Irvington, New Jersey 07111
(201) 399-8111

The Honorable Carmen Armenti
Mayor of Trenton
319 E. State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08608
(609) 989-3030

The Honorable Samuel A. Spina
Mayor of West Orange
66 Main Street
West Orange, NJ 07052
(201) 325-4100

The Honorable W. Samuel Pick
Mayor of Santa Fe
200 Lincoln Avenue
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

The Honorable Juanita Crabb
Mayor of Binghamton
38 Hawley Street
Binghamton, NY 13901
(607) 772-7000

The Honorable Donald W. Ahlstrom
Mayor of Jamestown
Municipal Building
Jamestown, New York 14701
(716) 483-7600

The Honorable Michael C. O'Laughlin
Mayor of Niagara Falls
745 Main Street
Niagara Falls, NY 14302
(716) 278-8200

The Honorable Sue Myrick
Mayor of Charlotte
600 East Fourth Street
Charlotte, NC 28202
(704) 336-2244

The Honorable Chester L. Jenkins
Mayor of Durham
101 City Hall Plaza
Durham, NC 27701
(919) 560-4333

The Honorable James B. Garland
Mayor of Gastonia
P.O. Box 1748
Gastonia, NC 28053
(704) 866-6720

The Honorable Donald L. Plusquellic
Mayor of Akron
166 S. High Street
Akron, OH 44308
(216) 375-2345

The Honorable Jimmy Dimora
Mayor of Bedford Heights
5661 Perkins Road
Bedford Heights, OH 44146
(216) 439-1600

The Honorable Clay Dixon
Mayor of Dayton
101 W. Third Street
Dayton, OH 45402
(513) 443-3636

The Honorable David M. Lynch
Mayor of Euclid
585 E. 22nd Street
Euclid, OH 44123
(216) 289-2751

The Honorable Richard P. Hartmann
Mayor of Kettering
3600 Shroyer Road
Kettering, OH 45429
(513) 296-2416

The Honorable Francis H. Cicchinelli, Jr.
Mayor of Massillon
One James Duncan Plaza
Massillon, OH 44646
(216) 830-1700

The Honorable Beryl E. Rothschild
Mayor of University Heights
2300 Warrensville Center Rd.
University Heights, OH 44118
(216) 932-7800

The Honorable Daniel J. Sferra
Mayor of Warren
391 Mahoning Avenue
Warren, Ohio 44483
(216) 841-2601

The Honorable Charlie Y. Weir
Mayor of Midwest City
100 N. Midwest Boulevard
Midwest City, OK 73110
(405) 732-2281

The Honorable Ronald Norick
Mayor of Oklahoma City
200 N. Walker
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
(405) 231-2424

The Honorable Larry D. Cole
Mayor of Beaverton
P. O. Box 4755
Beaverton, OR 97076
(503) 526-2481

The Honorable Shirley Huffman
Mayor of Hillsboro
205 Southeast Second Avenue
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123
(503) 681-6106

The Honorable Joseph S. Daddona
Mayor of Allentown
435 Hamilton Street
Allentown, PA 18101
(215) 437-7547

The Honorable Salvatore J. Panto, Jr.
Mayor of Easton
650 Ferry Street
Easton, PA 18042
(215) 250-6610

The Honorable T. Patton Adams
Mayor of Columbia
1737 Main Street
Cola, SC 29217
(803) 733-8221

The Honorable John E. Bourne, Jr.
Mayor of North Charleston
4900 LaCrosse Road
North Charleston, SC 29418
(803) 554-5700

The Honorable Gene Roberts
Mayor of Chattanooga
1254 East 3rd Street
Chattanooga, TN 37404
(615) 757-5152

The Honorable Annette Strauss
Mayor of Dallas
1500 Marilla Street, #5EN
Dallas, TX 75201
(214) 670-5658

The Honorable Aldo Tatangelo
Mayor of Laredo
P.O. Box 579
Laredo, TX 78042
(512) 726-2700

The Honorable George Venner
Mayor of Mesquite
711 N. Galloway
Mesquite, Texas 75149
(214) 288-[illegible]11

The Honorable Gloria O. Webb
Mayor of Portsmouth
801 Crawford St., 6th Floor
Portsmouth, VA 23704
(804) 393-8746

The Honorable Meyera E. Oberndorf
Mayor of Virginia Beach
Municipal Center
Virginia Beach, VA 23456-9002
(804) 427-4581

The Honorable Earl Clymer
Mayor of Renton
200 Mill Avenue South
Renton, WA 98055
(206) 235-2580

The Honorable Karen Vialle
Mayor of Tacoma
747 Market Street, Room 900
Tacoma, Washington 98402-3793
(206) 591-5100

The Honorable Kathryn C. Bloomberg
Mayor of Brookfield
2000 N. Calhoun Road
Brookfield, WI 53005
(414) 782-9650

The Honorable Mark A. Weber
Mayor of Fond du Lac
160 S. Macy Street
Fond du Lac, WI 54935-0150
(414) 929-3320

The Honorable Paul R. Soglin
Mayor of Madison
210 Martin Luther King Blvd.
Madison, WI 53710
(608) 266-4611

The Honorable Timothy K. Tully
Mayor of New Berlin
16300 West National Avenue
New Berlin, WI 53151
(414) 786-8610

Proclamation

The City of Garden City

WHEREAS, the Land and Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the program supported the construction of the outdoor racquetball and tennis courts as well as other improvements at Kiwanis Park; and

WHEREAS, the pavilions and tennis courts at Moeller Field were funded through this program; and

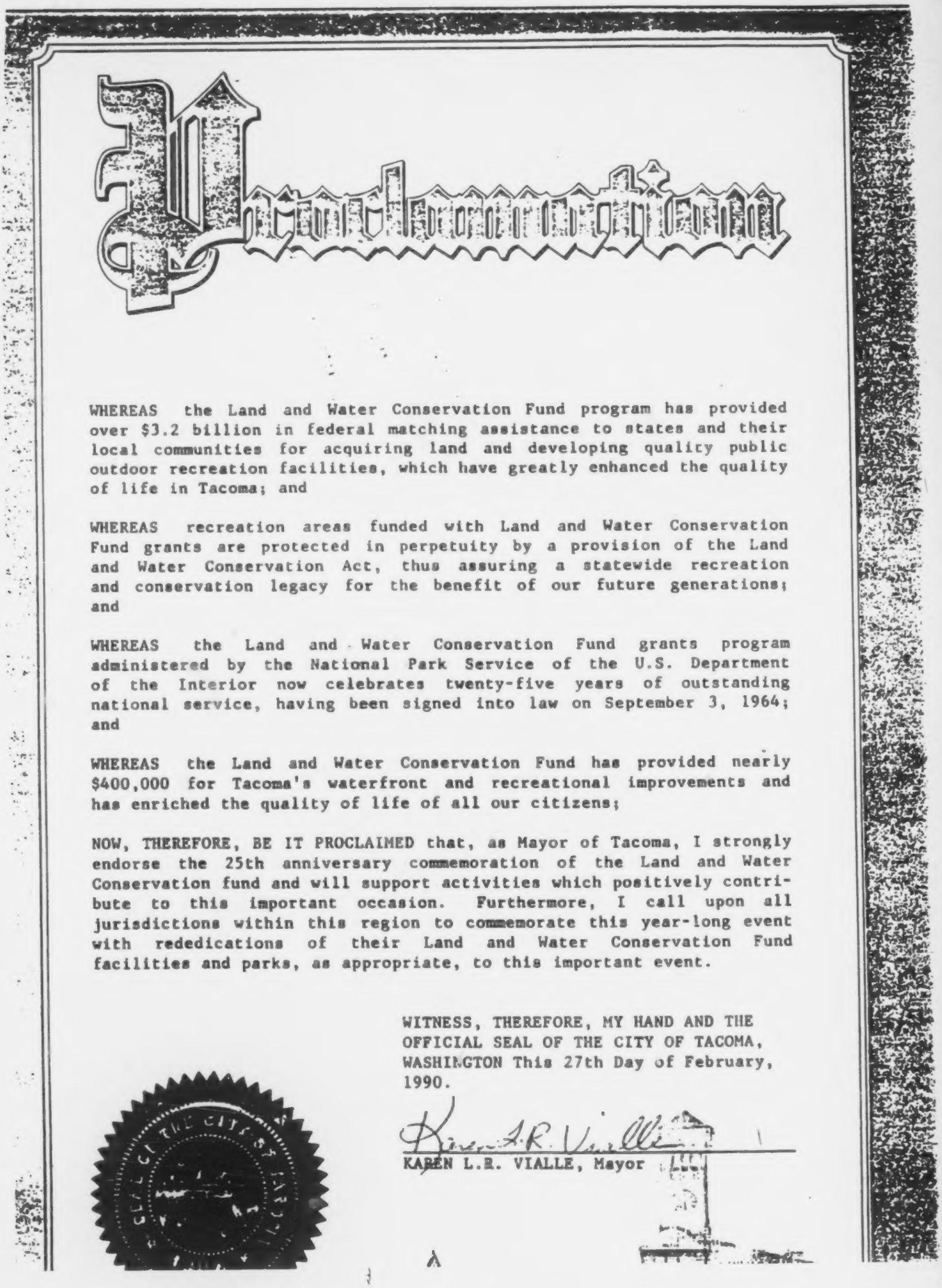
WHEREAS, our community will continue to explore further development of parks and recreation facilities through the Land and Water Conservation Fund to further enrich the quality of life of our citizens; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED that as Mayor of Garden City Michigan, I strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

Mayor

Date February 19, 1990



Proclamation

WHEREAS the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in Tacoma; and

WHEREAS recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS the Land and Water Conservation Fund has provided nearly $400,000 for Tacoma's waterfront and recreational improvements and has enriched the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED that, as Mayor of Tacoma, I strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this region to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

WITNESS, THEREFORE, MY HAND AND THE
OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE CITY OF TACOMA,
WASHINGTON This 27th Day of February,
1990.

KAREN L.R. VIALLE, Mayor

RESOLUTION NO. 90-12

RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HIALEAH, FLORIDA, STRONGLY ENDORSING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation FUnd program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in the City of Hialeah; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner-city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields, to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates 25 years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own City, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HIALEAH, FLORIDA, that:

Section 1. The Mayor and City Council of the City of Hialeah, Florida, strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion.

RESOLUTION NO. 90-12
PAGE TWO OF TWO

All jurisdictions within this state should commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 27th day of February, 1990.

President of Council

ATTEST: Ruth K. Williams
Acting City Clerk

APPROVED:
Mayor

APPROVED AS TO LEGAL
SUFFICIENCY AND AS TO FORM
(RESOS/13-LND/WTR/ANIV)

Melissa Volker
LAW DEPARTMENT

RESOLUTION was adopted by a 6-0-1 vote with Councilmembers D'Angelo, J. Martinez, Mejides, Millan, Morales, and Penelas voting "Yes" and Councilman Echevarria absent.

Mayoralty of the City of Gulfport

PROCLAMATION

By virtue of the
authority vested in me as
Mayor
of the City of Gulfport

I hereby proclaim

February 6 - 7, 1990

as "LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ANNIVERSARY"
within the City of Gulfport

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed the seal of the City of Gulfport

on this the 6th **day of** February **19**90

Ken Combs

KEN COMBS **Mayor**

The City of San Diego

Proclamation

Presented By
The Office Of
The Mayor

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, the City of San Diego has been the recipient of $3.4 million in Land and Water Conservation funds benefiting twenty local parks; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields and state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, **MAUREEN O'CONNOR**, the Thirty-first Mayor of the City of San Diego, strongly endorse the **25TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND** and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND, THIS DAY, AND HAVE CAUSED THE SEAL TO BE AFFIXED HERETO:

Maureen O'Connor
MAUREEN O'CONNOR
MAYOR

February 2 1990
DATE

Office of the Mayor

City of Hayward, California

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Alex Giuliani, Mayor of the City of Hayward, do hereby proclaim the year 1990, as:

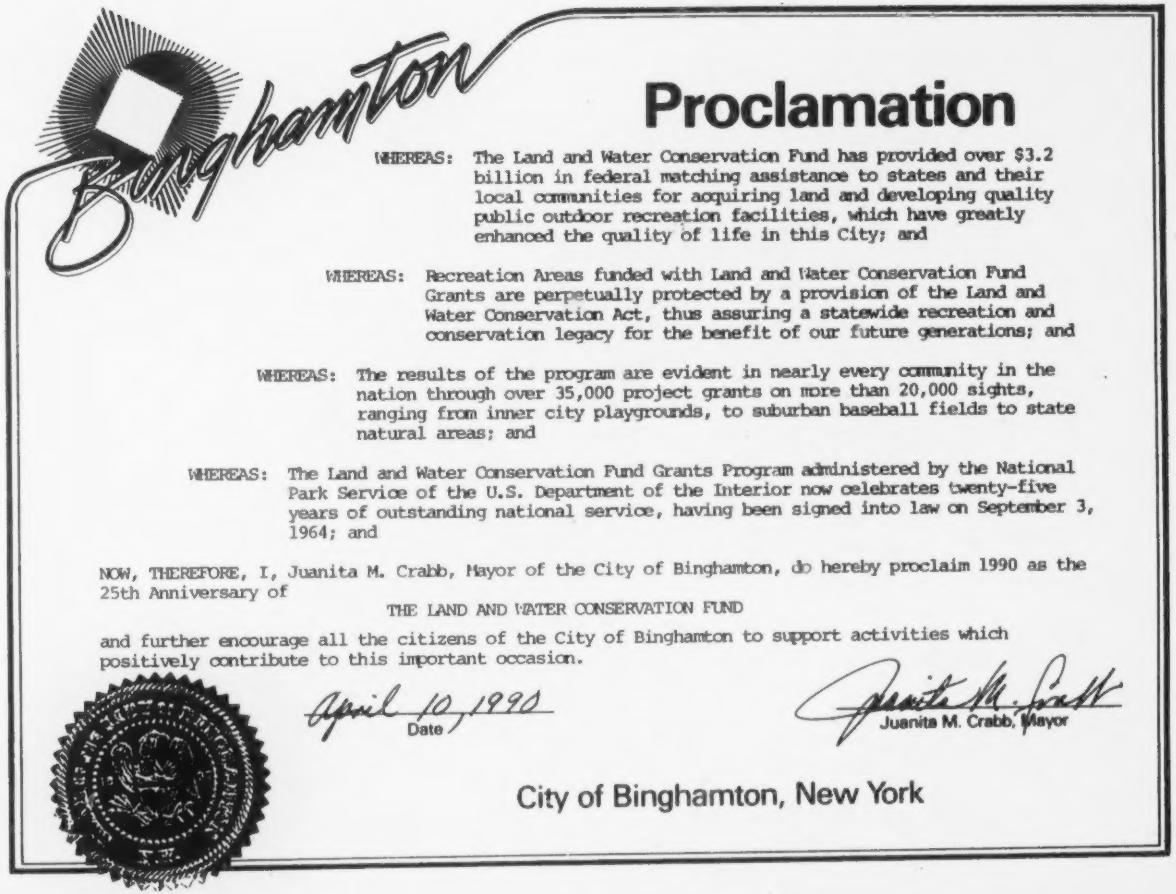
"LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM YEAR"

in the City of Hayward, with our congratulations on their 25th Anniversary, and call upon all jurisdictions within this State to commemorate this yearlong event with rededication of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and cause the Seal of the City of Hayward to be affixed this 26th day of January, 1990.

Alex Giuliani

Alex Giuliani, Mayor



Binghamton

Proclamation

WHEREAS: The Land and Water Conservation Fund has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this City; and

WHEREAS: Recreation Areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants are perpetually protected by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS: The results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sights, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS: The Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants Program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Juanita M. Crabb, Mayor of the City of Binghamton, do hereby proclaim 1990 as the 25th Anniversary of

THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

and further encourage all the citizens of the City of Binghamton to support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion.

April 10, 1990
Date

Juanita M. Crabb
Juanita M. Crabb, Mayor

City of Binghamton, New York

The City of Bellflower

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants Program administered by the National Parks Service of the United States Department of Interior will soon celebrate twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program has provided over $3.2 billion dollars in Federal matching assistance to States and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans; and

WHEREAS, parks and recreation programs vastly enhance our environment and our lives; and

WHEREAS, enhancement of parks and recreation facility projects have a direct economic benefit to our community and the State as a whole and moreover will benefit the health and well-being of people throughout California and the United States; and

WHEREAS, the City of Bellflower has developed recreation facilities with Land and Water Conservation Fund Grant assistance.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, John Ansdell, Mayor of the City of Bellflower, do hereby proclaim that the City of Bellflower joins in the 25th anniversary celebration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and I urge cities throughout the United States to do the same.

PRESENTED AND PROCLAIMED THIS 22ND DAY OF JANUARY, 1990.

John Ansdell

John Ansdell, Mayor
City of Bellflower

CITY OF
MESA

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior now celebrates 25 years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life for all our citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, PEGGY RUBACH, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor of the City of Mesa, Arizona, do hereby proclaim February 1990 as:

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND MONTH

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the City of Mesa, Arizona to be affixed this 9th day of January 1990.

Peggy Rubach
Peggy Rubach, Mayor

Attest:

SMEggers
Sharon Eggers, City Clerk

CITY OF OAK PARK

Proclamation

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that I, Charlotte M. Rothstein, Mayor of the City of Oak Park, Michigan, strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have signed my name officially and caused the Seal of the City of Oak Park to be affixed this Twelfth day of January, Nineteen Hundred and Ninety.

Charlotte M. Rothstein

Charlotte M. Rothstein, Mayor
Oak Park, Michigan

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in the City of Port Huron; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own City, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Mary J. Brooks, by the authority vested in me as Mayor of the City of Port Huron, and on behalf of Councilmembers Ashford, Cogley, Gillhooley, Gilmer, Krabach and Robbins, do hereby extend our appreciation to the Land and Water Conservation Fund program for the last twenty-five years of outstanding national service.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I do hereby set my hand and cause the Corporate Seal of the City of Port Huron to be affixed this 10th day of January, 1990.

Mary J Brooks

Mary J. Brooks
Mayor

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, the City of Tempe has used over $50,000 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to build ramadas in neighborhood parks and renovate the baseball field at Escalante Park, and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED that as Mayor of Tempe, Arizona, I strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion.

IN WITNESS HEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 8th day of January, Nineteen Hundred and Ninety.

Harry E. Mitchell
Mayor

City of Tempe

San Juan Capistrano

City Council Proclamation

PROCLAMATION

25th Anniversary of
Land & Water Conservation Fund

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this City; and,

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and,

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and,

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and,

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that I, Gary L. Hausdorfer, Mayor of the City of San Juan Capistrano, do strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this State to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1990.

Mayor

Hanover
Attest: City Clerk

CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS

WILLIAM H. HUDNUT, III
MAYOR

PROCLAMATION

"LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND DAY"

JANUARY 19, 1990

WHEREAS: Every time a golfer hits a ball down the Eagle Creek fairway, a child catches his first fish at Lake Sullivan and a family reunion brings people together at the Oxford Terrace Park, the people of Indianapolis are sharing in the success of the Land and Water Conservation Fund; and

WHEREAS: Established 25 years ago, the Fund has allowed the federal government to acquire park land and offer states and cities a funding source for park planning, acquisition and development; and

WHEREAS: Indianapolis has been the recipient of over $3.4 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund with the money going to park improvements and developing recreational outlets from picnic grounds to golf courses; and

WHEREAS: The recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations:

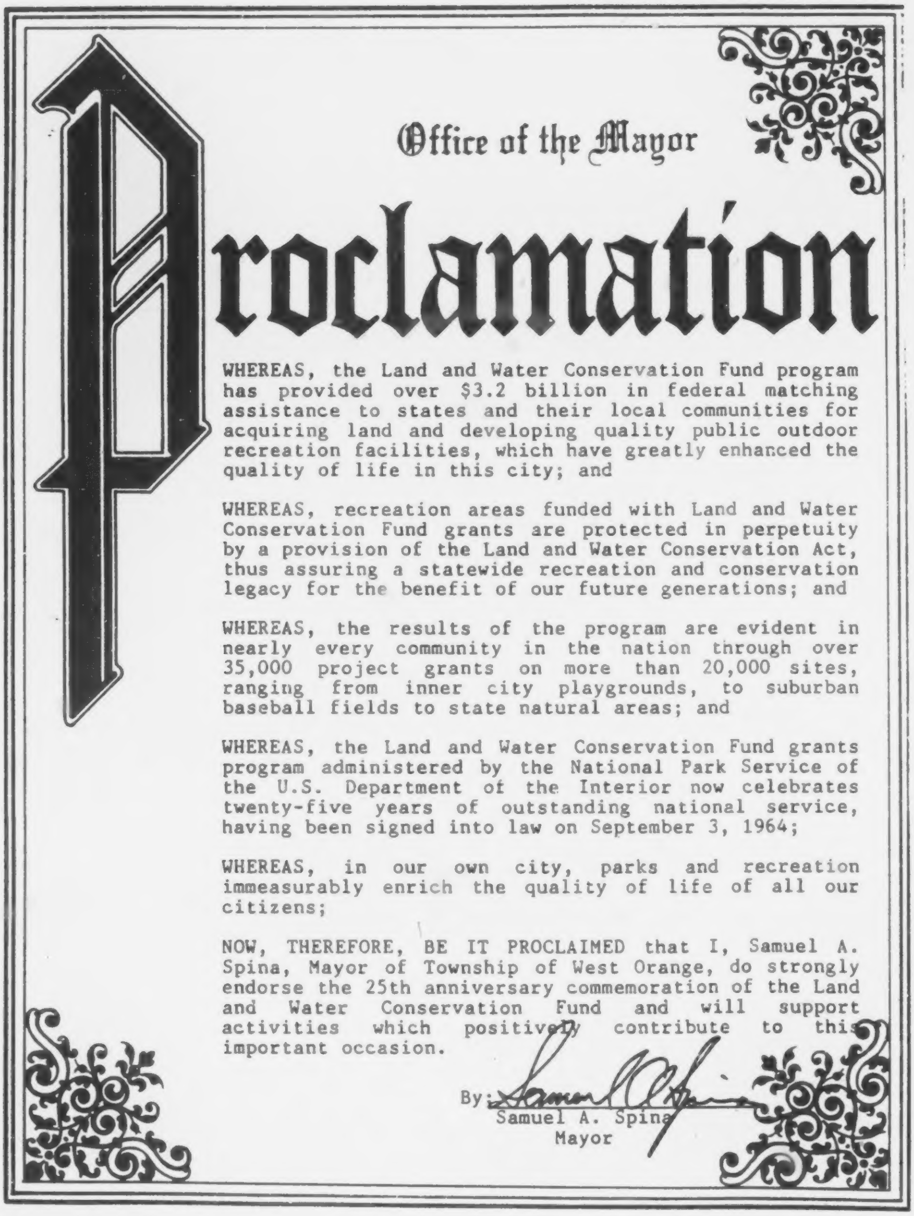
NOW, THEREFORE: I, William H. Hudnut, III, Mayor of the City of Indianapolis, do hereby proclaim January 19, 1990, as

"LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND DAY"

in Indianapolis, and call upon all citizens to join me in saluting the Fund for the opportunities they have given our City and applauding the services the Department of Parks and Recreation provide to enhance our quality of life.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Indianapolis to be affixed this 19th day of January, 1990.

WILLIAM H. HUDNUT, III, MAYOR



Office of the Mayor

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964;

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED that I, Samuel A. Spina, Mayor of Township of West Orange, do strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion.

By: Samuel A. Spina
Samuel A. Spina
Mayor

City of Warren Ronald L. Bonkowski, Mayor

Proclamation

WHEREAS, The Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, Recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, The results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, The Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Departmment of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, In our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD L. BONKOWSKI, Mayor of the City of Warren, Michigan, strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furhtermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

CITY OF FLORENCE, ALABAMA
Office of the Mayor

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in Florence; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

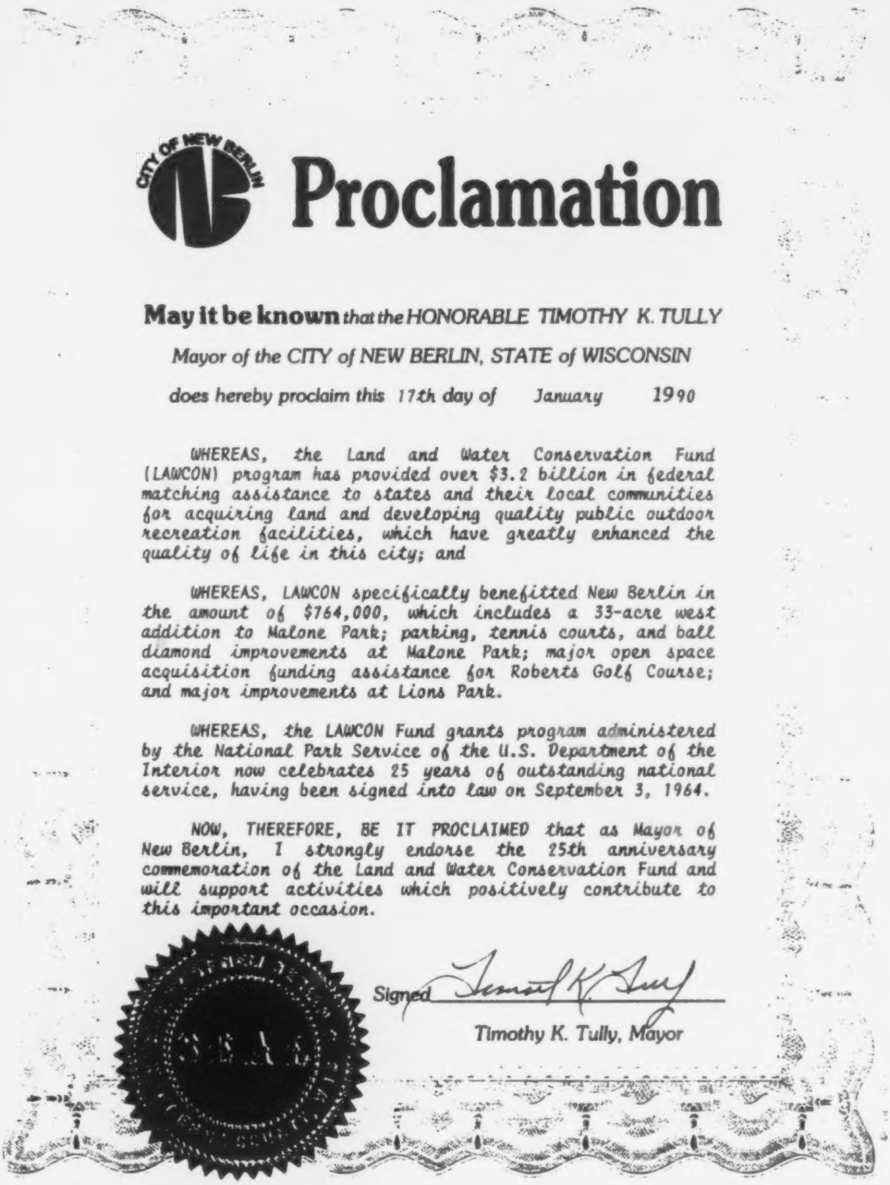
WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in Florence, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED that as Mayor of the City of Florence, Alabama, I strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion.

DONE this 17th
day of January, 1990.

Eddie Frost
MAYOR



CITY OF NEW BERLIN

Proclamation

May it be known *that the HONORABLE TIMOTHY K. TULLY*

Mayor of the CITY of NEW BERLIN, STATE of WISCONSIN

does hereby proclaim this 17th day of January 1990

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LAWCON) program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, LAWCON specifically benefitted New Berlin in the amount of $764,000, which includes a 33-acre west addition to Malone Park; parking, tennis courts, and ball diamond improvements at Malone Park; major open space acquisition funding assistance for Roberts Golf Course; and major improvements at Lions Park.

WHEREAS, the LAWCON Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates 25 years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED that as Mayor of New Berlin, I strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion.

Signed Timothy K. Tully

Timothy K. Tully, Mayor

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields, to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all of our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, SUSAN VAN DYKE, Mayor of the City of Englewood, Colorado, proclaim the **25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund** and support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion.

GIVEN under my hand and seal this 15th day of January, 1990.

Susan Van Dyke, Mayor of
Englewood, Colorado

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

Proclamation

WHEREAS;

The Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this City;

Recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land & Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations;

The results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation, through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas;

The Land & Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964;

In our city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life for all our citizens, and so, therefore, I, **MICHAEL C. O'LAUGHLIN**, by the power vested in me as Mayor of the City of Niagara Falls, New York, do proudly proclaim and endorse the 25th **ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION** of the **LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND**;

GIVEN this 22nd day of January,
1990, under my hand and the Seal of
the City of Niagara Falls, New York.

Michael C. O'Laughlin
MICHAEL C. O'LAUGHLIN,
Mayor

CITY OF DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA
"CITY OF MEDICINE"

CHESTER L. JENKINS

THE MAYOR
101 CITY HALL PLAZA
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA
27701
(919) 560-4333

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens; now, therefore

I, Chester L. Jenkins, Mayor of the City of Durham, North Carolina, strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

WITNESS my hand and the corporate seal of the City of Durham, North Carolina, this the 3rd day of January, 1990.

Chester L. Jenkins
Chester L. Jenkins
Mayor

Township of East Brunswick

JACK G. SINAGRA
Mayor

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this township; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program, administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior, now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own township, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED that I, Jack Sinagra, Mayor of the Township of East Brunswick, N.J., do hereby endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

Given Under My Hand and the Great Seal of the Township of East Brunswick this Eighth Day of January in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety and in the Two Hundred Fourteenth Year of Our Nation's Independence.

Mayor Jack Sinagra

1 Jean Walling Civic Center, P.O. Box 218, East Brunswick, New Jersey 08816-0218
(201) 390-6810

City Of Hillsboro
205 S.E. Second Avenue
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123
(503) 681-6100 ☐ FAX (503) 681-6213

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964;

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED that, I, Shirley Huffman, Mayor of the City of Hillsboro, Oregon, strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

Shirley Huffman
Mayor

January 9, 1990

An Equal Opportunity Employer

VILLAGE OF SCHAUMBURG • PROGRESS THROUGH THOUGHTFUL PLANNING

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this Village; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own Village, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that I, Al Larson, Village President of the Village of Schaumburg, strongly endorse the **25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund** and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Village of Schaumburg to be affixed this 9th day of January, 1990.

Al Larson
Village President

101 Schaumburg Court • Schaumburg, Illinois 60193-1899 • Telephone (312) 894-4500 • Fax# (312) 894-7806

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and,

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and,

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, surburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and,

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that I, Paul R. Soglin, as Mayor of the City of Madison, Wisconsin, strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and note the important role it has played in our community.

Paul Soglin

Paul R. Soglin, Mayor

Signed this 10th day of
January, 1990 at City Hall.

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED that as Mayor of Miramar, I strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I do hereby set my hand and cause the Seal of the City of Miramar to be affixed this 8th day of January, 1990.

Vicki Coceano
MAYOR VICKI COCEANO

CITY
OF
JAMESTOWN

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

DONALD W. AHLSTROM

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, The Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in the City of Jamestown; and

WHEREAS, Recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, The results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, including the Chadakoin Park and Allen Park Ice Rink projects in the City of Jamestown; and

WHEREAS, In 1990, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior is celebrating 25 years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Donald W. Ahlstrom, Mayor of the City of Jamestown, strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the City of Jamestown to be affixed this 10th day of January, 1990.

Donald W. Ahlstrom
Donald W. Ahlstrom, Mayor

(716) 483-7600

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, JAMESTOWN, NY 14701

CITY OF IOWA CITY

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city, and

Whereas, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations, and

Whereas, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas, and

Whereas, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964, and

Whereas, we want to voice our support of this program by urging President Bush and Congress to reverse the trend of dwindling funds for this program in order to meet the need for quality public outdoor recreation facilities,

Now, therefore, I, John McDonald, Mayor of the City of Iowa City, Iowa, do hereby proclaim the month of January 1990 to be

LAND AND WATER
CONSERVATION FUND MONTH

in Iowa City and call upon all residents to support activities which positively contribute to this important program.

John McDonald
MAYOR

Signed in Iowa City, Iowa,
this 9th day of January 1990.

THE CITY OF SARASOTA

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in Federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner-city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Services of the U. S. Department of Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Lou Ann R. Palmer, Mayor of the City of Sarasota, Florida, strongly endorse the 25th Anniversary Commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Sarasota to be affixed this January 11, 1990.

Lou Ann R. Palmer

Lou Ann R. Palmer, Mayor of Sarasota

ATTEST:

Billy E Robinson

City Auditor and Clerk

THE CITY OF GOOD NEIGHBORS

Village of Arlington Heights

PROCLAMATION

25TH ANNIVERSARY - LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND
1990

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this village; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates 25 years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own village, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED that I, William Maki, Mayor of the Village of Arlington Heights, strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

Proclaimed this 15th day of January, 1990.

William Maki, Mayor

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
City Hall
17 Harding Avenue
Terre Haute, Indiana 47807
812-232-9467

P. Pete Chalos, Mayor

city of terre haute

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS; the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over 3.2 billion dollars in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in the nation's cities, and

WHEREAS; recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations, and

WHEREAS; the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields, to state natural areas, and

WHEREAS; the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3rd, 1964, and

WHEREAS; in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, P. Pete Chalos, as Mayor of the City of Terre Haute, do hereby proclaim that I strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore I call upon everyone to join in commemorating this year-long event.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the GREAT SEAL of the City of Terre Haute to be affixed this 16th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and ninety.

P. Pete Chalos

P. Pete Chalos, Mayor
City of Terre Haute

LINCOLN

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR NEBRASKA'S CAPITAL CITY BILL HARRIS, MAYOR

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund has had a significant impact on our local community and our nation's outdoor recreation resources which has greatly contributed to the quality of life in this nation; and

WHEREAS, recreation and park areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the L&WCF ACT thus assuring a nation wide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of future generations; and

WHEREAS, state and local governments in our nation have benefited greatly from the Land and Water Conservation Fund program by using these funds to acquire over three million acres and develop over 22,000 recreation areas and facilities; and

WHEREAS, the City of Lincoln, Nebraska has developed twenty-one park areas and facilities with the L&WCF grant assistance; and

WHEREAS, Legislation enacting the Land and Water Conservation Fund was some 25 years ago on September 3, 1964 and becoming effective January 1, 1965,

NOW THEREFORE, I, Bill Harris, Mayor of the City of Lincoln, do hereby proclaim that Lincoln, Nebraska hereby endorses the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities contributing positively to this important occasion.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, as Mayor of the City of Lincoln, Nebraska, do hereunder set my hand and cause the Seal of the City of Lincoln, Nebraska to be affixed.

Bill Harris

BILL HARRIS, Mayor

Dated This 6th Day Of February, 1990

CITY OF OAK PARK

Proclamation

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964;

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that I, Charlotte M. Rothstein, Mayor of the City of Oak Park, Michigan, strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have signed my name officially and caused the Seal of the City of Oak Park to be affixed this Twelfth day of January, Nineteen Hundred and Ninety.

Charlotte M. Rothstein, Mayor
Oak Park, Michigan

Land and Water Conservation Fund

WHEREAS: The Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS: Recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS: The results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playground, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS: The Land and Water Conservation Fund grants programs administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS: In our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that, I, Kai Shang, as Mayor of the City of Attleboro, do strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

Signed and sealed this 10th day
of February in the year 1990

Kai Shang
Kai Shang, Mayor

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SELECTMEN
TOWN OF ARLINGTON
MASSACHUSETTS 02174

FREDERICK E. PITCHER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE 646-1000

CHARLES LYONS
CHAIRMAN
ROBERT B. WALSH
VICE-CHAIRMAN
JANEMARIE HILLIER
FRANKLIN W. HURD, JR.
KEVIN F. GREELEY

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, The Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, Recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, The results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, The Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, In our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED that We, the Board of Selectmen, strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, we call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

Charles Lyons SELECTMEN
Robert B Walsh OF THE
Janemarie Hillier TOWN
Franklin W Hurd Jr OF
Kevin F. Greeley ARLINGTON

A true record.
Attest: ________

CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS

WILLIAM H. HUDNUT, III
MAYOR

PROCLAMATION

"LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND DAY"

JANUARY 19, 1990

WHEREAS: Every time a golfer hits a ball down the Eagle Creek fairway, a child catches his first fish at Lake Sullivan and a family reunion brings people together at the Oxford Terrace Park, the people of Indianapolis are sharing in the success of the Land and Water Conservation Fund; and

WHEREAS: Established 25 years ago, the Fund has allowed the federal government to acquire park land and offer states and cities a funding source for park planning, acquisition and development; and

WHEREAS: Indianapolis has been the recipient of over $3.4 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund with the money going to park improvements and developing recreational outlets from picnic grounds to golf courses; and

WHEREAS: The recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations:

NOW, THEREFORE: I, William H. Hudnut, III, Mayor of the City of Indianapolis, do hereby proclaim January 19, 1990, as

"LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND DAY"

in Indianapolis, and call upon all citizens to join me in saluting the Fund for the opportunities they have given our City and applauding the services the Department of Parks and Recreation provide to enhance our quality of life.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Indianapolis to be affixed this 19th day of January, 1990.

William H. Hudnut III

WILLIAM H. HUDNUT, III, MAYOR

Mayor Bobby Bodin

THE CITY OF
N·E·W · I·B·E·R·I·A

(318) 369-2300

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964;

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED THAT I, BOBBY BODIN, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW IBERIA, LOUISIANA, do strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important matter.

Bobby Bodin

BOBBY BODIN, MAYOR
CITY OF NEW IBERIA, LOUISIANA

457 East Main Street Suite 300 New Iberia, Louisiana 70560

1834

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

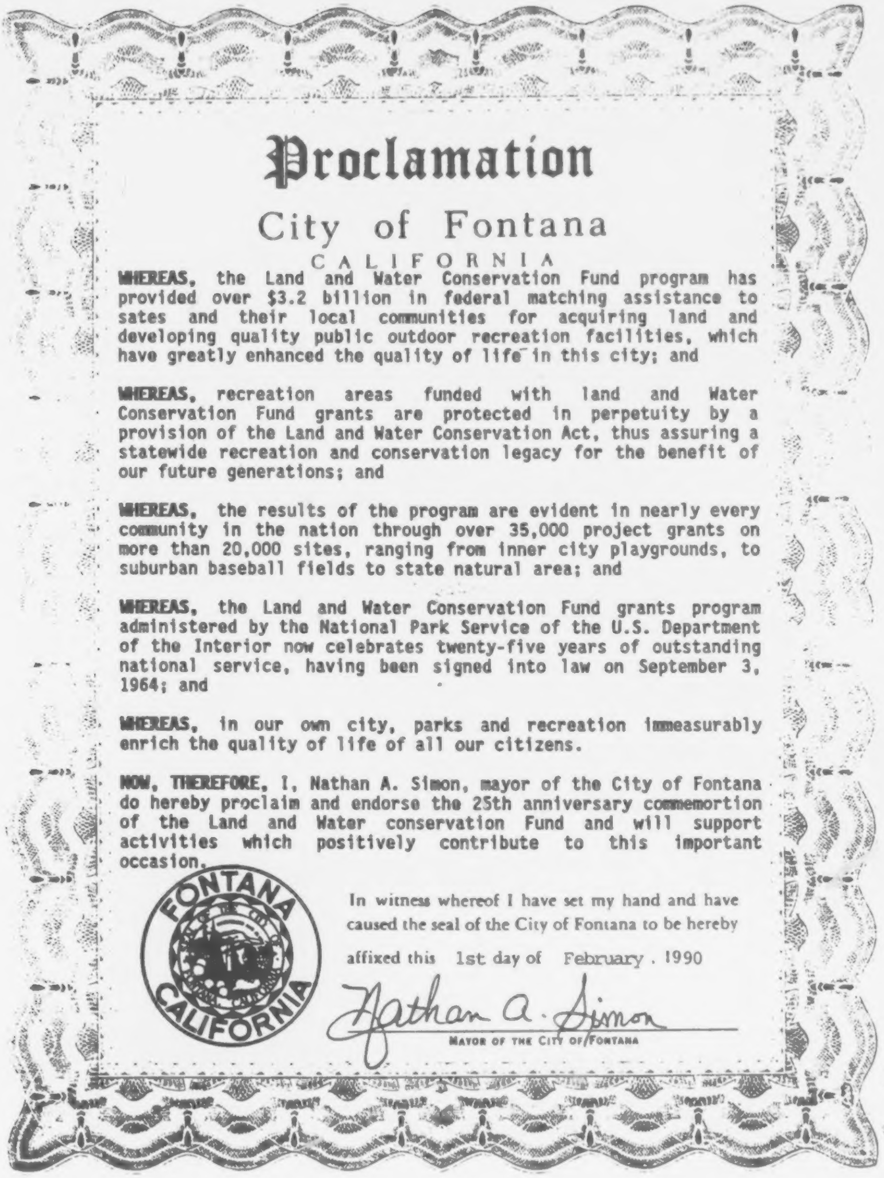
WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964;

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED THAT I, JOE MACK WILSON, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, GEORGIA, strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Marietta, Georgia, to be affixed this 2nd day of February, 1990.

Joe Mack Wilson, Mayor



Proclamation

City of Fontana

CALIFORNIA

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to sates and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural area; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Nathan A. Simon, mayor of the City of Fontana do hereby proclaim and endorse the 25th anniversary commemortion of the Land and Water conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and have caused the seal of the City of Fontana to be hereby affixed this 1st day of February . 1990

Nathan A. Simon

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF FONTANA

CITY OF
BROOKFIELD
KATHRYN C. BLOOMBERG
Mayor

Waukesha County
Brookfield, Wisconsin
53005-0983
Phone: 414-782-9650

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens; and

WHEREAS, this funding program has substantially aided the City of Brookfield with money for the Mitchell Park acquisition project.

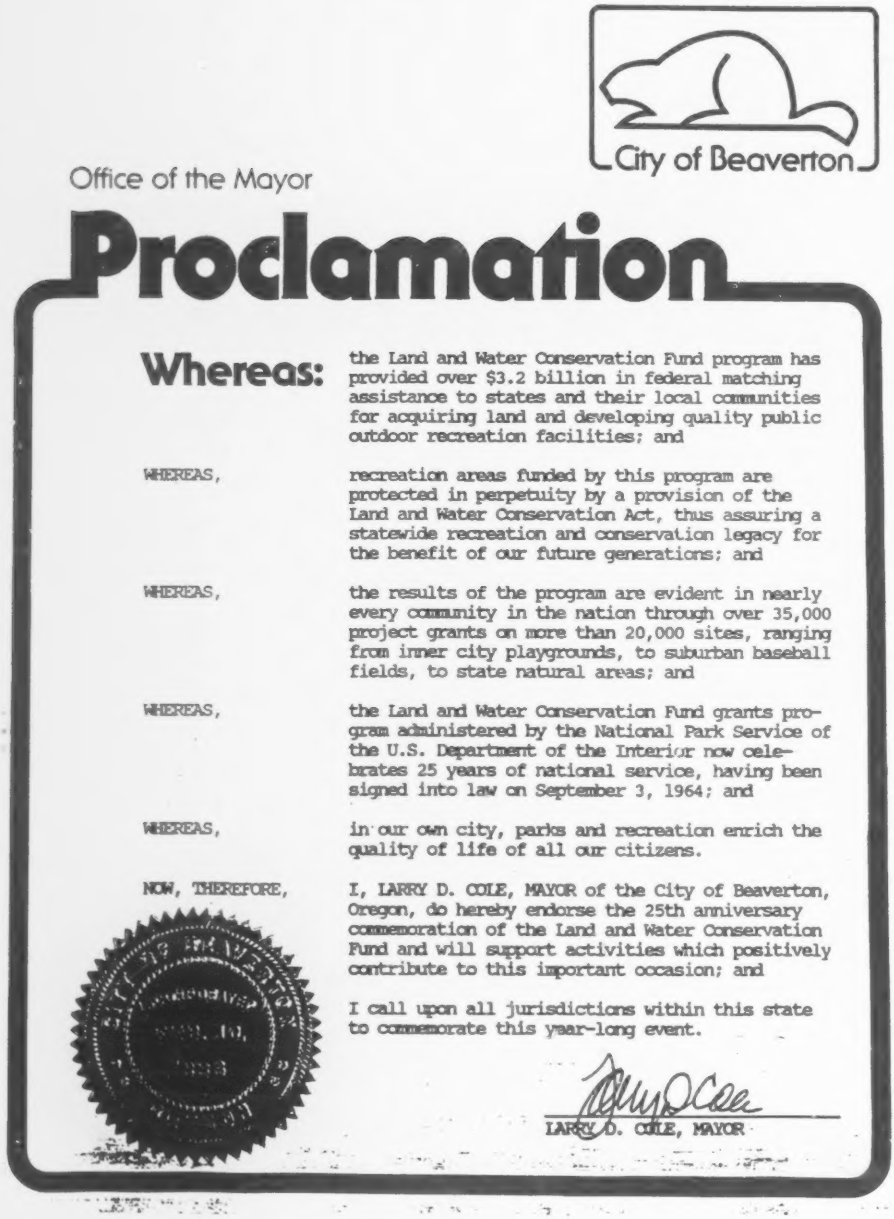
NOW, THEREFORE, I, Kathryn C. Bloomberg, Mayor of the City of Brookfield, do hereby proclaim the year 1990 as:

"THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND"

in the City of Brookfield and urge all citizens to be aware of this important occasion.

Signed and Sealed this second day
of February, in the year of our
Lord Nineteen Hundred Ninety.

Kathryn C. Bloomberg
Kathryn C. Bloomberg, MAYOR
CITY OF BROOKFIELD



City of Beaverton

Office of the Mayor

Proclamation

Whereas: the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded by this program are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields, to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates 25 years of national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation enrich the quality of life of all our citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LARRY D. COLE, MAYOR of the City of Beaverton, Oregon, do hereby endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion; and

I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event.

LARRY D. COLE, MAYOR

City of Charlotte, North Carolina

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

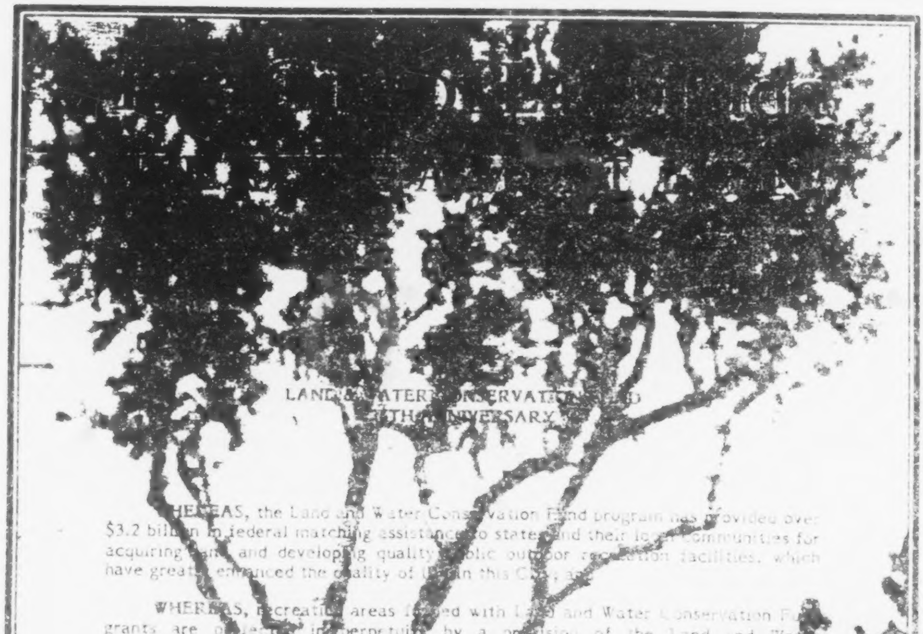
WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Sue Myrick, Mayor of Charlotte, do hereby strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

WITNESS MY HAND and the official Seal of the City of Charlotte.

Sue Myrick

Sue Myrick
Mayor



LAND & WATER CONSERVATION FUND
[illegible]TH ANNIVERSARY

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this City, and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations, and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every [illegible] in the nation through over [illegible],000 project grants on more than 20,000 [illegible] from [illegible] suburban baseball fields to state [illegible]

[illegible] tion Fund [illegible]

cele[illegible] [illegible] gne[illegible]

[illegible] REAS [illegible] recreation [illegible]

[illegible] life of [illegible]

[illegible] Mayor of the City of La Mirada, do [illegible]

[illegible] ation of the Land and [illegible]

CITY OF EASTON
PENNSYLVANIA

Proclamation

WHEREAS, THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PROGRAM HAS PROVIDED OVER $3.2 BILLION IN FEDERAL MATCHING ASSISTANCE TO STATES AND THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITIES FOR ACQUIRING LAND AND DEVELOPING QUALITY PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES; AND

WHEREAS, RECREATION AREAS FUNDED WITH LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND GRANTS ARE PROTECTED IN PERPETUITY BY A PROVISION OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION ACT, THUS ASSURING A STATEWIDE RECREATION AND CONSERVATION LEGACY FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR FUTURE GENERATIONS; AND

WHEREAS, THE RESULTS OF THE PROGRAM ARE EVIDENT IN NEARLY EVERY COMMUNITY IN THE NATION THROUGH OVER 35,000 PROJECT GRANTS ON MORE THAN 20,000 SITES, RANGING FROM INNER CITY PLAYGROUNDS, TO SUBURBAN BASEBALL FIELDS TO STATE NATURAL AREAS; AND

WHEREAS, THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND GRANTS PROGRAM ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NOW CELEBRATES TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF OUTSTANDING NATIONAL SERVICE, HAVING BEEN SIGNED INTO LAW ON SEPTEMBER 3, 1964; AND

WHEREAS, IN OUR OWN CITY, PARKS AND RECREATION IMMEASURABLY ENRICH THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF ALL OUR CITIZENS.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, SALVATORE J. PANTO, JR., MAYOR OF THE CITY OF EASTON, DO HEREBY ENDORSE THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND AND WILL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES WHICH POSITIVELY CONTRIBUTE TO THIS IMPORTANT OCCASION.

Salvatore J. Panto Jr.
MAYOR

St. Cloud
MINNESOTA

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program (LAWCON) has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and cities for acquiring land and developing quality outdoor recreation facilities; and,

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to surburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and,

WHEREAS, the City of St. Cloud has developed several city parks, including Heritage Park, Riverside Park, Sauk River Park, Pine View Park and Whitney Memorial Park with monies from Land and Water Conservation Fund grants, which immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all of our citizens; and,

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program, administered by the National Park Service, now celebrates 25 years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, THAT I, Chuck Winkelman, Mayor of the City of St. Cloud, do hereby proclaim 1990 to be

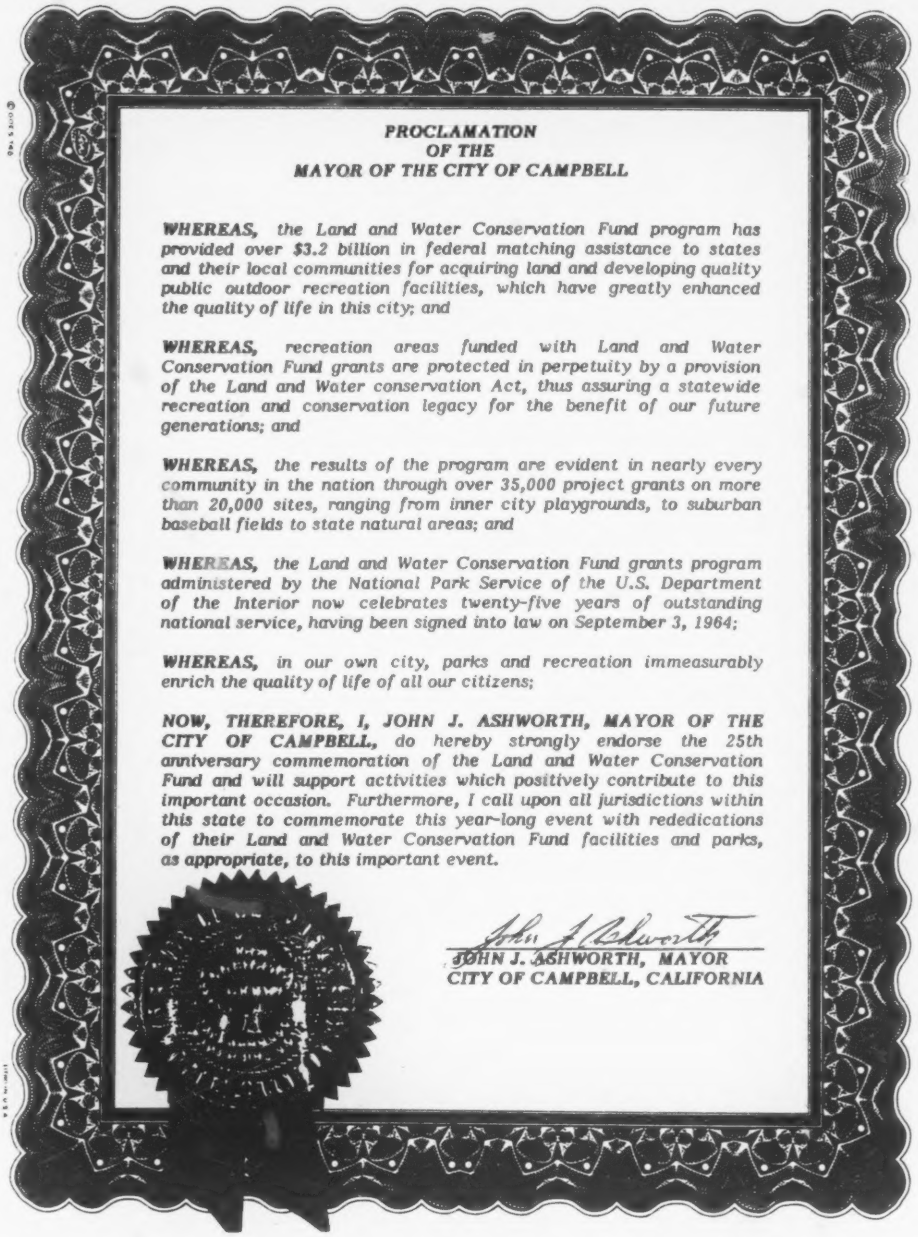
LAWCON 25TH ANNIVERSARY

and will support activities commemorating this important occasion. By so doing, I encourage all jurisdictions in the state to commemorate this event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks.

Chuck Winkelman
Chuck Winkelman
Mayor, City of St. Cloud

Signed this 19th day of January, 1990.

400 2nd Street South • St. Cloud, MN 56301-3699
(612) 255-7201 • Telecopier #: (612) 255-7205
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER



PROCLAMATION
OF THE
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF CAMPBELL

WHEREAS, *the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and*

WHEREAS, *recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and*

WHEREAS, *the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and*

WHEREAS, *the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964;*

WHEREAS, *in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;*

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN J. ASHWORTH, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF CAMPBELL, *do hereby strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.*

John J. Ashworth

JOHN J. ASHWORTH, MAYOR
CITY OF CAMPBELL, CALIFORNIA

City of North Charleston
SOUTH CAROLINA

JOHN E. BOURNE, JR.
Mayor

CITY COUNCIL
Raymond H. Anderson, Jr
George E. Epps
Don John Hays
Patsy W. Hughes
Andrew D. Jordan
R. E. Zipperer

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, The Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, Recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, The results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,300 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, The Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, John E. Bourne, Jr., Mayor of the City of North Charleston, do hereby proclaim the 25th Anniversary of the:

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

in North Charleston and urge the citizens to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Seal of the City of North Charleston to be affixed this the eleventh day of January 1990.

JOHN E. BOURNE, JR.
MAYOR

CITY OF RENTON
MAYOR
Earl Clymer

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program, administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior, now celebrates 25 years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own city parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Earl Clymer, Mayor of the City of Renton, strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Renton to be affixed this 22nd day of January 1990.

Earl Clymer

Earl Clymer, Mayor of the City of Renton, Washington

200 Mill Avenue South - Renton, Washington 98055 - (206) 235-2580

City of Fond du Lac
First on the Lake

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior will soon celebrate twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playground, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the annual funding for the state grants portion of the program has shrunk from a high of $369.7 million in 1979, to $16.7 million in 1989, despite the continuing unmet state and local need for federal assistance;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Mark A. Weber, President of the Fond du Lac City Council, join with the United States Conference of Mayors to urge President George Bush and Congress to recognize the outstanding legacy of twenty-five years of Land and Water Conservation Fund achievements and the continuing unmet need for quality public outdoor recreation facilities by appropriating a minimum of $100 million annually or the state and local grants portion of the program, beginning in 1990.

Mark A. Weber

Mark A. Weber, President
Fond du Lac City Council

Dated: January 10, 1990

City-County Government Center 160 S. Macy Street P.O. Box 150 Fond du Lac, WI 54935-0150

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PROGRAM.

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior will soon celebrate twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law by former President Lyndon B. Johnson on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields, to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the annual funding for the state grants portion of the program has shrunk from a high of $369.7 million in 1979, to $16.7 million in 1989, despite the continuing unmet state and local need for federal assistance,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Council of the City of Portsmouth, Virginia, that President George Bush and the Congress of the United States be urged to recognize the outstanding legacy of twenty-five years of Land and Water Conservation Fund achievements and the continuing unmet need for quality public outdoor recreation facilities by appropriating a minimum of $100 million annually for the state and local grants portion of the program, beginning in 1990.

Adopted by the Council of the City of Portsmouth, Virginia, at a meeting held January 9, 1990.

Teste:

City Clerk

1-22-90

RESOLUTION NO. 2066 INTRODUCED BY COUNCIL

A RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

WHEREAS, THE Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $1,000,000 in federal matching assistance to the City of Sparks for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates 25 years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Mayor and City Council of the City of Sparks strongly endorses the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and supports activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Further, we call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededication of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

6.5 (4)
1-22-90

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 22nd day of January, 1990, by the following vote of the City Council:

AYES: ALEXANDER, WEDOW, ARMSTRONG, LAWSON, SHAW

NAYS: NONE

ABSENT: NONE

APPROVED this 22nd day of January, 1990, by:

JAMES L. SPOO, Mayor

ATTEST:

Jane L Stewart
JANE L. STEWART, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

STEVEN P. ELLIOTT, City Attorney

OFFICIAL POLICY RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PROGRAM

ADOPTED AT THE 57TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
JUNE, 1989

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior will soon celebrate twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playground, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the annual funding for the state grants portion of the program has shrunk from a high of $369.7 million in 1979, to $16.7 million in 1989, despite the continuing unmet state and local need for federal assistance,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that The United States Conference of Mayors urge President George Bush and Congress to recognize the outstanding legacy of twenty-five years of Land and Water Conservation Fund achievements and the continuing unmet need for quality public outdoor recreation facilities by appropriating a minimum of $100 million annually for the state and local grants portion of the program, beginning in 1990.

CITY OF KETTERING, OHIO

AN INFORMAL RESOLUTION

By: Mr. Duke and Mr. Wasky　　　　No. IFR-157-90

ENDORSING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

WHEREAS: The Land and Water Conservation Fund has had a significant impact on our nation's outdoor recreation resources which has greatly contributed to the quality of life in this nation; and

WHEREAS: Park and recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act thus assuring a nationwide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of future generations; and

WHEREAS: Kettering and other state and local governments have benefitted greatly from the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program by using these funds to acquire over 3 million acres and develop over 22,000 recreation facilities nationwide; and

WHEREAS: The City of Kettering has received over $582,710 for the acquisition of Walther, Polen and the Civic Commons and the development of Southdale and the Ice Arena with Land and Water Conservation Fund grant assistance; and

WHEREAS: The legislation enacting the Land and Water Conservation Fund was signed 25 years ago on September 3, 1964, becoming effective on January 1, 1965.

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Council of the City of Kettering, State of Ohio:

Section 1. That the City of Kettering endorses the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and supports activities which positively contribute to this important occasion.

Passed by Council this 27th day of March, 1990.

ATTEST:

RICHARD P. HARTMANN,
Mayor.

VIRGINIA J. SCHULKE, CMC,
Clerk of Council.

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL:

JOHN C. CHAMBERS,
Law Director.

(Requested by Mayor Hartmann)

Proclamation

TO THE PEOPLE OF AKRON:

Whereas:

The Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to States and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

Whereas:

Recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

Whereas:

The results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

Whereas:

The Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on on September 3, 1964. In our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens.

Now, Therefore:

I, Donald L. Plusquellic, Mayor of the City of Akron, Ohio, strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

In Witness Whereof:

I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Akron to be affixed this 19th day of January, 1990.

Mayor
CITY OF AKRON

Office of the Mayor
The City of Coral Gables, Florida

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations, and

WHEREAS, the land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE M. CORRIGAN, Mayor of the City of Coral Gables, do hereby proclaim the "COMMEMORATION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND IN CORAL GABLES".

IN OBSERVANCE THEREOF, I call upon the citizens of Coral Gables to join me in endorsing this commemoration and in supporting activities which positively contribute to this important occasion.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Coral Gables to be affixed this Fourteenth day of February, A. D., 1990.

George M. Corrigan
Mayor
The City of Coral Gables, Florida

City of Roseville

Official

Proclamation

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

"25th Anniversary"

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; now

THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED that the Mayor and City Council of the City of Roseville do strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion.

Certified at the City Hall this 13th.. day of ..February.. 1990.....

MAYOR

COUNCILMAN

COUNCILMAN

COUNCILMAN

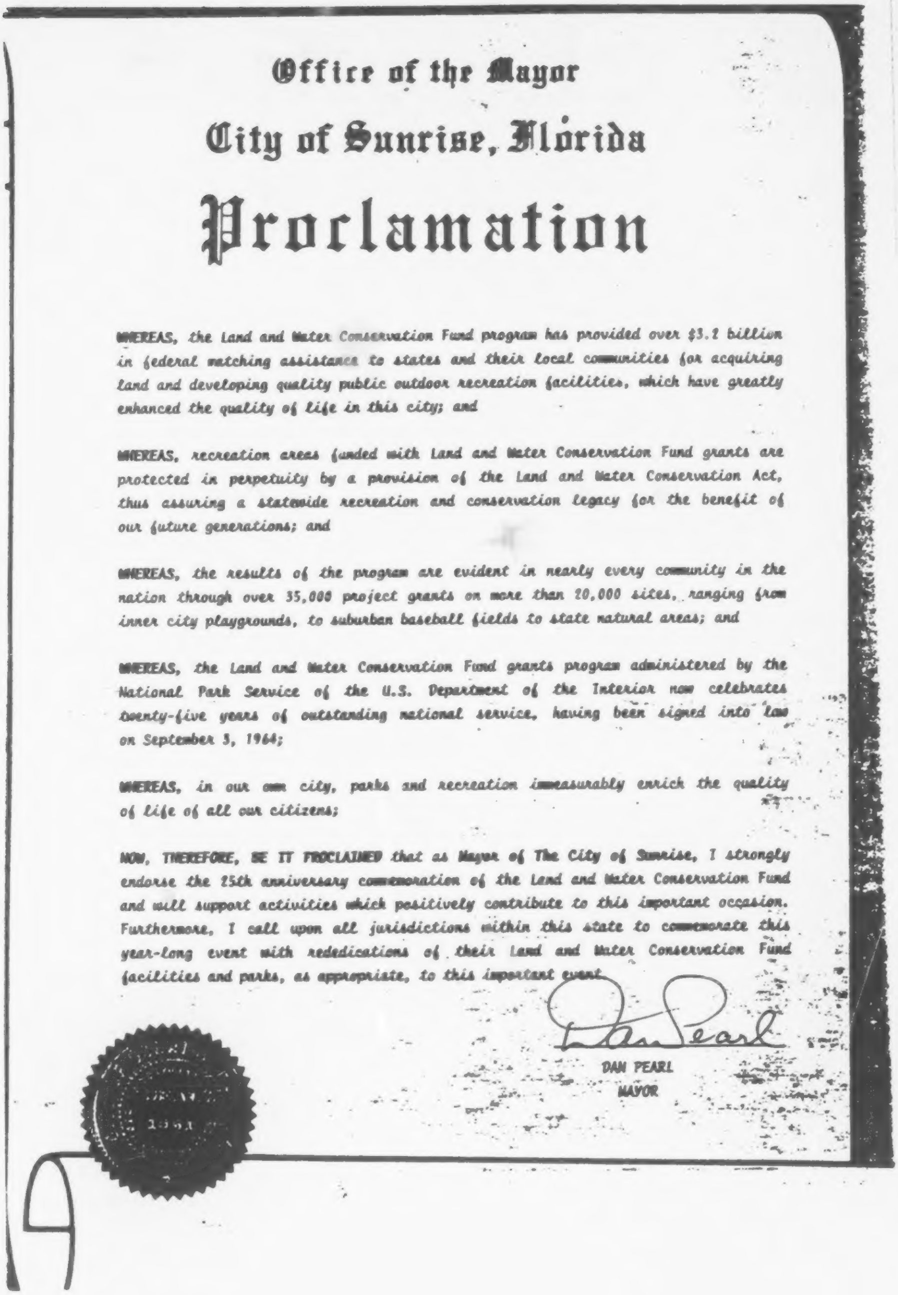
COUNCILMAN

COUNCILMAN

Margaret E. Spybrook
COUNCILMAN

CITY CLERK

Edward R. Kroll
CITY TREASURER



Office of the Mayor

City of Sunrise, Florida

Proclamation

WHEREAS, *the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and*

WHEREAS, *recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and*

WHEREAS, *the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and*

WHEREAS, *the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964;*

WHEREAS, *in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;*

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED *that as Mayor of The City of Sunrise, I strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.*

Dan Pearl

DAN PEARL
MAYOR

Proclamation

WHEREAS: The Land and Water Conservation Fund Program has provided more than $3.2 billion in Federal matching assistance to local communities for acquiring land and developing public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in U.S. cities; and

WHEREAS: Recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS: The results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation, with over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner-city playgrounds to suburban baseball fields to state nature preserves; and

WHEREAS: The LWCF Programs, administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior, celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS: Jacksonville has received some $2.68 million in federal matching funds over the past five years, and our parks and recreation facilities immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all of our citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, **THOMAS L. HAZOURI**, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor of Jacksonville, Florida, do hereby proclaim Saturday, March 3, 1990, as

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND DAY

and encourage all citizens to support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this 3rd day of March in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety.

Thomas L. Ha

MAYOR

CITY OF CARSON
PROCLAMATION

RECOGNIZING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund has provided over $3.2 billion in assistance to state and local government for developing outdoor recreation facilities; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas developed through grants from the fund are protected by law to ensure that they will continue to exist and benefit future generations; and

WHEREAS, some 35,000 grants on some 20,000 sites have been awarded through the fund, which has made possible recreation areas such as playgrounds, ball parks and natural areas throughout the United States; and

WHEREAS, the fund has served the nation since it was signed into law in 1964 and has been administered by the National Park Service under the U. S. Department of the Interior; and

WHEREAS, the fund was utilized by the City of Carson to help build Stevenson, Carriage Crest and Veterans Parks, thereby enriching the quality of life for all residents;

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council and citizens of the City of Carson, California, recognize the 25th anniversary of the Land and Water Conservation Fund as a program that enriches the lives of people throughout the nation and call on all residents to reflect on the contributions that this program has made to our community.

Dated: This 16th day of January, 1990

Michael I. Mitoma, Mayor

Kay A. Calas
Kay A. Calas, Mayor Pro Tem

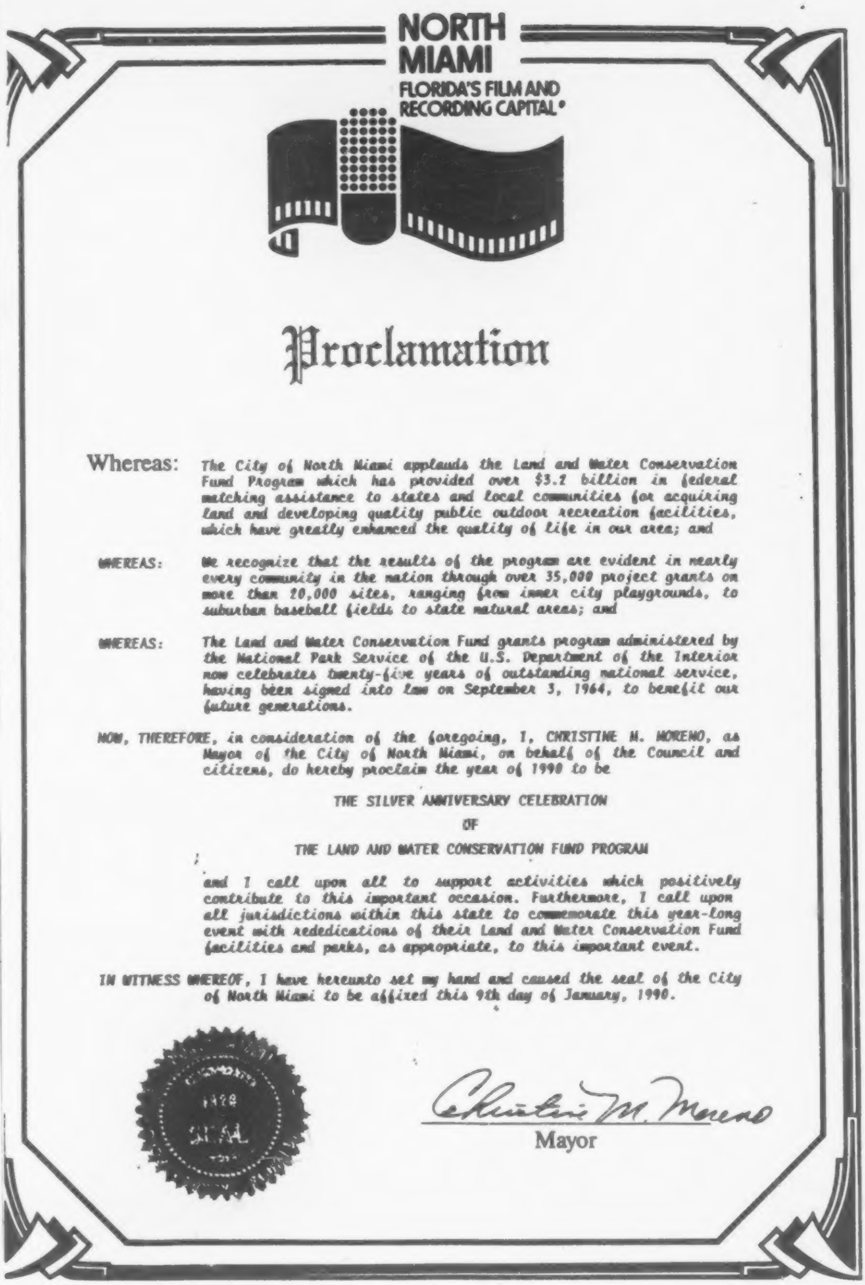
John H. Anderson
John H. Anderson, Councilman

Vera Robles DeWitt
Vera R. DeWitt, Councilwoman

Sylvia L. Muise
Sylvia L. Muise, Councilwoman

ATTEST:

Helen S. Kawagoe, City Clerk



NORTH MIAMI
FLORIDA'S FILM AND RECORDING CAPITAL®

Proclamation

Whereas: The City of North Miami applauds the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program which has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in our area; and

WHEREAS: We recognize that the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS: The Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964, to benefit our future generations.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing, I, CHRISTINE M. MORENO, as Mayor of the City of North Miami, on behalf of the Council and citizens, do hereby proclaim the year of 1990 to be

THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

OF

THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PROGRAM

and I call upon all to support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the City of North Miami to be affixed this 9th day of January, 1990.

Christine M. Moreno
Mayor

Proclamation

Board of
County Commissioners
Dade County
Florida

WHEREAS: The Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city, and

WHEREAS: Recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations, and

WHEREAS: The results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas, and

WHEREAS: The Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior, now celebrates 25 years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964, and

WHEREAS: In our own County, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

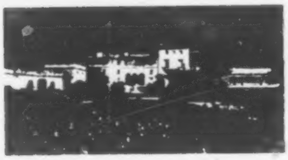
NOW, THEREFORE: BE IT PROCLAIMED THAT I, STEPHEN P. CLARK, MAYOR OF METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, do hereby endorse the

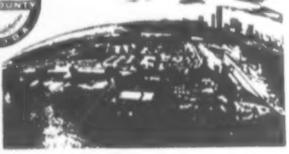
25th Anniversary Commemoration of the Land & Water Conservation Fund

IN OBSERVANCE THEREOF: I call upon all jurisdictions within this County to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

January 1, 1990
DATE

Stephen P. Clark
STEPHEN P. CLARK, MAYOR





Proclamation

Office Of THE MAYOR
CITY OF MESQUITE

Whereas: The Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

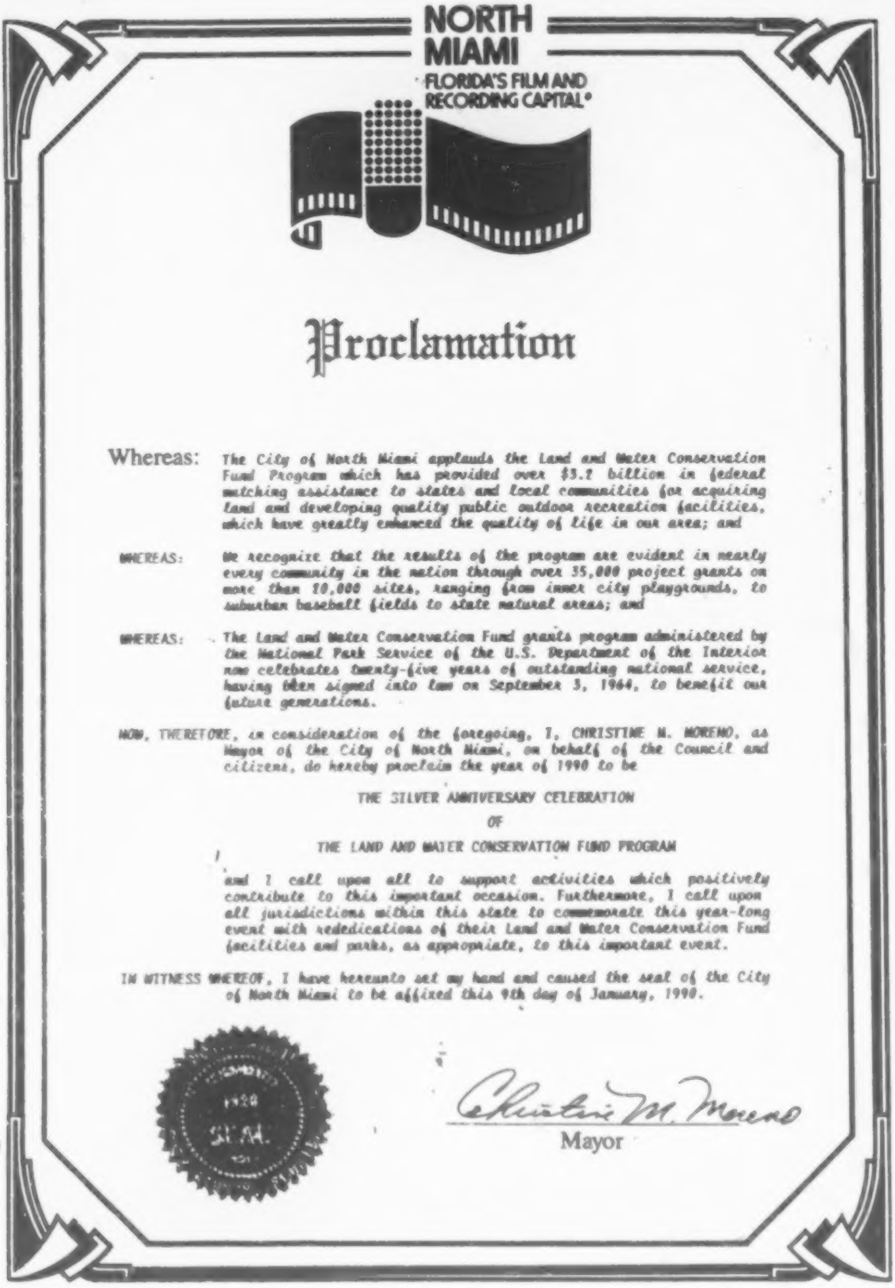
WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, George A. Venner, Sr., Mayor of the City of Mesquite, strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededication of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

PROCLAIMED this 23rd day of January, 1990.

George A. Venner, Sr.

Mayor, The City of Mesquite



NORTH MIAMI
FLORIDA'S FILM AND RECORDING CAPITAL®

Proclamation

Whereas: The City of North Miami applauds the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program which has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in our area; and

WHEREAS: We recognize that the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 10,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS: The Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964, to benefit our future generations.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing, I, CHRISTINE M. MORENO, as Mayor of the City of North Miami, on behalf of the Council and citizens, do hereby proclaim the year of 1990 to be

THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

OF

THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PROGRAM

and I call upon all to support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the City of North Miami to be affixed this 9th day of January, 1990.

Christine M. Moreno
Mayor

CITY OF CARSON

PROCLAMATION

RECOGNIZING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund has provided over $3.2 billion in assistance to state and local government for developing outdoor recreation facilities; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas developed through grants from the fund are protected by law to ensure that they will continue to exist and benefit future generations; and

WHEREAS, some 35,000 grants on some 20,000 sites have been awarded through the fund, which has made possible recreation areas such as playgrounds, ball parks and natural areas throughout the United States; and

WHEREAS, the fund has served the nation since it was signed into law in 1964 and has been administered by the National Park Service under the U. S. Department of the Interior; and

WHEREAS, the fund was utilized by the City of Carson to help build Stevenson, Carriage Crest and Veterans Parks, thereby enriching the quality of life for all residents;

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council and citizens of the City of Carson, California, recognize the 25th anniversary of the Land and Water Conservation Fund as a program that enriches the lives of people throughout the nation and call on all residents to reflect on the contributions that this program has made to our community.

Dated: This 16th day of January, 1990

Michael I. Mitoma, Mayor

Kay A. Calas

Kay A. Calas, Mayor Pro Tem

John H. Anderson

John H. Anderson, Councilman

Vera Robles DeWitt

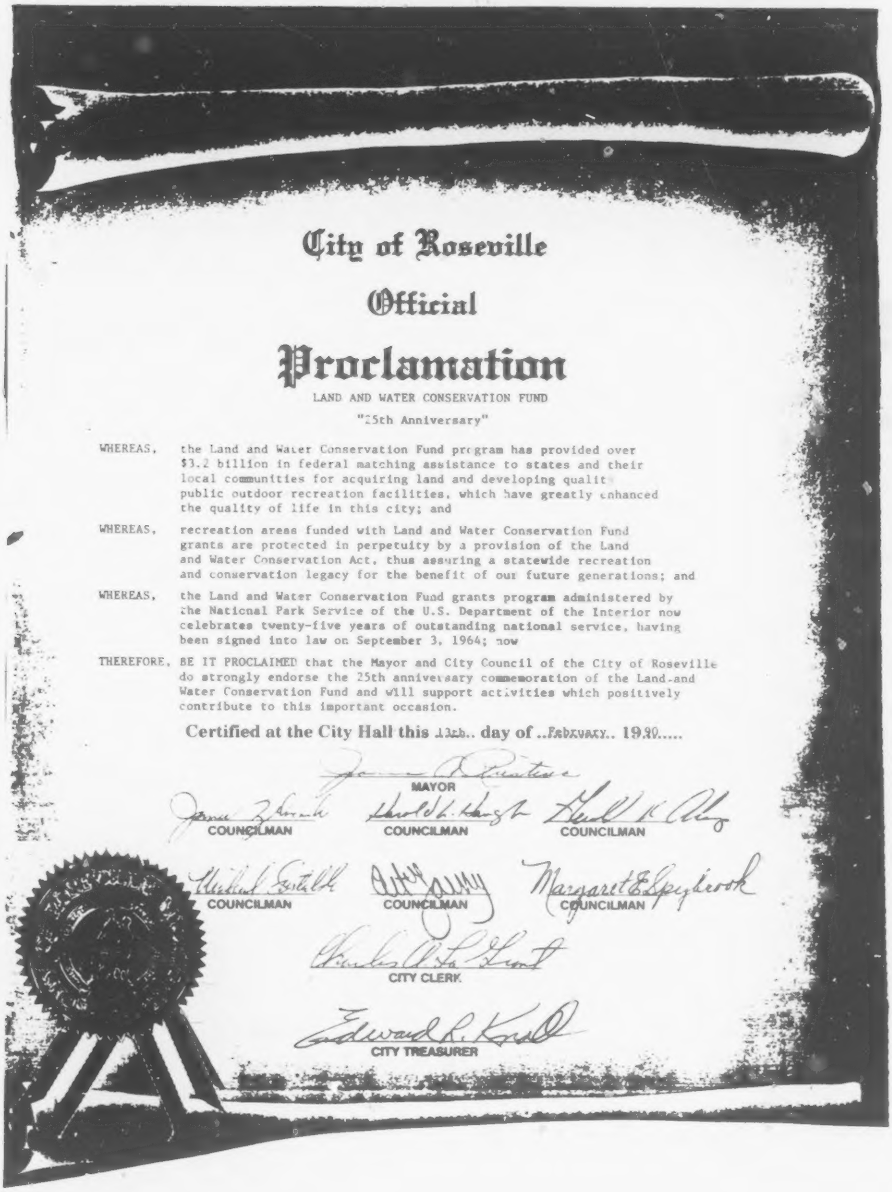
Vera R. DeWitt, Councilwoman

Sylvia L. Muise

Sylvia L. Muise, Councilwoman

ATTEST:

Helen S. Kawagoe, City Clerk



City of Roseville

Official

Proclamation

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

"25th Anniversary"

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; now

THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED that the Mayor and City Council of the City of Roseville do strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion.

Certified at the City Hall this ..13th.. day of ..February.. 1990.....

MAYOR

COUNCILMAN

COUNCILMAN

COUNCILMAN

COUNCILMAN

COUNCILMAN

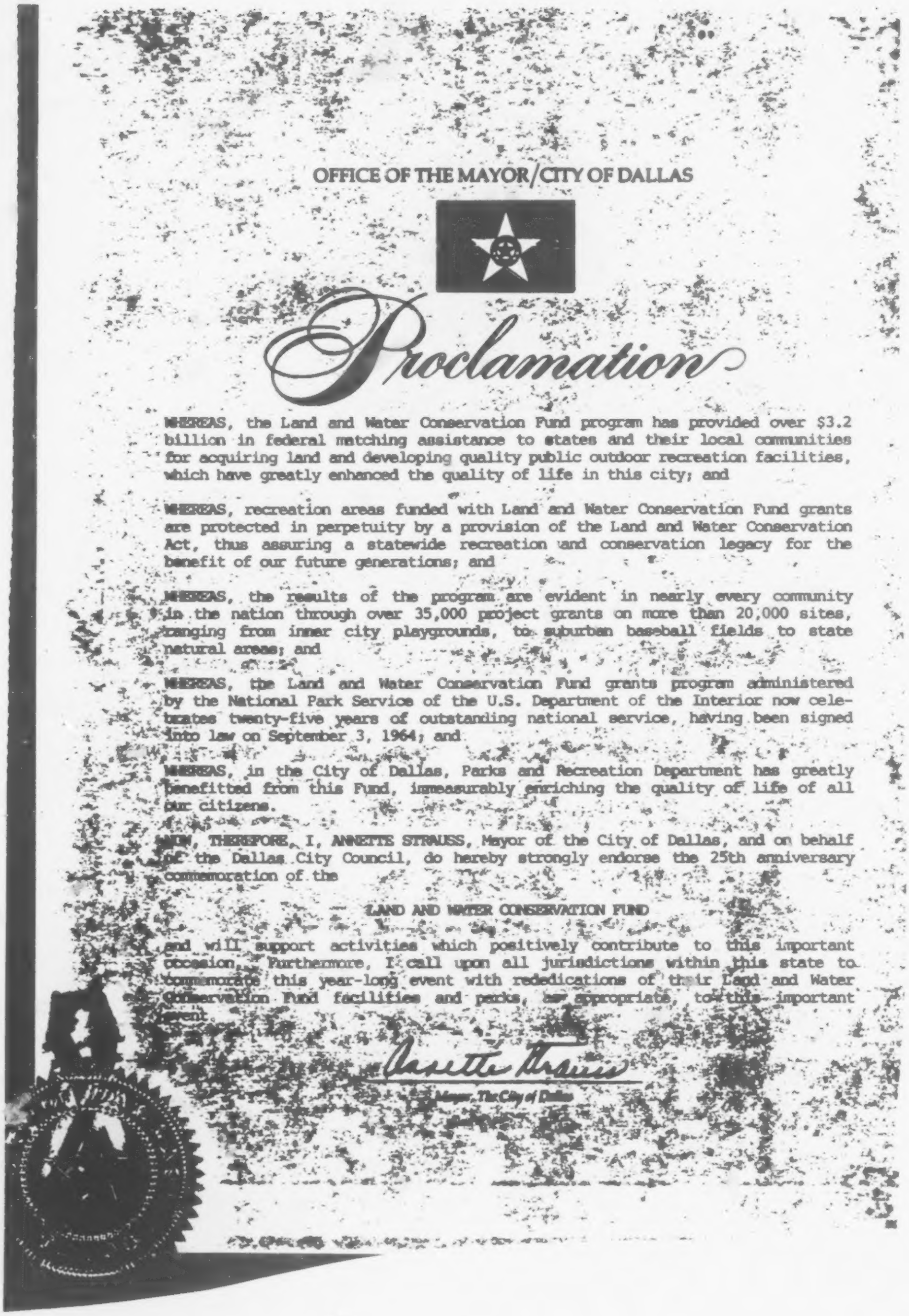
Margaret E. Spychrook

COUNCILMAN

CITY CLERK

Edward L. Krol

CITY TREASURER



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR/CITY OF DALLAS

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in the City of Dallas, Parks and Recreation Department has greatly benefitted from this Fund, immeasurably enriching the quality of life of all our citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ANNETTE STRAUSS, Mayor of the City of Dallas, and on behalf of the Dallas City Council, do hereby strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

Annette Strauss

Mayor, The City of Dallas

PROCLAMATION

from the Office of the Mayor

CITY of COVINGTON

Whereas: the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS: recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS: the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS: the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS: in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens; and

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Denny Bowman, by the authority vested in me as Mayor of the city of Covington, strongly endorse the 25th Anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occesion. Futhermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

Denny Bowman
MAYOR, CITY OF COVINGTON

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand and
caused the seal of the City
of Covington to be affixed
this 19th day of 1990

ATTEST: Kaye Blank

Resolution

A resolution of appreciation to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a program administered by the National Park Service which has provided state and local grants and assistance for parks and recreation for twenty five years.

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior is celebrating twenty five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playground, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Council of the City of Euclid, State of Ohio:

Section 1: That this Council and Administration do hereby make a matter of public record their appreciation of the Land and Water Conservation Fund for providing funds for the acquisition of over 2.3 million acres and more than 20,000 public parks and facilities for use as recreational areas throughout the United States.

Section 2: That the Clerk be, and he is hereby directed to certify a copy of this resolution to the United States Conference of Mayors, 1620 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 in celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Section 3: That this resolution shall go into immediate effect.

Resolution No. 39-1990

By - Mayor Lynch, Councilmen
Farrell, Cervenik, Dallos,
Flowers, Gudenas, Herak,
Jerse, Miller, Sustarsic

Attest:

Gary Gallagher
Clerk of Council

Passed: February 5, 1990

Joe Farrell
President of Council

Approved:

Mayor

CERTIFICATION

I, GARY GALLAGHER, DULY ELECTED, QUALIFIED AND ACTING CLERK OF COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EUCLID, OHIO, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THE FOREGOING TO BE A TRUE AND EXACT COPY OF Res. No. 39-1990 PASSED BY SAID COUNCIL ON THE 5th DAY OF February 19 90

Gary Gallagher

CITY OF MIDWEST CITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964;

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED that as Mayor of Midwest City, Oklahoma, I strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Honored Seal of the City of Midwest City to be affixed this 10th day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety.

Charlie Y. Wier

CHARLIE Y. WIER, Mayor

ATTEST:

TOMMY MELTON, City Clerk

The City Commission of the

City of Dunedin, Florida

Proclamation

in recognition of

LAND & WATER CONSERVATION FUND
TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

WHEREAS, the Land & Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this City; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites; and

WHEREAS, the Land & Water Conservation Fund grants program now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel G. Koutsourais, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor-Commissioner of the City of Dunedin, Florida, do join with the citizens of Dunedin in the endorsement of the 25th anniversary of the Land & Water Conservation Fund, and call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with the rededication of their Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

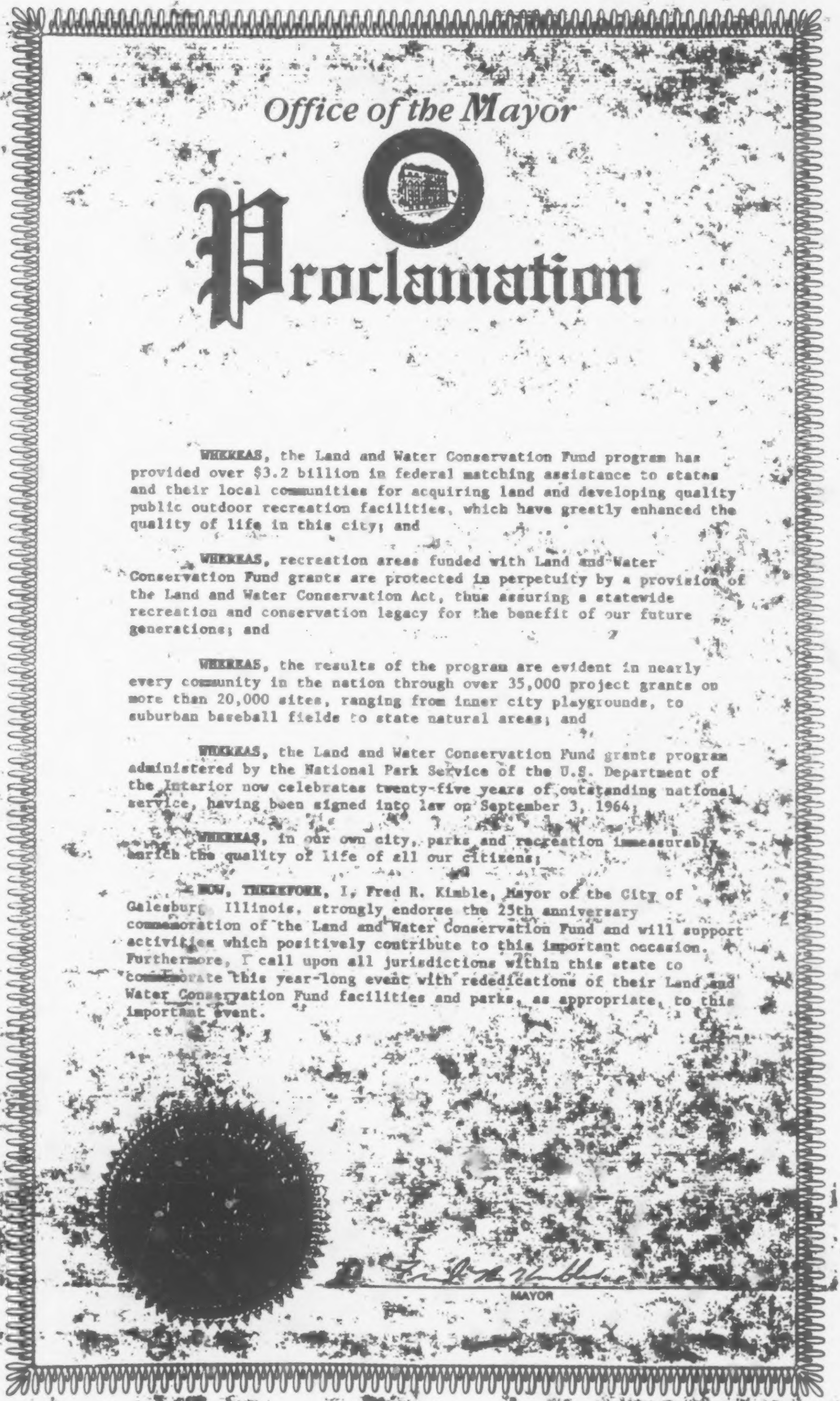
Attest

Sandra L. Woodell
City Clerk

In witness whereof, I have here-
unto set my hand and caused
the seal of the City of
Dunedin to be affixed
at Dunedin this date

15 January 1990

Mayor-Commissioner



Office of the Mayor

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964;

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Fred R. Kimble, Mayor of the City of Galesburg, Illinois, strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

MAYOR

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in the City of Westland; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded in the City of Westland with Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in several of our community parks and in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds to suburban ballfields to natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants Program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964;

WHEREAS, in our own City of Westland our parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Mayor and City Council of the City of Westland endorses the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which contribute to this important occasion.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all jurisdictions within this state be encouraged to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks.

Robert J. Thomas, Mayor

Thomas H. Brown
Thomas H. Brown
Council President

Kenneth E. Mehl
Council President Pro tem

Ben DeHart
Ben DeHart
Councilman

Thomas C. Artley
Thomas A. Artley
Councilman

Terri Reighard Johnson
Councilman

Sandra A. Cicirelli
Councilman

Charles W. Pickering
Councilman

CITY OF BREA

Proclamation

WHEREAS, *the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities which have greatly enhanced the quality of life; and*

WHEREAS, *recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and*

WHEREAS, *the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and*

WHEREAS, *the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and*

WHEREAS, *in our own City, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life for all our citizens; and*

WHEREAS, *the City of Brea will benefit from a Land and Water Conservation Fund grant for $16,150 to assist in Arovista Park, Phase II improvements.*

NOW, THEREFORE, *I, CARREY J. NELSON, Mayor of the City of Brea, on behalf of the Brea City Council, strongly endorse the* ***25th Anniversary Commemoration*** *of the* ***Land and Water Conservation Fund*** *and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion.*

DATED: *January 16, 1990*

Carrey J. Nelson, Mayor

ATTEST:

Donna M. Rhine

Donna M. Rhine, City Clerk

PROCLAMATION

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided more than $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and local communities for acquiring land and developing public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this country; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of future generations; and

WHEREAS, the positive effects of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through more than 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner-city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state and natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964 ; and

WHEREAS, in New Orleans, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life for all our citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, SIDNEY J. BARTHELEMY, by the authority vested in me as Mayor of the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, do hereby strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of this important fund and proclaim February 4-11, 1990 as:

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND WEEK

and encourage all New Orleanians to support activities which positively contribute to the well-being of our parks, greenspaces and overall environment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, to be affixed this 12th day of January, 1990.

Sidney Barthelemy

SIDNEY J. BARTHELEMY
MAYOR

Township of Irvington

Office of the Mayor

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and the local communities for acquiring land and developing quality, public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this Township; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields, to state natural areas; and

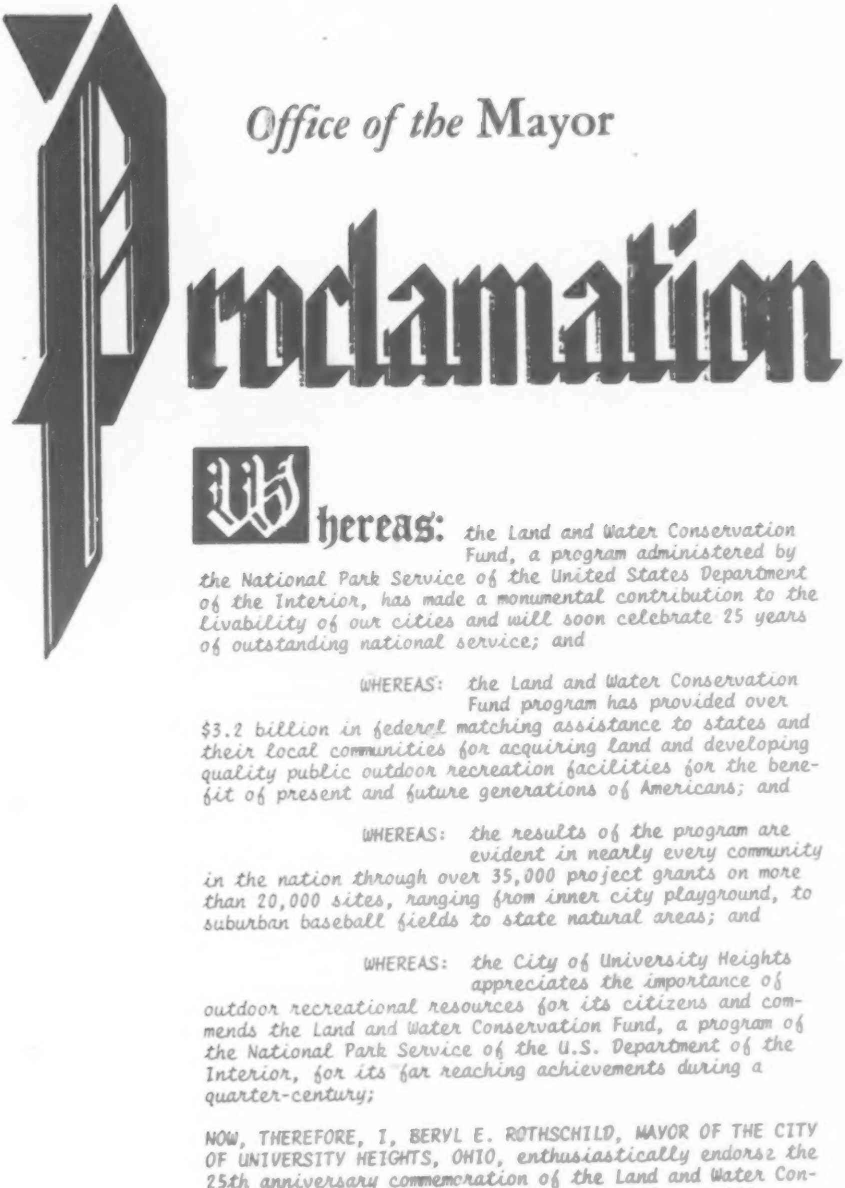
WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior, now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own Township, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED that as Mayor of the Township of Irvington New Jersey, I strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occas Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state t commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their L and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropria to this important event.

GIVEN, under my hand and the seal of the Township of Irvington, New Jersey. this sixteenth day of January, in the Year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and ninety.

MAYOR J. WALTER JONKOSKI



Office of the Mayor

Proclamation

Whereas: the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a program administered by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior, has made a monumental contribution to the livability of our cities and will soon celebrate 25 years of outstanding national service; and

WHEREAS: the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans; and

WHEREAS: the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playground, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS: the City of University Heights appreciates the importance of outdoor recreational resources for its citizens and commends the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a program of the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior, for its far reaching achievements during a quarter-century;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BERYL E. ROTHSCHILD, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, OHIO, enthusiastically endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund this year and call upon all our citizens to renew their appreciation for the public parks and recreation areas that so much enhance the quality of our lives.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of University Heights, Ohio to be affixed this 8th day of January, 1990.

Beryl E. Rothschild
BERYL E. ROTHSCHILD, MAYOR

Office of The Mayor
City of Reno, Nevada

Proclamation

WHEREAS, *the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and*

WHEREAS, *recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and*

WHEREAS, *the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields, to state natural areas; and*

WHEREAS, *the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and*

WHEREAS, *in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens.*

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED that as Mayor of the City of Reno, Nevada, I strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion.

FURTHERMORE, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of January, 1990.

Peter J. Sferrazza, Mayor
City of Reno

Donald J Cook

ATTEST: *Donald J. Cook, City Clerk*
City of Reno

PROCLAMATION

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Land and Water conservation Fund grants program now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that I, Donald F. Fracassi, Mayor of the City of Southfield, strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that an official copy of this Proclamation be presented to the United States Conference of Mayors, as a memento of this special occasion.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and caused the official Seal of the City of Southfield to be affixed hereto on this twenty-fifth day of January, 1990.

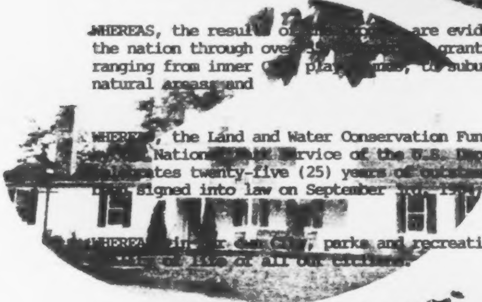
Donald F. Fracassi, Mayor
City of Southfield

Office of the Mayor of Massillon, Ohio

Proclamation

Whereas: the [illegible] Water Conservation Fund Program has provided over $3.2 billion [illegible] matching assistance to states and their local communities for [illegible] and developing quali[illegible] outdoor recreation facilit[illegible] greatly [illegible] life in this City; and

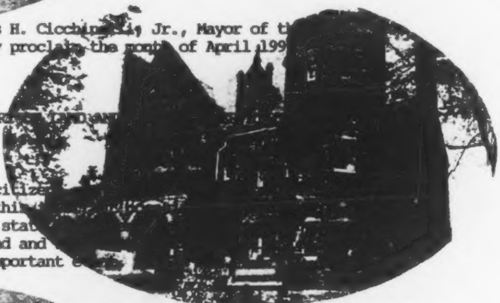
WHEREAS, recreation areas fu[illegible] grants, are protected in perpe[illegible] Conservation Act, thus assuring [illegible] and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future [illegible] and



WHEREAS, the resul[illegible] are evident in nearly every community in the nation through ove[illegible] grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner C[illegible] play[illegible], to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five (25) years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September [illegible] and

WHEREAS, in our own City, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens.



NOW, THEREFORE, I, Francis H. Cicchinelli, Jr., Mayor of th[illegible] Massillon, Ohio, do hereby proclaim the month of April 199[illegible]

"25th ANNIVERSAR[illegible]

in our City and urge the citize[illegible] positively contribute to thi[illegible] jurisdictions within this stat[illegible] rededications of their Land and [illegible] as appropriate, to this important e[illegible]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the City of Massillon, Ohio, to be affixed this 1st day of April, in the year of our Lord 1990.

Francis H. Cicchinelli Jr.

FRANCIS H. CICCHINELLI, JR.
Mayor

Office of the Mayor

Proclamation

Whereas: the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playground, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED, that as Mayor of the City of Warren, Ohio, I strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand and
affixed my seal this 2nd
day of January, 1990.

DANIEL J. SFERRA, MAYOR

4694A

RESOLUTION BILL NO. 90-20

RESOLUTION NO. 3350

A RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING THE VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND HAS PLAYED IN THE FINANCING OF ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PARK LAND IN INDEPENDENCE, AND THE NATION, DURING THE PAST 25 YEARS, COMMEMORATING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY AND SUPPORTING THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS IN THEIR EFFORTS TO SECURE AN INCREASE IN THE LEVEL OF FUNDING.

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdooor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this City; and,

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and,

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and,

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and,

WHEREAS, in our own City, parks and recreation activities immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens and Independence has been assisted with grant funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund in an amount exceeding One Million One Hundred Eighty-Five Thousand Seven Hundred Twenty-Eight Dollars ($1,185,728.00) over the past 15 years at six of the City parks.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That the City Council endorses the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and supports activities which positively contribute to this important occasion.

SECTION 2. That the City Council also calls upon all jurisdictions within Missouri to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

SECTION 3. That support is hereby indicated for the efforts of the United States Conference of Mayors in their attempt to secure an increase in the level of funding from the Federal government to meet the needs for quality public outdoor recreation facilities.

PASSED THIS 16th DAY OF January, 1990, BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI.

Barbara J Potts
Presiding Officer of the City Council
of the City of Independence, Missouri

ATTEST:

Bruce Lowrey
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:

for
City Counselor

REVIEWED BY:

City Manager

Inter-Departmental Correspondence
CITY OF INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI

DATE January 8, 1990

TO Bruce Lowrey, City Clerk

FROM Bill Brewster, Director
Dept.Parks and Recreation

SUBJECT Land and Water Conservation Grant

Randall-School Park	
1978 Land and Water Conservation Grant	$ 43,600
1979 Land and Water Conservation Grant	133,000
1980 Land and Water Conservation Grant	184,800
Total Land and Water Conservation Grant...........	$ 361,400
Van Hook Park	
Phase 1	$ 50,000
Phase 11	29,000
Phase 111	90,000
Total..	$ 169,000
Bingham-Waggoner	$ 250,000
Total..	$ 250,000
Santa Fe Park	
Phase 1	$ 18,000
Phase 111	50,000
Total..	$ 68,000
George Owens	$ 237,328
Total..	$ 237,328
Dickison Lakes	$ 100,000
Total..	$ 100,000
TOTAL LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION GRANTS FUNDING FOR THE CITY OF INDEPENDENCE	$1,185,728

Bill Brewster

WJB:mg

Grand Junction

State of Colorado

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in Grand Junction, our parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED that I, R.T. Mantlo, Mayor of the City of Grand Junction, strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the official Seal of the City of Grand Junction this 17th day of January, 1990.

R.T. Mantlo
Mayor

The City of North Little Rock

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Proclamation

January 16, 1990

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME -- GREETINGS:

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964;

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED:

that as Mayor of the City of North Little Rock, Arkansas, I strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

MAYOR

Mary L. Munns

CITY CLERK

City of Bell Gardens, California

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964;

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED that as Mayor of the City of Bell Gardens, I strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededication of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

City Clerk

Mayor

Proclamation

City of Gastonia, State of North Carolina

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964;

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED that as Mayor of Gastonia, North Carolina, I, James B. Garland, strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Gastonia to be affixed this, the sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety.

James B Garland
Mayor James B. Garland

ATTEST:

Mary D. Barnhill
Mary D. Barnhill
Deputy City Clerk

Proclamation

WHEREAS: The LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND program has provided over $3.2 Billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in Virginia Beach;

WHEREAS: Recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring The Commonwealth a recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations;

WHEREAS: The results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas;

WHEREAS: The Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and,

WHEREAS: In Virginia Beach, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life for all our citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Meyera E. Oberndorf, Mayor of the City of Virginia Beach, Virginia, strongly endorse the 25th Anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this Commonwealth to commemorate this year-long event with re-dedications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

Meyera E. Oberndorf

Meyera E. Oberndorf
Mayor

City of Cape Coral, Florida

Proclamation

Whereas: the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS: recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS: the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS: the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS: in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens,

Now, therefore, I, JOSEPH M. MAZURKIEWICZ, JR., Mayor of the City of Cape Coral, Florida, do hereby proclaim the month of January, 1990 as

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION MONTH

in our City, and I urge all citizens of Cape Coral to support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion.

Date: January 2, 1990

City Clerk: **Mayor:**

Proclamation

City of Hallandale

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program has provided over $3.2 Billion in Federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this City; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the Nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields ot state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants Program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own City, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GILBERT B. STEIN, MAYOR of the City of Hallandale, Florida, do hereby proclaim and endorse the 25th Anniversary Commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this City to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fundfacilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

DATED this 16th Day of January, 1990, A.D.

Mayor

Proclamation

To all to whom these Presents may come, Greetings:

WHEREAS: the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS: recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS: the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 site, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS: the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 4, 1964; and

WHEREAS: in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, I Robert N. Stewart, Mayor of the City of Columbus, do hereby endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this city to commemorate this yearlong event with rededication of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Columbus to be affixed this 3rd day of January, 1990.

Signed Robert Stewart

MAYOR ROBERT N. STEWART

CITY OF COLUMBUS, INDIANA

RESOLUTION NO. 1208

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF MELBOURNE, BREVARD COUNTY, FLORIDA, SUPPORTING THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND GRANT PROGRAM ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OF THE US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior is celebrating twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conversation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and the local commmunities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities for the benefit of present and future generations of America; and

WHEREAS, the City has been awarded a grant from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to improve Ballard Park; and

WHEREAS, the annual funding for the state grants portion of the program has shrunk from a high of $369.7 million in 1979 to $16.7 million in 1989, despite the continuing unmet state and local need for federal assistance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MELBOURNE, BREVARD COUNTY, FLORIDA that:

SECTION 1. The City of Melbourne urges President George Bush and the U.S. Congress to recognize the outstanding legacy of twenty-five years of Land and Water Conservation Fund achievements and the need for quality outdoor recreation facilities by appropriating a minimum of $100 million annually for the state and local grants portion of the program beginning in 1990.

SECTION 2. The City Manager is hereby authorized and directed to provide a copy of this resolution to President George Bush, Congressman Bill Nelson, Senators Connie Mack and Bob Graham, the National Park Service and the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

SECTION 3. This resolution shall become in full force and effect immediately upon passage and in accordance with the Charter of the City of Melbourne.

SECTION 4. This resolution was duly adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council on the 27th day of February, 1990.

BY: Joe W. Mullins
Mayor, City of Melbourne, Florida

ATTEST:
Zola M. Gaston, CMC
City Clerk

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF BREVARD
CITY OF MELBOURNE
I, [illegible] the foregoing is a true & correct
copy of Res.
#1208 witness my hand
and [illegible] 28th day of
February 19 90
Z[illegible], CMC
City Clerk
BY: Cathy Bearden
Cathy Bearden
Deputy City Clerk

CITY OF TRENTON

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

Proclamation

BY THE MAYOR

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreational facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this City; and

WHEREAS, the recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants in the City of Trenton; such as the North 25 Park, has immeasurably enriched the quality of life of all our citizens; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every Community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants' program administered by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own City, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED that as Mayor of the City of Trenton, New Jersey, I strongly endorse the 25th Anniversary Commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all recreation advocates within this City to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event, and declare February 6, 1990, as Land and Water Conservation Day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereby set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the City of Trenton this 6th day of February, 1990.

CARMEN J. ARMENTI

PROCLAMATION

From the Office of the Mayor

The City of Dayton, Ohio

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964;

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW THEREFORE, I, Richard Clay Dixon, Mayor of the City of Dayton, Ohio, in recognition of the 25th anniversary of this program hereby proclaim this year to be

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND YEAR

and call upon all citizens to support activities that positively contribute to this important occasion, and do further call upon all jurisdictions within this State to commemorate this year-long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parts, as appropriate, to this important event.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Dayton to be affixed this 29th day of January, 1990.

Richard Clay Dixon

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF DAYTON,
OHIO

Office of the MAYOR
CITY OF CHATTANOOGA

Proclamation

Whereas: *the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2-billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and*

WHEREAS: *recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and*

WHEREAS: *the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner-city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and*

WHEREAS: *the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964;*

WHEREAS: *in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;*

NOW, THEREFORE, *I, Gene Roberts, Mayor of the City of Chattanooga, strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion.*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my signature and caused the official Seal of the City of Chattanooga to be affixed, this the 23rd day of January, 1990.

GENE ROBERTS, Mayor

Proclamation

Know Ye
All Men By These Presents

Greetings:

WHEREAS, *the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Interior have improved the quality of life in America for 25 years, funding 35,000 grants on 20,000 sites since 1965; and*

WHEREAS, *twenty grants from this fund have been received by the City of Little Rock for acquiring, building and improving parks and recreation areas during the last 25 years; and*

WHEREAS, *the parks funded in Little Rock by the Land and Water Conservation Fund include the most attractive and used outdoor recreation facilities in the city, including Riverfront Park, the Rebsamen Tennis Center, the Big Cat Display in the Zoo, MacArthur Park Redevelopment as well as 16 other local projects; and*

WHEREAS, *the construction of these facilities has contributed to the health and welfare of Little Rock citizens; and*

WHEREAS, *funding for this important program has been reduced from $369 million to $17 million in 1989 for state grants.*

NOW, THEREFORE, *I, Floyd G. Villines, III, Mayor of the City of Little Rock, Arkansas, do hereby proclaim that Little Rock will join with the U.S. Conference of Mayors in commemorating the year 1990 as the*

"25th Anniversary Celebration of
the Land and Water Conservation Fund"

and encourage the citizens of the City of Little Rock to recognize and appreciate the significant contribution made by the Land and Water Conservation Fund, making outdoor recreation available to citizens throughout the United States, and urge the President and Congress to increase funding of this worthwhile program.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, *I have*
hereunto set my hand and
caused the seal of the City of
Little Rock to be affixed this
12th day of January, 1990.

Floyd G. Villines III

Floyd G. Villines, III
Mayor

City of Jonesboro

Proclamation

By The Mayor

1990: 25th ANNIVERSARY LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this city; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964; and

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED that as Mayor of the City of Jonesboro, I strongly endorse the 25th anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion. Furthermore, I call upon all jurisdictions within this state to commemorate this year long event with rededications of their Land and Water Conservation Fund facilities and parks, as appropriate, to this important event.

Hubert Brodell

HUBERT BRODELL, MAYOR

The City of Bedford Heights

PROCLAMATION

SUPPORTING THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund program has provided over $3.2 billion in federal matching assistance to states and their local communities for acquiring land and developing quality public outdoor recreation facilities, which have greatly enhanced the quality of life in this area; and

WHEREAS, recreation areas funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are protected in perpetuity by a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Act, thus assuring a statewide recreation and conservation legacy for the benefit of our future generations; and

WHEREAS, the results of the program are evident in nearly every community in the nation through over 35,000 project grants on more than 20,000 sites, ranging from inner city playgrounds, to suburban baseball fields to state natural areas; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior now celebrates twenty-five years of outstanding national service, having been signed into law on September 3, 1964 and having become effective January 1, 1965; and

WHEREAS, in our own city, parks and recreation immeasurably enrich the quality of life of all our citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Jimmy Dimora, Mayor of the City of Bedford Heights, do hereby endorse the 25th Anniversary commemoration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and will support activities which positively contribute to this important occasion.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Bedford Heights to be affixed this 5th day of January, 1990.

Jimmy Dimora

MAYOR JIMMY DIMORA,
CITY OF BEDFORD HEIGHTS